

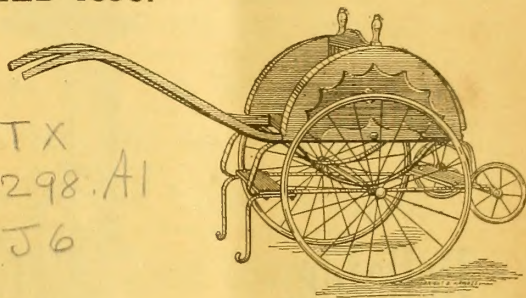
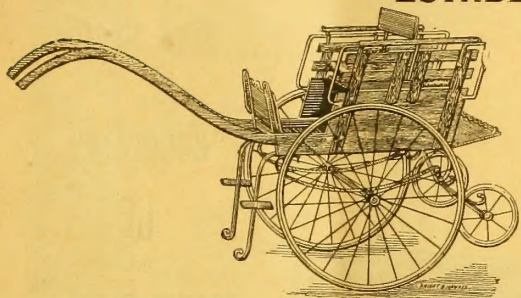


JOHN WILDE & SONS,

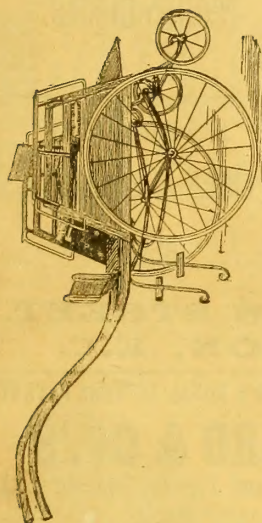
EXCELSIOR WORKS

BISSELL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED 1856.



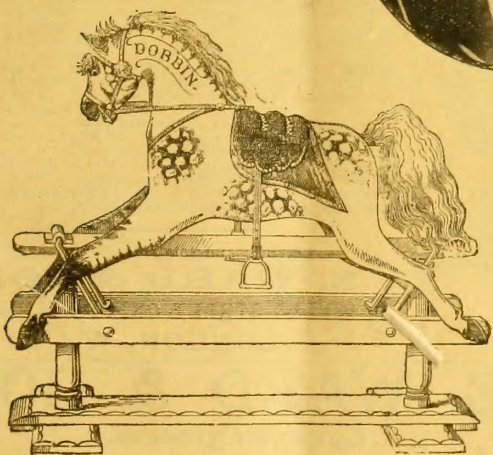
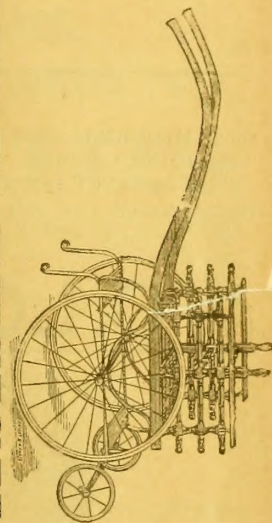
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NEW
DESIGNS



NEW
DESIGNS



MANUFACTURERS OF

Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail
Carts, and Rocking Horses,

FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.

The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.

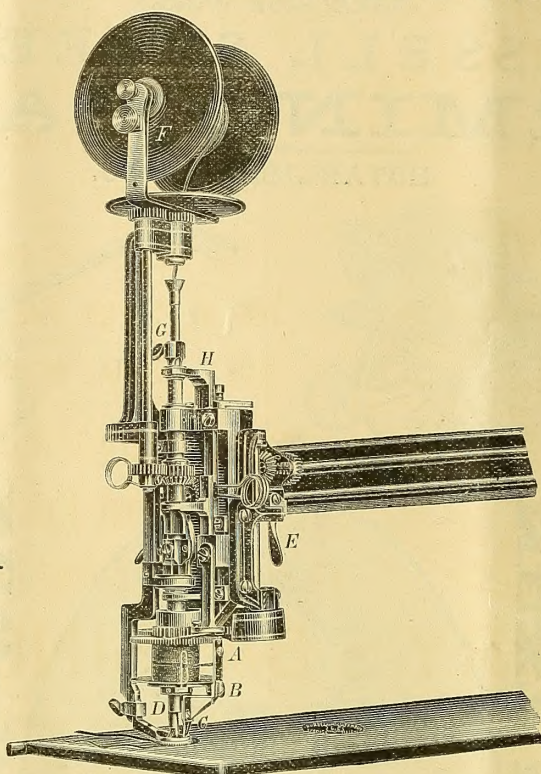
Unequalled for Price and Quality.

London Offices and Showrooms—24, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

Agent—Mr. G. PEARCE

THE IMPROVED "Bonnaz" Universal Crank Embroidering Machine

New,
Simple,
Reliable.

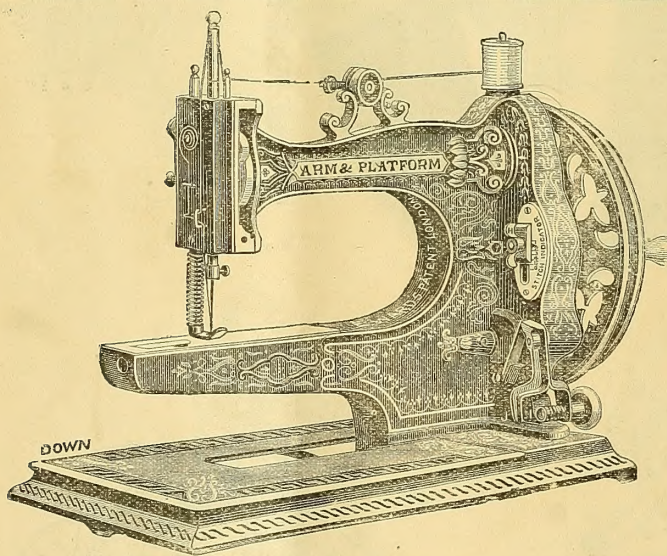


Made in
Six Styles
according
to
requirements.

For TAMBOURING,
BRAIDING, CORDING,
or FANCY LINING
The Best Machine in the Market.

Manufactured by
LINTZ & ECKHARDT,
BERLIN.

SOLE AGENT, **C. LOHMANN,** 22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.



BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

E. WARD & CO.'S

Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle

SEWING MACHINES

Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unparalleled success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the PATENTEE HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS secured by new Patents, and trusts that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Saleable Machine in the Market.

Patentee and Sole Manufacturers :

E. WARD & CO.,
9, WELLS STREET, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

Telephone No. 4667.

Telegram, "Grover, London."

GROVER & WOOD,
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM
MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST

E. WARD & CO.,
Cycle Engineers,

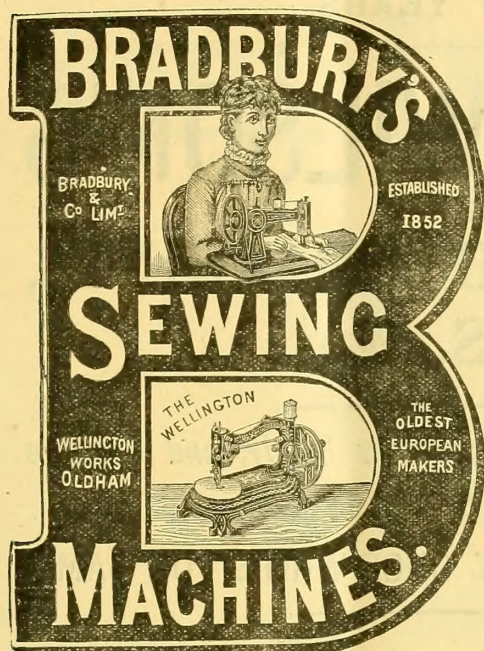
Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.

Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting.
Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.



NO COMPLICATED COGS, CAMS, OR ELABORATE MECHANISM.

SIMPLICITY WITH EFFICIENCY.

DURABILITY WITH SPEED.

THE BEST FOR THE AGENT.

THE BEST FOR THE MERCHANT.

THE BEST FOR THE MANUFACTURER.

MOST LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

Awarded the Highest Honours at all the Great Exhibitions.

13 GOLD MEDALS SINCE 1879.

BRADBURY'S BASSINETTES.

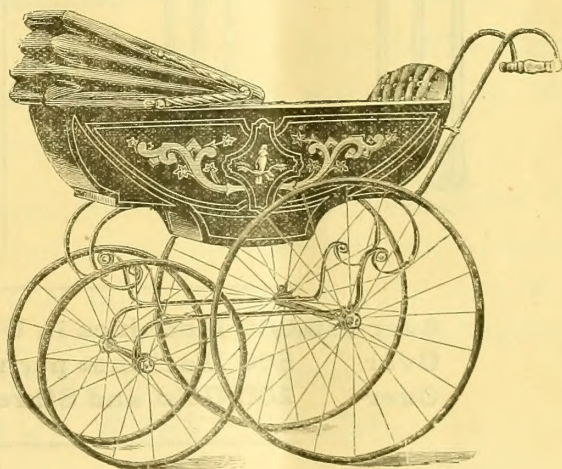
In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several **New Designs in Wood Bodies**. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

BRADBURY'S NO. 30.

BRADBURY'S NO. 25.



Handsome Landau body has oval ends with an ornamental beading the sides, elegantly painted in coach style, is upholstered in the best woollen carriage cloth. The body is suspended by strong straps to C shackle springs, mounted on 25-in. and 20-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, is fitted with brass handle levers China handles, registered pattern, well cover, three loose cushions, cloth lined straps, and reversible hood with twisted brass joints. The body is made of well-seasoned timber, and is landau shape at both sides and ends. It is beautifully painted, and is made as light as possible consistent with strength. Being suspended to C springs, it gives a carriage the most elegant appearance, and prevents all vibration when in motion.



Handsomely-painted Wood body, oval ends, upholstered in Crotchet leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 25-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, and finished in good style. The body is light, strong, and spacious, and is most elaborately painted.

Catalogues now ready; can be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

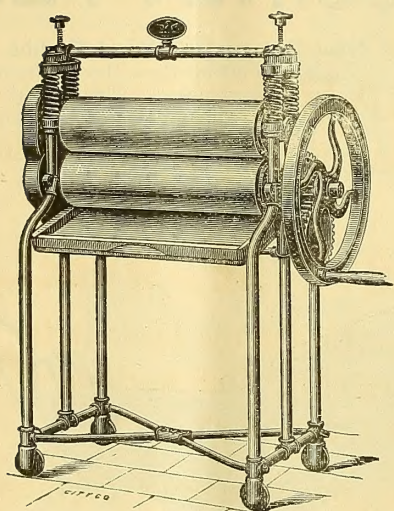
TAYLOR & WILSON'S

CELEBRATED

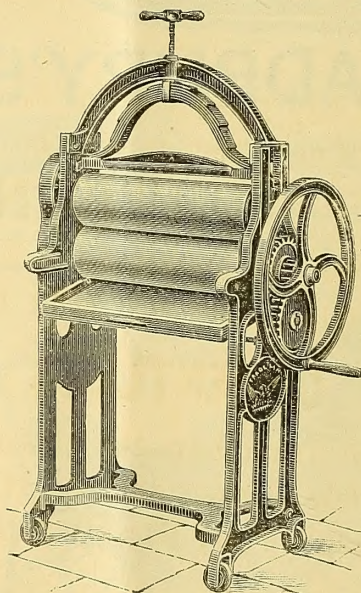
WASHING & WRINGING MACHINES, GAS IRONS, &c.

*Our New Catalogue, Show Cards, &c., are now Ready, and are the
FINEST IN THE TRADE;*

ALL MACHINE DEALERS SHOULD AT ONCE WRITE FOR SAME.



THE DERBY.



THE INVINCIBLE.

Over 350,000 Machines in Use.

Over 500 Machines per week is Our Present Output.

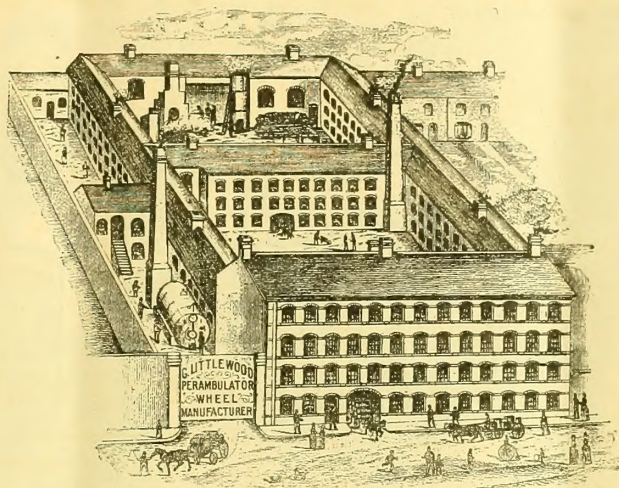
Over 200 Gold and Silver Medals Obtained.

TAYLOR & WILSON, ATLAS WORKS, ACCRINGTON.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR LONDON AND SOUTH OF ENGLAND—

MR. CHAS. BRADBURY,
249, High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.,
Who will give Prompt Attention to all Enquiries, and send Complete Catalogues, &c.

THE WHEEL TYRE QUESTION.



I beg to inform the Perambulator Trade that wired-rubber tyres are not new, they have been in use over

TEN YEARS.

Do not encourage a Monopoly, but reserve your next season's orders until you have seen my

CEMENTLESS RUBBER-TYRE WHEEL,

Which I shall have the pleasure of submitting to the trade in the course of a few weeks, and for strength, durability, and workmanship, will be equal to any Perambulator Wheel in the market.

I take this opportunity of thanking my numerous customers for past favours, and in soliciting a continuance of their patronage I would inform them that giving my personal supervision to all the details of the manufacture, will enable me to place before the trade such improvements and advantages as will frustrate the threatened

MONOPOLY IN THE WHEEL TRADE.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED either with the CEMENTLESS TYRE, or the ordinary MOULDED TYRES as preferred.

GEO. LITTLEWOOD,
ARIEL WHEEL WORKS,
BALSALL HEATH, BIRMINGHAM.

KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.

THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

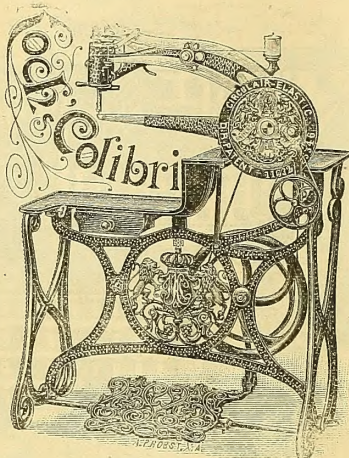
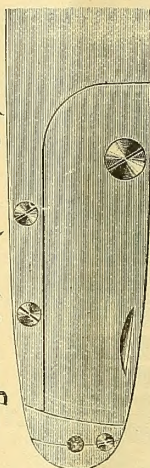
Manufactured by the

Biëlefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.

H. KOCH & CO.

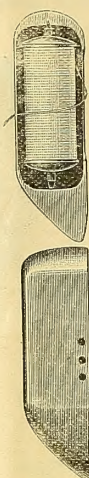
*No Shuttle
Carrier.*

Cylinder, natural size.



Shuttle, natural size.

No Cogs.



The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—

C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.

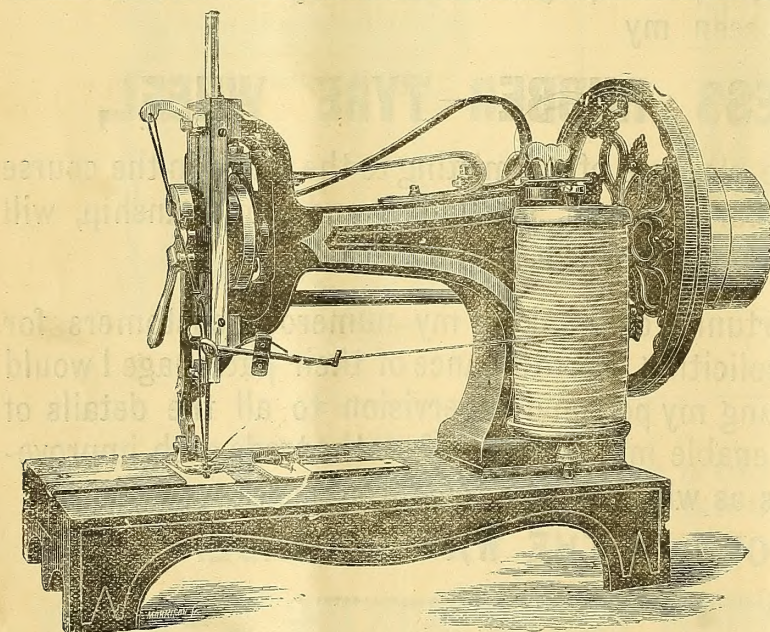
SPECIALITIES.

**SACK, SAIL,
TARPAULIN, &
BELT SEWING MACHINES.**

**OSCILLATOR,
MEDIUM,
FAMILY, &
HAND Sewing Machines.**

**KILTING, CASING, AND
WRINGING MACHINERY.**

Liberal Terms to Dealers.



KIMBALL & MORTON, LIMITED.

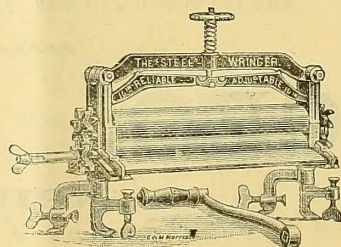
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,

BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.

Branches—

52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., MANCHESTER
56, Aldermanbury, LONDON E.C.



HARRIS' PATENT CYCLE SUSPENSION PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Telegraph Address—

"Admired, London."

Do not fail to
send for
Designs and
Lowest Prices
for 1891.



FROM

1 to 10 GUINEAS.

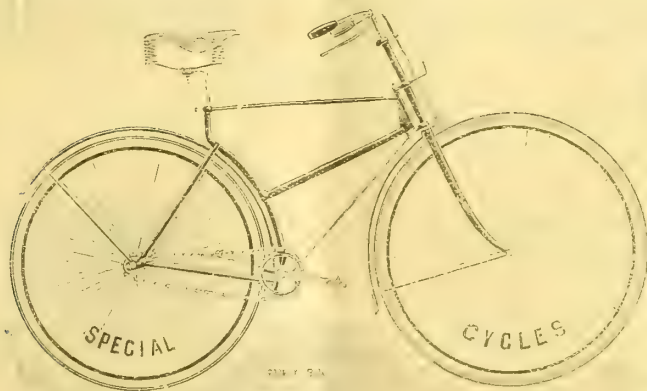
The only perfect Suspension Car in the trade.

Patented and Registered

1891.

Nos. 799 & 165, 220.

THE CYCLETTE SUSPENSION SAFETY CAR.
Manufactory and Offices, HAYMERLE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.



THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES.

PRICES

FROM £8 10s.

Best Material. Good Finish. Prices Moderate. Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres fitted to any of the "Special" Safeties. Prompt Delivery.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,

DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,

AS SUPPLIED

TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE.

Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals

AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.

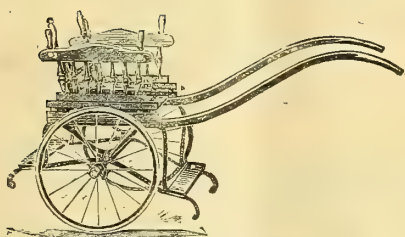
CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD.,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF
SEWING MACHINES
AND
CYCLES,
ROYAL AQUARIUM, LONDON,
March 26th to April 9th, 1892.

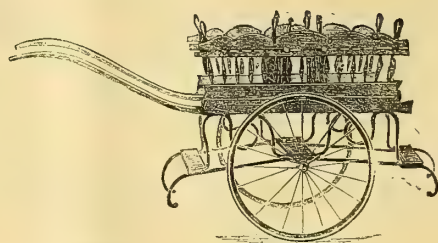
For important spaces and prospectuses apply at once to the
SECRETARY,
W. McWILLIAM,
30, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.

POOLE'S PATENT
CONVERTIBLE, COLLAPSABLE COMBINATION
MAIL CART.



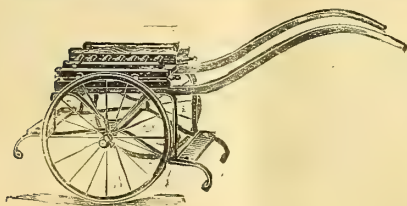
The great advantages of the above are:—

1st. In a few seconds even a child can convert it into a comfortable bassinette.



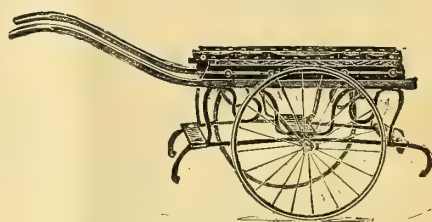
2nd. The seats can be easily and quickly fixed into six different positions.

3rd. Being collapsable, it occupies much less room in the house, and for travelling this is a great advantage, as the carriage is so much less.



4th. It cannot get out of order, no spring or levers, or anything that can easily break, are used.

Without doubt, this is the best Mail Cart in the Market.



B. POOLE, BRISTOL STREET SAW-MILLS, BIRMINGHAM.

TEN MILLION SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

Have been MADE and SOLD by
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
WHO EMPLOY
6,000 BRITISH WORKERS at their British Factory, and 4,700 ASSISTANTS
AT THEIR BRANCHES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BEWARE OF GERMAN COUNTERFEITS
Of "Singer's" Earlier Styles offered by certain
DRAPERY HOUSES AND OTHER FIRMS, AND TO AVOID DECEPTION.

See that the Company's Trade Name,
SINGER,
IS ON THE ARM OF THE MACHINE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
(Formerly I. M. SINGER & CO.)
Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
And 513 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

Sewing Machine Gazette Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

B. JOHNSTON & Co. (B. Johnston formerly manager for the Howe Machine Company, Belfast), Cycle and Sewing Machine Agents, Wringing, Washing, and Mangling Machines, Bassinette, Mail Carts, Bedsteads, and Hardware Merchants, are open to take up a few good AGENCIES for Belfast and the North of Ireland.—Just removed from No. 6, to larger premises No. 29, York Street, Belfast.

WANTED, to complete arrangements for 1892, Canvassers and Collectors, also two men of known ability as Superintendents.—Apply to D. J. Falconer, the Singer Manufacturing Company, 18 & 19, High Street, Bristol.

WANTED for a general manufacturing district a man of experience and known ability as a FACTORY TRAVELLER. Liberal terms and permanent employment to a suitable man.—Apply, giving particulars of experience, age, &c, to "S.M.C.," care of *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

WANTED a young man as HIRE-LEDGER CLERK, must have a knowledge of the Sewing Machine Business, and able to control men.—Write stating salary required, age, previous employment, to "H.L.," care of *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

WANTED, for a Factory in the West of England, a respectable and steady man as MECHANIC for Singer's Machines; also, to look after an engine.—State experience, age, wages required, to "W.E.," the *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

CHIEF MANAGER is open to re-engagement at Important Sewing Machine Factory; practical, technical, and commercial. Thirty-five years' experience. Speaks several languages.—Address "F.R.," *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

SINGERS' MEDIUM AND FAMILY NEEDLES. 2s. per gross, 3d. postage. Customers can have credit by sending satisfactory references.—S. Cox & Co., Eagle Works, Alcester.

CYCLES.—Best terms to Agents; also all kinds of fittings, tyres, wheels, frames. Lists free. Cheapest and best house in the trade; enamelling and plating.—St. George's Cycle Company, Upper Street, London, N.

WANTED.—Price and best terms (from reliable manufacturer only) for the sole supply of Perambulators and Mail Carts.—"Machinery," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office

WANTED.—Agencies for the best German Sewing and Knitting Machines.—Address M. Morrell, G.P.O., London, E.C.

CYCLES, Fittings, and Accessories; illustrated list and window transparencies supplied free to dealers. List marked with retail prices. Largest discounts suitable for the easy terms trade; all machines warranted.—St. George's Cycle Company, Wholesale Manufacturer, Upper Street, London.

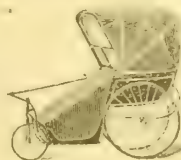
DECLINING BUSINESS.—Business to Sell, and Shop to Let in good position, 10, Coronation Street (opposite General Post Office), Blackpool, consisting of Washing and Wringing Machines, Mail Carts and Hammock Woodenettes, one h.-p. Gas Engine, one Turning Lathe, 9 ft. Iron Bed, 7 in. Centres, with Tools complete. Established 10 years.—Apply "B. Mitchell."

TO CANVASSERS.—We publish Saleable Books, on Mechanical Subjects, and offer Good Commission. On Sale, Apply "Britannia Company," makers of Engineers' Tools, Colchester

CYCLE OILS, Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Pram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils. Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in parcelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address The "Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street Hull.

COWTAN BROS. Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London, solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinettes, and Mail Carts. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.



Occasional Notes.

Standing on the threshold of a new year, many dealers are no doubt now comparing the past twelve months with 1890, and endeavouring to forecast the ensuing year. Taken as a whole our advices from different parts of the kingdom lead us to the conclusion that business with the domestic machinery trade generally was not nearly so good in 1891 as in the previous year. Many dealers have told us that 1890, both for sales and profits, ranks among the best in their experience, and it is reasonable to suppose that our trade shared to the full the wave of prosperity which passed over the country in that year. We do not find many complaints as to the sales of sewing or washing machines last year, but the wet weather reduced the sales of children's carriages to an extent almost without parallel in recent years. Then, as to the prospects, who shall say what the weather will be? He, and he only, can at this period prophecy the tram and cycle trades of 1892.

We hear from time to time many complaints from dealers in sewing machines of the competition of the big companies, and the "cutting" draper. This is no new trouble, nor is it one likely to be short lived, and really must be faced. The former no doubt, owing to good organisation and large capital, are somewhat better able to secure business than a small dealer, but their armies of canvassers are unintentionally workers on the dealers' behalf. Nor is it difficult to prove that a non-canvassing dealer is likely to do more business in any given well-canvassed district than in one (should there be such) not canvassed for sewing machine sales. The reason is clear. Many persons do not think of purchasing an article until it has been frequently suggested to them, and then they take a good look round before placing their order. Thus Brown's canvasser is unwittingly the cause of Smith selling a sewing machine. We have heard of many such instances, and we believe that they are likely to increase in number in the future.

We must not be thought to condemn canvassing by dealers. On the contrary, we hold that each one should mark out a certain territory and canvass it systematically. The smallest dealer in the country has just as much right to canvass a row of houses as any company, no matter how big, and it is an incontrovertible fact that his prospects of success are, if not quite equal to his rival, at least almost so. We constantly hear dealers complain that the country is getting filled up with sewing machines, but this is arrant rubbish!

We recently questioned one of the best authorities as to the percentage of houses provided with sewing machines in London, and the figure he gave us was sixty, which he thought might fairly be taken as applying to the whole country. He further said that he considered that until some 5,000,000 families have each been supplied with a sewing machine, the country cannot be said to be filled up. Thus there are, on the sixty per cent. basis, 2,000,000 homes to be supplied. But what about the 3,000,000 machines in use? They are deteriorating, and should want renewing at least every ten years. Here then is a trade of 200,000 per annum. No! the business is not played out, as many would have us suppose. The demand for sewing machines will really be greater in the future than in the past, but the struggle to obtain the orders will probably be keener than heretofore, and for dealers to succeed they must be more energetic and persevering than has been their wont, and be content with a little less profit.

The dealer who wishes to stand his ground has just got to adopt the best tactics of the big companies, and then he need have no fear as to the future. He cannot adopt the system of his other competitor, the "cutting" draper, and for obvious reasons, that modern creation, as a class, is mostly a fraud. He has adopted the sale of articles which are the substance of a distinct trade, not as a living, but in order to price them at ridiculously low rates so as to attract the public attention. He has a reputation to maintain for the quality of his textile goods (his legitimate trade), but is callous on the point as regards the wares of other trades, which he merely uses as "call birds." The consequence is that he buys in the cheapest markets, and not possessing a knowledge of all trades, cannot be expected to be able to intelligently discriminate as to quality in his purchases outside his own trade. Just glance at the manner he deals with sewing machines. In the first place it is contrary to trade custom or reason to price articles lasting many years at the same percentage of profit as those which can be called "articles of consumption." Yet the "cutting" draper tickets sewing machines at a lower margin than he places on his general range of textile materials, and he does the same thing with pianos, furniture, and hardware. If the public consider price only, caring not for quality, they cannot do better than patronise this upstart for such goods as he displays in his window with the prices annexed. But our advice is go somewhere else for articles not "marked in plain figures," or the "cutting" draper will have you. He is no philanthropist, and is fast becoming the enemy of most other trades, and the public in course of time will discover that he is little better than a fraud.

In spite, however, of his ridiculously low prices, the sum total of the "cutting" draper's sales of sewing machines is scarcely worth mentioning. He does the greatest injury in other ways, viz., by upsetting public confidence in the prices charged by the legitimate trade. During the past month the aggressive character of the cheap selling draper was shown in bold relief, and he has proved himself to be quite wanting in common business morality. It will be remembered that the Singer Company leased a large hoarding opposite their Cheapside showrooms, on which they advertised their machines during November, and at prices which only yield, as the trade know, a fair profit. What was our surprise to find a few days later that a firm of drapers, doing business in the immediate neighbourhood, occupied the hoarding with advertisements of sewing machines called, in enormous type, "Improved Singer," offered at £2 18s. for a family hand with cover, instead of £4 19s. which is charged, and rightly so, by the original makers opposite. Mark the fact that the

advertisers are widely known merely as drapers, and their business in sewing machines does not probably amount to more than a few dozen a year. Further, the advertisements on the hoarding are so costly that they will swallow up all the profits on their sales for several years to come. Why was "Improved Singer" writ so large and the prices made so prominent? Clearly with a view to injure the legitimate traders on the other side of the road. The articles offered for sale were "made in Germany." The means adopted for selling them must, too, have been of foreign origin, as we fail to find any British fair play in the whole business.

Ourself! We shall not say much under this heading except to thank our readers for their encouraging endorsement of the *Gazette*. We do not expect to please everybody, but clearly we succeed in many quarters, as the following of many examples will prove. W. H. Davies and Co., cycle merchants, Cardiff, write: "I find your paper very valuable indeed." Arthur H. Thurley, House Furnishers, Measham, write: "Your journal is the best of its kind by a long way." W. Smith, for five years a successful sewing machine dealer at Lincoln, and who for fourteen years was sub-manager for the Singer Co., writes that he finds the *Gazette* of great value to him. Mr. H. Dawson writes from 51, High Street, N.W.: "Really I can hardly understand an agent, salesman, or collector in the sewing machine trade who does not for 3s. 6d. avail himself of the valuable and exhaustive information contained in such a representative journal. Wishing you the success you deserve." In spite of the above favour, able testimonies as to our paper, now eighteen years old, we hope to make it much more valuable to the trade during the present year, and seriously contemplate its enlargement at an early date.

Is the growing system of commercial houses sending Christmas cards to their customers good or bad? This question results from a talk we had recently with Mr. Joseph Powell, general manager of the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Co. That gentleman is of opinion that the system, although not bad in itself, is somewhat dangerous, as large firms cannot guarantee that all of their friends shall receive the *souvenir*, and any persons left out, perhaps by mere accident, are likely to be mortally offended. He thinks it safer not to continue the practice of sending out Christmas cards, which is the only reason why many of our readers have not received one from him the past week.

Lind's sewing machine *Techniker* of the past month has an article on trade names in which it suggests the following resolution:—

"That the union of German sewing machine vendors in Berlin decide not to patronise any sewing machines bearing the name of a manufacturer."

This is the outcome of our contemporary's notion that a sewing machine should be stamped with the name of its system only. We are not at all prepared to support this proposition, as we believe as a general rule that a manufacturer puts better quality in articles which bear his name, and that dealers' interests do not lie in the direction of removing all trace of the manufacturer from the articles he sells. But the dealer should strive, in our opinion, to get the sole agency for his district for articles with an established reputation, and which it is eminently to the interest of the makers to preserve.

Singer Notes.

It may interest our readers to know that the Singer Manufacturing Co.'s production of sewing machines during the past year at their Kilbowie factory was a trifle over 400,000.

Several slight changes have taken place in connection with the London business of this company. They have opened a new branch at Broadway, Crouch End, and another in the Old Kent Road, the latter being a very handsome shop. During the past year their business in London has so increased that it now exceeds in volume that of several counties combined. It has of late been specially good in cash transactions.

When we were last at Chiswell Street (their central offices) we observed that, although the premises were only opened in 1889, the flooring will require renewing very shortly, as it is quite worn away in places. At the time of our visit the pavement in front was actually being relaid, owing to the severe strains it has to bear. And yet people talk about the sewing machine trade being played out!

The Singer Company have just had the honour of supplying the new royal bride with a V.S. hand machine and cover.

Their art department is turning out such splendid samples of machine embroidery as to surpass all attempts hitherto to made in this direction.

The latest novelty in connection with the company is the manner of packing the machine heads. They will now arrive from Kilbowie in huge crates, each of which has 4 tiers, and on each tier 12 machines are fixed, or 48 in one package. The trial shipment was received in London last week and voted a complete success.

The *Sewing Machine Advance* states that many American sewing machine patents have been cancelled in Germany, due to ignorance of the law on the part of patentees. The law of Germany provides for such cancelling, (1) At the end of three years if the patentee does not work his invention in Germany to an adequate extent; (2) if it is to the public interest that it be worked in Germany, and the patentee refuses permission to others to work it for an adequate compensation.

MURDOCH & CO'S.,

ORGAN DEPARTMENT.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE CARPENTER ORGANS, BRATTLE-
BORO, U.S.A.THE FARRAND & VOTEY ORGANS,
DETROIT, U.S.A.THE LYON & HEALY REED PIPE ORGANS
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AND MANUFACTURERS OF

THE PEERLESS ORGANS, LONDON.

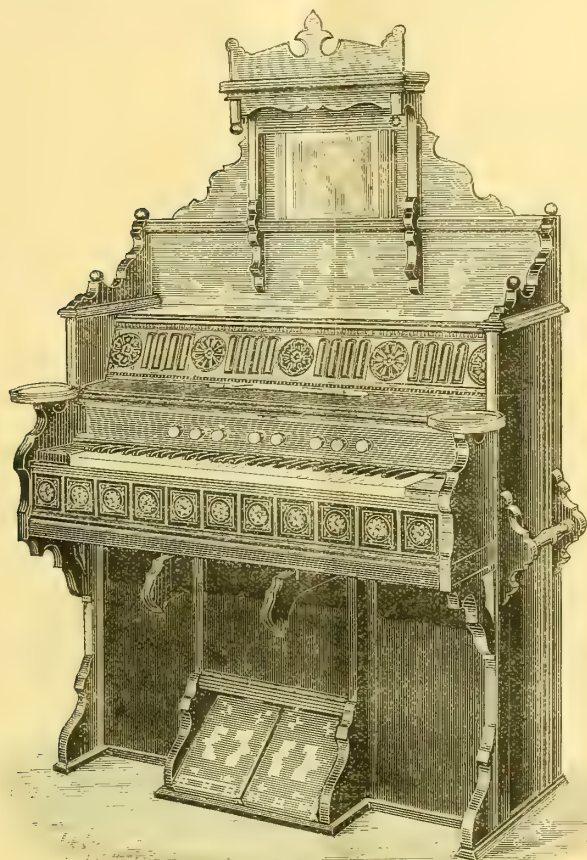
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FOR THE TIME PAYMENT TRADE.

EACH ORGAN FULLY WARRANTED.

SELBORNE ORGAN,	HANDSOME CASE.	9 GNS.
EXCELSIOR ORGAN,	5 Stops,	12 GNS.
ECLIPSE ORGAN,	7 Stops,	14 GNS.
WINDSOR ORGAN,	8 Stops,	16 GNS.
ABBAY ORGAN,	11 Stops,	20 GNS.
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FULL TRADE DISCOUNT.



THE WINDSOR ORGAN, 16 GNS.

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Is indisputably the Best Automatic Organ Made, and the only one which can be safely handled by the Time Payment Trade.

It is exquisitely finished in every detail, handsome in appearance, strongly made, easy to repair, and has no weak parts. The tone is refined and like to that of a good American Organ.

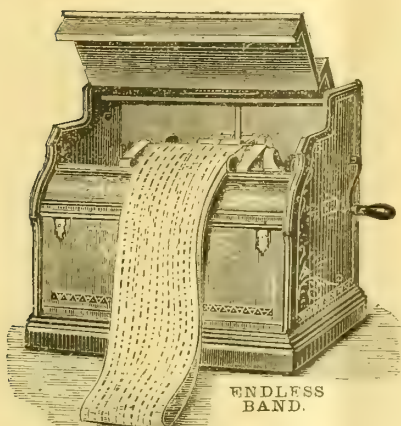
THE MUSIC is ENGLISH throughout, whilst its price is less than half that of other instruments. It is supplied in endless bands for Hymns, Songs, and Dances, and on neat spools for Oratorios and Opera music.

PRICE £5 15 0.

With ten endless tunes and one spool of music free. New music from threepence per tune, or one shilling per spool.

FULL TRADE DISCOUNT

Special prices for quantities of six or more.

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MURDOCH'S CELESTINA, £5 15 0.

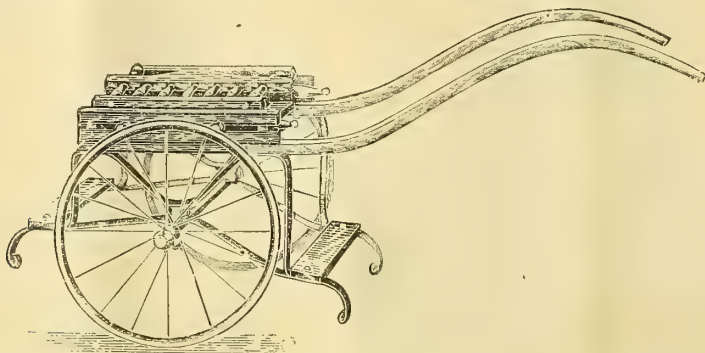
JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., LTD.,

91 & 93, FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

TWO MINUTES FROM FARRINGTON STREET STATION ON METROPOLITAN RAILWAY

Poole's Patent Mail Cart.

MR. B. POOLE, of the Bristol Street Saw-mills, Birmingham, has just placed on the market a very useful and saleable mail cart, of which we append an illustration showing it closed up. It is described as a Convertible, Collapsible, Combination Mail Cart. Its simplicity is its great recommendation, having no thumb-screws, levers, or other appliances of a complicated nature, rendering it easy of manipulation even by a child. The seats may be changed into six different positions. One



of its great advantages is that it can be put out of the way under any ordinary table, thus economising room within the house, which is often of very great importance.

Mr. Poole only supplies the trade, and dealers will do well to write to him at once for his prices. He is making these carts both single and double, and at the present time has an immense stock on hand ready for immediate delivery, and is still working full time on them.

Failures and Arrangements.

JERRAM SEWING MACHINE SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

At a meeting on November 18th a resolution was passed that the above syndicate be voluntarily wound-up. Mr. Thomas Matthew Stanbury, estate agent, Gothic House, Liscard, being appointed liquidator.

LACHMAN OVERSEAMING SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A meeting will be held at two o'clock, on January 19th, 1892, at Mr. Andrew W. Barr's, Copthall House, Copthall Avenue, when an account of the winding-up of the above estate will be presented.

JOHN HENRY WOODWARD, furniture and mangle dealer, 94, Aston Street, late 197, Summer Lane, Birmingham.

The above has been adjudicated bankrupt. Among the creditors are:—Smith, Marks, & Co., Keighley, £10 3s.; Watson & Whalley, £10.

TOM SYKES & JACKSON HEY, cabinet makers, mangle and pianoforte dealers, Purlwell Lane, and Branch Road, Batley.

The above have executed a deed of arrangement. Unsecured liabilities, £732 4s. 5d.; secured creditors, £3 2s. 6d.; estimated net assets, £267 3s. 6d. Among the creditors are W. Summerscales & Sons, Keighley, £41 4s.

CLARKE & CO. furniture and mangle dealers Kimberley; Hucknall Torkard; and 44, Goldsmith Street, and 36, Robin Hood Chase, Nottingham.

The above have executed a deed of arrangement. Unsecured liabilities, £16,851 16s. 5d.; estimated net assets, £3,855 14s. Trustee, John Gordon, jun., C.A., 1, Bond, Street Leeds, with a committee of inspection. Among the creditors are:—Cherry Tree Machine Company, Blackburn, £12 14s. 11d.; Summerscales & Sons, Keighley, £18 7s.; Watson & Whalley, Keighley, £10 14s. 10d.

WILLIAM EDMUND LOMAX, cycle and bassinet dealer, Bradshaw Gate, and Manchester Road, Bolton.

The above has been adjudicated a bankrupt. Among the creditors are Messrs. Brassington & Cooke, Manchester, for £89 7s.

JAMES CATHIE, perambulator and fancy goods dealer, Greenock.

Proceedings under *ceteris* have been taken in the matter of the above. Among the creditors is Mr. John Dove, of Glasgow, for £13.

FREDERICK GRAYSON, JUN., furniture and mangle dealer, Half Moon Lane, Low Spennymoor.

The above has been adjudicated a bankrupt. Among the creditors are:—R. Brooksbank, Keighley, £20 2s.; Watson & Whalley, £11 7s.

WILLIAM HENRY JACKSON, furniture dealer, Leeds and Harrogate; also trading as the WHARFEDALE HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY, at Station Road, Otley.

The above debtor has filed a deed of arrangement. Secured creditors, £400; unsecured liabilities, £5,269 3s. 7d.; estimated net asset, £3,368 os. 3d. Composition of 12s. 6d. in the £1 (secured) payable by four equal instalments. Among the creditors are the following:—Watson & Whalley, Keighley, £55 2s. 4d.; Varley & Wollenden, £20; J. T. Jackson, Leeds, £30 15s. 3d. JEFFREY EDWARDS, canvasser for a sewing machine company, 3, Bryndrav Terrace, Wrexham.

An administration order was granted in the above on November 25th. There are seventeen creditors, the debts in all amounting to £46 2s. 10.

JOSEPH YOUNG, furniture dealer, 149, Queen's Buildings, Chorley New Road Harwich.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement. Secured creditors, £932; unsecured liabilities, £397 7s. 9d.; estimated net assets £467 7s. 9d. Among the creditors are the following:—J. Gough & Co., £39 os. 3d.; Manchester; Jno. Harrop, Manchester, £38 7. 7d.

NATHAN SHERGEL.—Messrs. W. & S. Summerscales & Sons write us they are not creditors in this bankruptcy, as we reported last month. We understand that it is their namesakes who are the sufferers.

A BILL OF SALE for £36 1s. was on November 25th filed against George Cook, sewing machine agent, of Crosby Road, Souththorpe, in favour of Messrs. Bradbury & Co.

A COUNTY COURT JUDGMENT for £11 8s. 6d. was on November 11th registered against Nash & Nash, cycle and sewing machine makers, of 251, Whitechapel Road, E.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, bicycle and sewing machine agent, 49, Cecil Road, Leicester.

The above came up for his public examination at the Leicester Bankruptcy Court on the 2nd December, before Mr. Registrar Toller. The statement of affairs filed by the bankrupt showed liabilities amounting to £168 1s. 6d., and assets *nil*. In answer to questions put by the Official Receiver, the debtor said he commenced business in Leicester in 1889 with a capital of £20. His failure had been caused by continued illness, which prevented him from attending to the business. For fifteen months he was unable to do anything. His sales when he was well, only averaged about £10 per week, which did not realise sufficient profit to pay his expenses. The debtor was eventually allowed to pass his examination. WM. SAYNOR, Cycle and Sewing Machine dealer, Station Road, Doncaster.

The public examination of the above came on for hearing at the Sheffield Bankruptcy Court on the 3rd December, before His Honour Judge Ellison. The debtor's statement of affairs showed unsecured liabilities amounting to £992 9s. 1d., and the assets were estimated to produce £642 14s. 6d. The deficiency after deducting preferential creditors' claims from the assets was £350 11s. 7d. The debtor on being examined by the Official Receiver said he commenced business in 1886 without any capital, and a receiving order was made against him in 1889, when his liabilities amounted to £1196 7s. He was questioned at some length respecting a bill of sale given by him on October 3rd last. There was an execution in the place at the time, but he paid it out with the proceeds of the bill of sale. He gave the bill of sale holder permission to enter on December 7th, and the goods were sold on the following day. A portion of them were held back, but the remainder realised £133. After deducting the costs and another execution, there was £115 left. He handed over that amount to Mr. Edwards, his solicitor, and instructed him to pay the holder of the bill of sale, and use the balance in defraying any expenses that might arise in connection with his affairs if he should have to file his petition in bankruptcy. The reason why he did not realise the whole of his estate was because there was more than sufficient to meet pressing liabilities. He adopted the following letter written by his solicitors to the Official Receiver, under date November 21st:—

"With reference to your application for the monies paid to us, we shall inform you our position is this: The money was left with us as a deposit by way of payment and prepayment (subject to account, of course) of our costs then owing to us by W. Saynor, and thereafter to be incurred by him in connection with his affairs, and especially for any work in connection with any bankruptcy proceedings which might ensue, and everything necessary to be done thereunder for the protection of himself and his estate. On the one hand, we should not have been prepared to act for him but for such arrangement, and, on the other hand, Mr. Saynor would not have launched himself amid the troublesome waves of the Bankruptcy Court unless he had provided for his protection and guidance as above-mentioned. Under these circumstances we submit the time for settling accounts with you has not yet arrived, but we send you our account at your request, so that you might see what money we have received from bankrupt."

The bankrupt, in reply to further questions, said his creditors would not accept a composition, and he had to file his petition. Many of the effects that were sold under the bill of sale had not been paid for, but the greater portion of them had. Goods sold under it of the value of £139 16s. 1d. had been paid for, and £111 2s. 3d. worth had not been paid for. The Official Receiver said he should require certain accounts, and the examination was adjourned in order that the debtor might be enabled to place them on the file.

William Newton Wilson.

WE promised our readers in November last, when Mr. Newton Wilson commenced his interesting and instructive reminiscences of the sewing machine trade, that we would give a sketch of his life. In common parlance, this was a "big order," indeed, as it practically means writing a history of the entire trade, for what event of importance, down to some two or three years ago, has he not been more or less interested in? Beyond doubt, no man in the sewing machine trade can compare with the subject of our sketch in the extent and variety of his experiences, and it would be a thousand pities if his unique knowledge should not be chronicled for the benefit of future generations. It was with feelings of the greatest satisfaction, therefore, that we heard of Mr. Wilson's willingness to act as the historian of the trade, for such his modestly-termed reminiscences will entitle him to be called. We take it that our present duty is, without encroaching on Mr. Wilson's preserves, to give a comprehensive sketch of his career; a merely personal memoir would be insufficient. This will mean, however, a lengthy article extending over several months, and to begin with, we give two portraits showing Mr. Wilson as known to the trade, and the other a capital representation, as he calls it, "up to date."

Mr. Newton Wilson was born in Manchester on the 3rd of May, 1827, and is consequently in his sixty fifth year. His father was Mr. Wm. Wilson, a well-known cotton spinner and manufacturer, of Portland Street, Manchester, and his mother was the daughter of Mr. Wm. Newton, an equally well-known silk throwster, of Lancashire Hill, Stockport. An incident in the father's career illustrates the character of both father and son. In the year 1802, then a youth of



MR. NEWTON WILSON, 20 YEARS AGO.

eighteen, he walked from Wakefield to Stockport, a distance of more than forty miles, and took service as a clerk the very next day with a large firm at Heaton Mersey, carrying on what would now be considered the somewhat strangely mixed business of cotton spinning, manufacturing, dyeing, printing, bleaching, and farming. His first act was to fix up a card to the rail of his desk, on which he had written this motto, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." It is not to be wondered at that many years after he was the managing partner in that great business. We are much mistaken if the son has not inherited the energy and perseverance of the father. With schooldays we have little to do. Young Wilson received a good commercial education, finishing at the Manchester Free Grammar School, where he occupied the position of first monitor during the last year of his studies, and bore away the principal prizes, which does not surprise us after examining, as we have recently done, a number of his exercise books. He states, but we do not admit it, that it was not natural ability but hard work and constant fagging that won him his school position, as he many times was at work, or rather at study, at four in the morning, and never went to school with a lesson unlearned. From school he went to his father's mills, still well known as the Store Street Mills, Manchester; and here amongst the engines and frames, and spindles, and looms, he acquired the mechanical knowledge which fitted him for the conduct of his late business. Those were not lazy times; there was no ten hours' bill, and at half-past five every morning the youth was checking the time and taking a general charge of the 200 men and women his father employed. For a dozen years he was thus engaged, until he commenced business on his own account, and at his warehouse in Cooper Street, in 1854, he first associated himself by the merest accident with sewing machines, though he did not for some years sever his connection with the staple trade of the district.

The man to whom is due the credit of introducing the first practical sewing machine into England, and with that first of necessities, a practical feed motion, was not Elias Howe, and was not Wm. Thomas, but was Charles Trotter Judkins, an American located in Manchester,

who was the proprietor of the patent taken out by Edward Joseph Hughes, August 10th, 1852, and which included in its specification the machines known in America as the Grover & Baker, and the Singer Manufacturing or No. 2 machine. To the former was given the name of the "Lancashire," and it is known by it to this day. He employed to build it a young firm of mechanics at Ollham—Messrs. Sugden, Bradbury, and Firth, and they, when their principal failed in 1854, brought the Lancashire machine to Mr. Wilson for investment or sale. Mr. Wilson took them by the hand, and took up the machines, purchasing licenses and several of Mr. Judkins' patents. The 'cuteness, and we may add, the trickery of a Yankee alone prevented him from becoming the proprietor of certainly the most valuable of all the sewing machine patents, we mean in the sense of practical worth. The Wm. Thomas, or Howe patent of 1846 was in a state of coma till this appeared, and it was this which first suggested to W. F. Thomas the idea of the machine which bears his name, and which took from the Hughes or Judkins' machine its most important features—viz., the four motion feed, the four feed motion, or the drop feed, as it is variously termed. This patent became by purchase the property of the Grover and Baker Machine Company. Taking hold, then, of the Lancashire machine, Mr. Wilson began to work it, and placed the first sewing machine traveller on the road in England. Prices then yielded a profit, though the price of building alone was at that time much more than the present retail price of the article. But costs were great, and sales were few, and machines had to fight their way against prejudice, and against, in many cases, far more active opposition in the shape of trades' union strikes. Worse followed. Thomas' machines became established in 1855, and then Mr. Thomas, believing that his long-buried patent of Howe, of 1846, could be used as a Master patent, commenced a series of legal efforts



MR. NEWTON WILSON, PRESENT DAY.

intended to crush out the budding English trade, and convert this country into a close preserve for his exclusive sport. Exactly thirty-six years ago, in the beginning of 1856, did this litigation commence. The defendant in the first suit was Mr. G. W. Reynolds, of Birmingham, a customer of Mr. Wilson's, and he was assisted in the defence by some half-dozen large clothiers and staymakers, also threatened, and by Mr. D. Foxwell, of Manchester, and Mr. Newton Wilson, all threatened by Mr. Thomas. Mr. Reynolds was defeated, and his friends refused to proceed further by appeal, and against the earnest protests of Mr. Wilson succumbed, and settled with Mr. Thomas. Declining to accept this judgment, and to close up his business, a fresh suit was instituted against Mr. Wilson, and another against Mr. Foxwell; or, rather, in the first case, it was commenced against Mr. Judkins, who, it was thought, would not, or could not, defend the suit. Mr. Wilson immediately took it up, made it his own, got up a fresh combination, chiefly in Lancashire and Yorkshire, collected funds to the extent altogether of £120 (not sufficient to pay the leading counsel's fee—Sir F. Kelly), found the rest himself, and conducted the entire defence, getting up all the evidence, drawing the affidavits himself, and carrying the cases right into court, both Chancery and Common Law. Mr. Foxwell conducted his own defence. After long and tough fighting, justified by the verdict, the patent of Thomas was found to be bad. It was incontestably proved that Howe was not, as claimed, the inventor of the eye-pointed needle; that he was not, as claimed, the inventor of the combination of the needle and shuttle; and that by claiming this latter, so as to include every needle and every shuttle, he had voided his patent. Lord Campbell, while pointing out this fatal defect, took on himself to point out what were the real inventions of Howe, and these he limited to the particular mode of feeding the cloth by means of a baster plate, combined with, or rather operated by, a rack and pinion, and the two pressing surfaces which held the cloth tight in a vertical position while the needle passed through. In this latter respect particularly Lord Campbell contended Howe had not advanced beyond Newton and Archbold, and Fisher and Gibbons, whose patents of 1841 and 1844

were brought forward as anticipating Howe's claims. Then came settlements of costs, not a penny of which ever came back to Mr. Wilson's pockets, and starting again, for it must be understood that a defeat of this kind is not final. It simply meant "disclaim your patent; amend; strike out the defective parts, and recommence." This was done, and thereon both Mr. Judkins and Mr. Wilson accepted licenses under the patent.

(To be continued.)

Presentation to a Manager.

MR. J. M. CAIE, City manager for the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, started last month on a journey to India and other places in connection with his company's business. Before going he was the recipient of a dressing-case from his staff at the W. & W. Regent Street depot, and of an exceedingly handsome binocular marine glass from the retail staff at the head office.

Mr. A. Johnson made the latter present before the whole staff, including Mr. W. Webb, in the following words:—

"We, the staff of the City Retail Office, 21, Queen Victoria Street, take the opportunity, before your sail for India on Thursday next, of showing the esteem in which we hold you by asking your acceptance of a binocular marine glass, which we hope will be a useful and pleasant addition to your outfit. It is said to have a range upwards of twenty miles, and will doubtless lessen the tedium and monotony of a long sea voyage. We trust that the result of your visit to our Indian possessions, and to our great colonies in Africa and Australia may spread the sale of our machines over a wider area, and, above all, increase the prosperity of the improving and thriving business of the W. and W. Mfg. Co. throughout the British dominions. During your absence we shall make every effort to work in harmony and to keep up the present sales, and, if possible, add to them. We shall all miss you very much, and you may rely upon a hearty welcome when you return. Now, Sir, I have great pleasure in handing you the glass, which honour falls to my lot as senior in length of service."

Mr. Caie feelingly returned thanks in the following words:—

"Ladies and gentlemen,—I accept your handsome present with the greatest pleasure and my best thanks. It will, I am sure, add to the comfort and enjoyment of my long voyage. You may rest assured it will not be from want of exertion on my part if the business connections of the company be not enlarged by my journey to the East and the colonies. I thank you again for your present and your good wishes."

The North British Machine Company.

WITH the New Year there will be opened at McDonald's Lane, Corporation Street, close to Market Street, Manchester, a new branch wherein the North British Machine Company will seek to meet more efficiently the wants of their customers in the Midlands. Year by year the Company have increased their hold on popular favour, till now there are few places where their well-known cycles and sewing machines are not known.

It is intended at the new branch to carry on a wholesale trade, similar to that done at the head office in Carlton Place, Glasgow. There will be kept in stock, in addition to the well-known "Pearl" sewing machines, all and every kind of accessory associated with sewing machines—treadles, shuttles, belting, oils, &c., which will be supplied to the trade on best wholesale terms. In cycles, for several years back, the Company have made rapid advances, till now they hold a somewhat premier position in Scotland and Ireland for same.

The North British Machine Company hold very extensive stocks of all kind of cycle accessories, which are sold at the keenest Birmingham prices. Mr. Robert Gray, for nearly twenty years in important positions with the Howe Machine Company, and who recently liquidated the firm's business in the Midlands, will act as manager at Manchester. From what we know of the courtesy and activity of Mr. Gray, he should be the right man in the right place.

A PERPETUAL-MOTION MACHINE.—It is not generally known that a novel motor, which appears to fulfil the conditions of perpetual motion, has been running at the United States Patent Office in Washington for many years. The inventor made the claim of perpetual motion, but it is hardly correct. Perpetual motion is said to exist in a machine that "when once started will continue to run until worn out." This machine operates by the power given out by the different expansion of metals under varying conditions, and is so small and carefully-constructed that if there was absolutely no change in temperature of the room it would run when once started 38 days before stopping. If it were possible, says *Iron*, to put it in some place for this length of time, as the centre of the earth, where the temperature would be constant, it would stop, so that it does not fulfil the conditions of perpetual motion; but that cannot be done where the machine now is, so it has run for many years without stopping, and probably will continue to run until it wears out.

SIMMONS & CO.'S

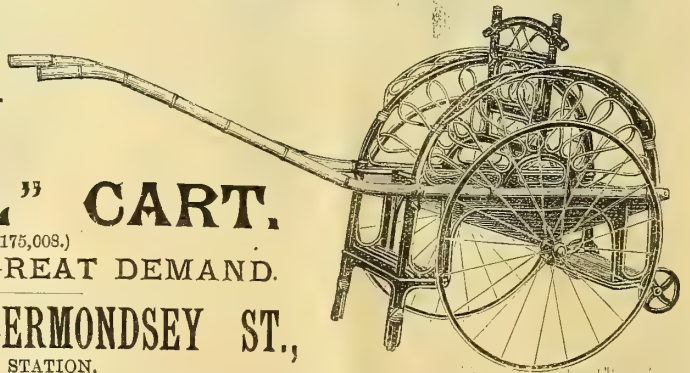
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NOW READY AND IN GREAT DEMAND.

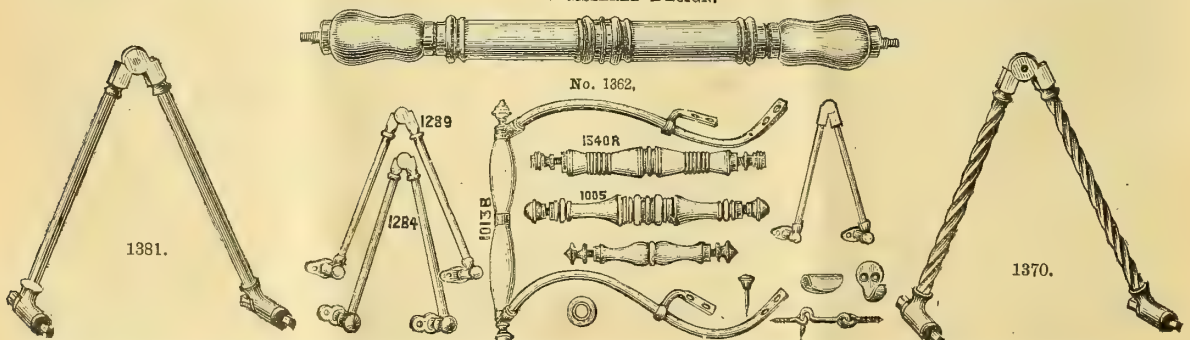
Works: TANNER ST., BERMONDSEY ST.,
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REGISTERED DESIGN.



MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PERAMBULATOR FITTINGS, HOOD JOINTS, HANDLES IN BRASS, AND WOOD, BRASS HANDLE RODS, TOY FITTINGS, IRON HOOD FRAMES, CANOPY IRONS, SPRINGS, BODIES, &c.

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OF

88 PAGES FOR 1892.

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FULL OF THE MOST  
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THE PERAMBULATOR TRADE HAS EVER SEEN.

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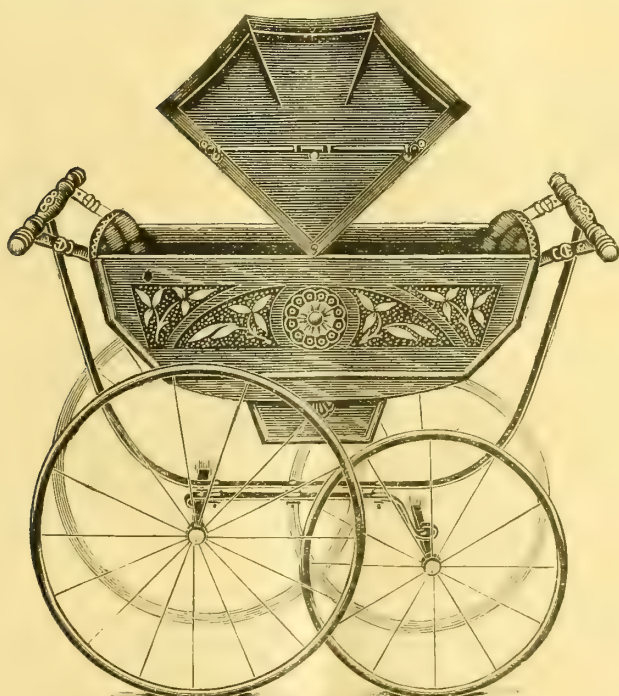
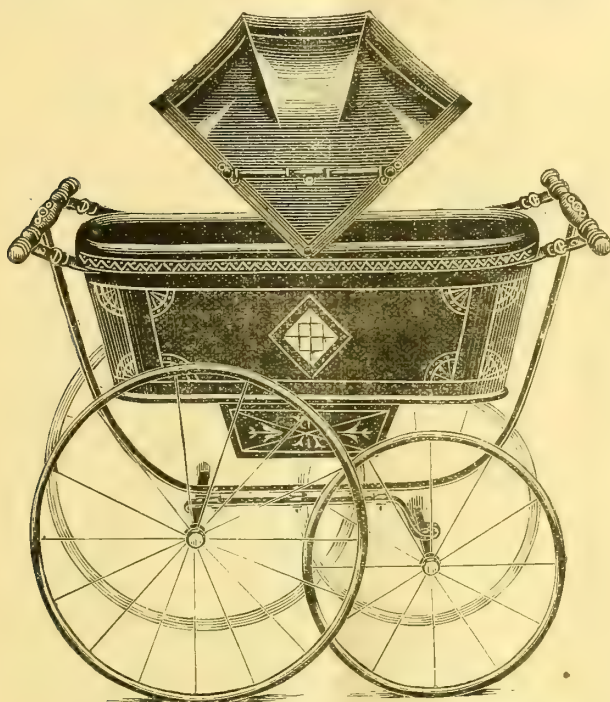
Nothing has ever yet been
invented that will at all
compare with

L'Hollier's New Bassinettes.

Do not fail to

**Write for List and
Information,**

*and you will admit the truth of
above statement.*



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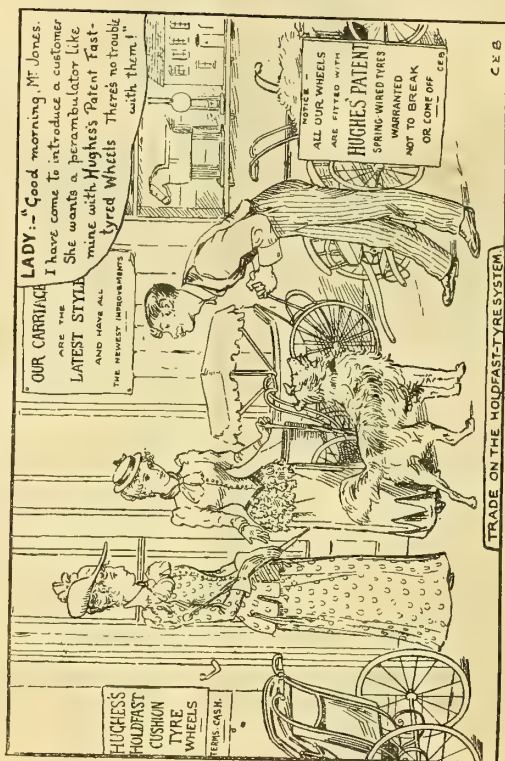
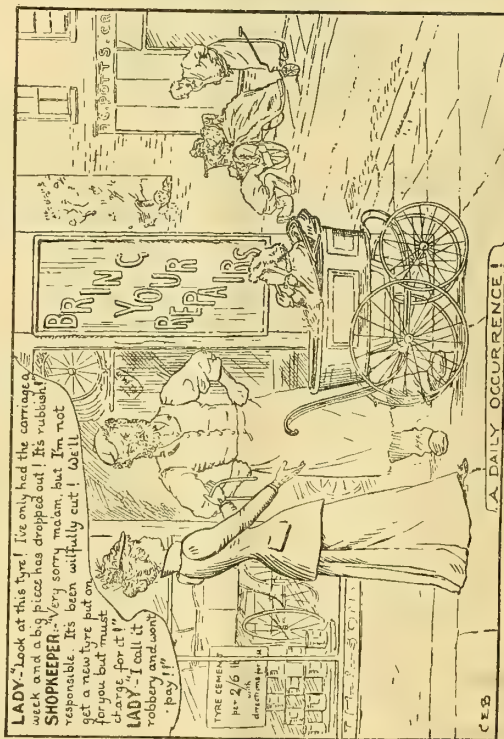
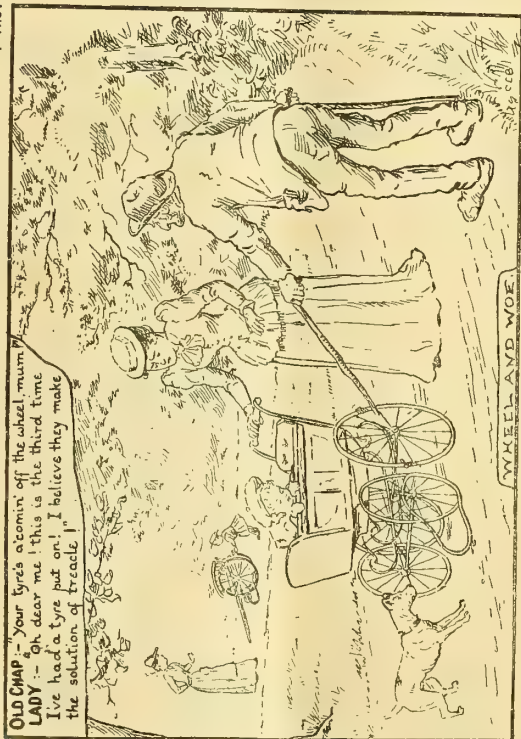
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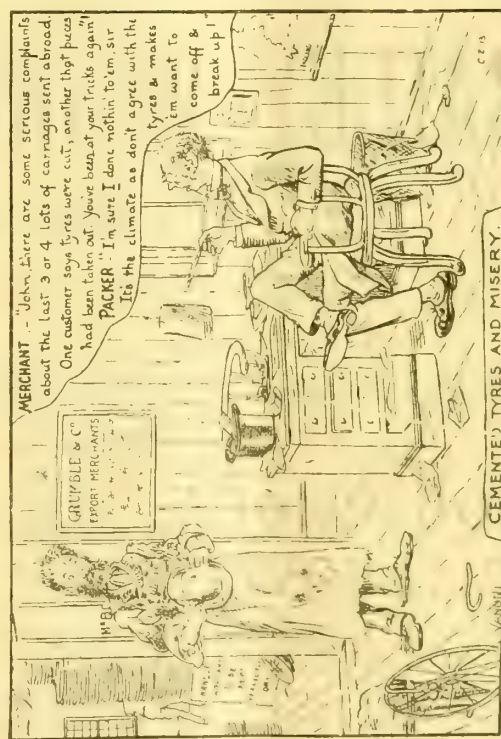
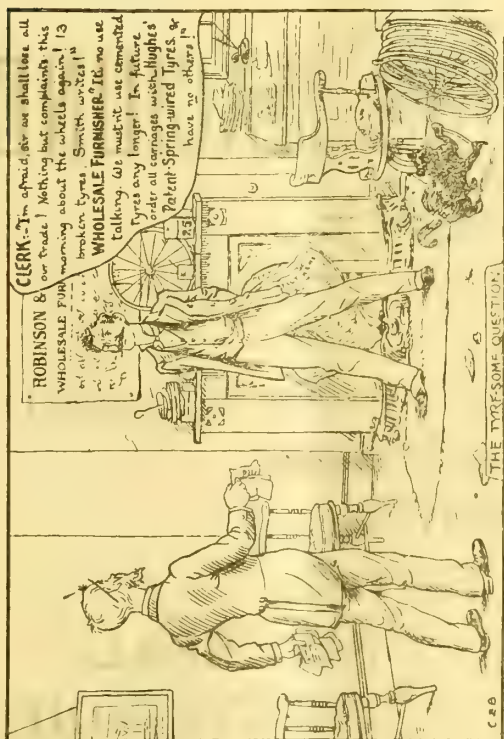
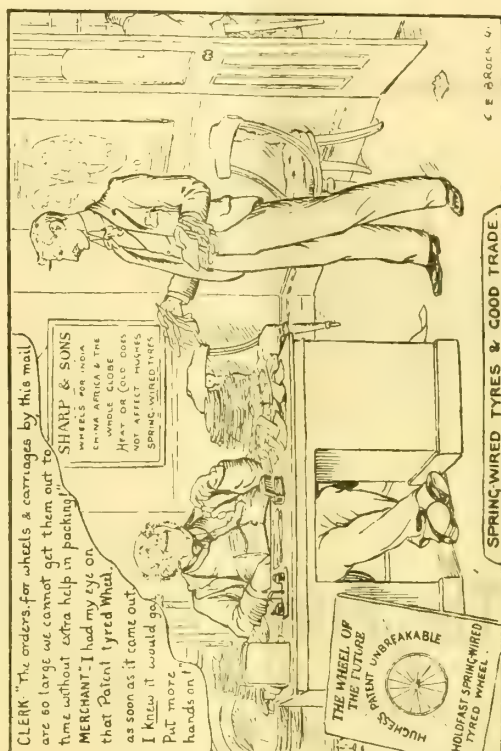
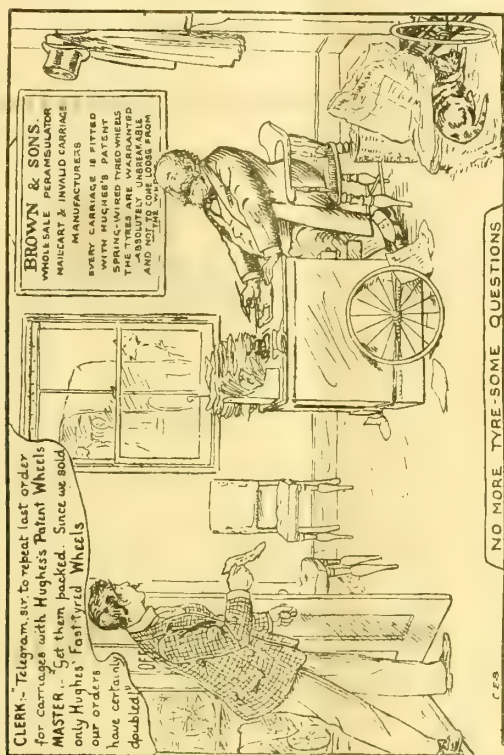


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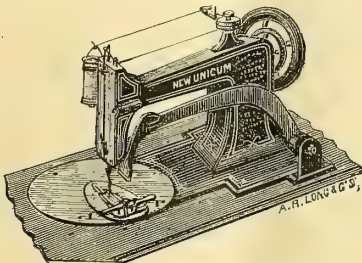
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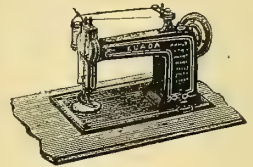
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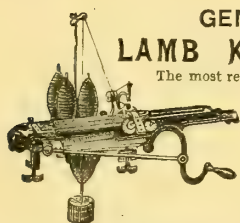
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Notes on Patent Law.

IV.

(Continued from our December Number.)

HAVING now ascertained what is capable of being patented, we have in this article to address ourselves to the totally different inquiry as to what will be actually protected by a given patent grant. It is well understood that this depends in some way upon the specification which the patentee has lodged at the Patent Office, but it is important for a full apprehension of the subject that the rule should be accurately stated, and not left involved in vague and cloudy language.

Originally, then, it should be understood that a patent grant was, as a rule, made in respect of some art or craft which the patentee practised. In an old case, which was tried in the time of Queen Elizabeth, it was considered to be a very weighty objection to a grant of the monopoly of making and importing playing cards, that the person to whom the grant was made was a gentleman of the Court unversed in trade, and was not fitted personally to undertake either the manufacturing or commercial operations of which he had acquired the monopoly. This principle does not, however, appear ever to have obtained the force of law, although the set of opinion and authority was undoubtedly at one time in that direction. Very early in the history of our patent law the principle was clearly recognised that the grant of monopoly was made in requital of a public service rendered by the patentee in teaching the people of the realm a new trade. Hence it was at one time contended that no patent grant should be made for longer than seven years, because seven years was the ordinary period of apprenticeship, and it was considered that it would not be right to prohibit the artificers whom the patentee had instructed in his art, from following the craft to which they had been brought up. This strict logic did not in the end prevail, but to this day the idea remains, so to speak, embalmed in the patent term, which is granted for fourteen years—that is, for two seven-year periods—and renewable, if renewable at all, for a further period of seven years. Indeed, so fixed has this principle of the essentially contractual nature of a patentee's right become in our patent law, that it is almost certain it would have led to the rule that a patentee must hold his patent on the condition of practising his invention, if it had not happened that the better expedient of a specification setting forth the invention in detail, to be filed at the office of Patents and open for the instruction of the public, was thought of at the beginning of the last century.

The various steps by which the specification, as originally devised, came to be modified into the particular documents with which we at the present time are familiar, under the names Provisional Specification and Complete Specification, need not be traced. Enough has been said to show exactly what their bearing on the patent is, and to enable the reader to perceive how and why the rule should obtain that a patentee can only have protection for what he has disclosed in his specification. It is the disclosure, the teaching of his invention to other people, that is the meritorious foundation of the grant. If the patentee fails in this particular, he withholds the consideration in respect of which the grant is made, and if the consideration fails, the grant itself fails, and he is a patentee no longer except in name.

The first principle, then, is that the *patented invention* can only be something which the patentee has described in his specification, and described so that other people may learn from the description what it is and how it is to be made or performed. Hence the extreme importance of a full and accurate description, upon which, indeed, as being the very essence of the specification, and, therefore, the main condition of a valid patent grant the patentee's rights wholly depend. This description, according to modern practice, may be put into two forms. The one (the provisional specification) is a very compendious account of the matter which serves to identify the invention, and to describe its nature in general terms. Great latitude of description is allowed in this document, and it is accordingly generally drawn up in very vague and comprehensive language. In its preparation the patentee often relies upon his own draftsmanship, or seeks the assistance only of such persons as he can treat with the greatest confidence, since until this is lodged at the Patent Office he has absolutely no rights in his invention as such, and any unguarded disclosure of it would amount to a publication which might invalidate the patent grant. It is, indeed, a most dangerous thing to attempt any exact description of an invention in the provisional specification, and this for two reasons—(1) because the provisional specification once lodged cannot be amended, and, therefore, any inaccuracy of description is irremediably fatal to the grant founded upon it; and (2) because nothing can be eventually claimed as a part of the protected invention which cannot be brought under some part of the description contained in the provisional specification. Now it often happens that during the period of nine months which the patentee enjoys for the preparation of the complete specification, he devises improvements in the details of his invention, improvements which add greatly to the value of the patent. If these improvements can be shown to be mere elaboration in detail of what was stated in general terms in the provisional specification, that will be held to be a legitimate development; but if the provisional specification describes one thing, and the complete specification passes that over and describes something else in its place, even though it be a mere matter of detail, the thing so substituted cannot be included in the patent, and if the attempt be made by claiming to protect it, the result will be to render the patent void.

This serious risk carries no countervailing advantage, since it does not in any way better a provisional specification to make it minute in its description. The law does not require any such minuteness, and the public are not benefited by it, since the provisional specification is not now published, except in conjunction with the complete, from which full information must be obtainable. A skilful draftsman therefore aims, in the preparation of a provisional specification, at generality. He will, of course, be careful to be accurate, since inaccuracy would be fatal to the grant for which he is laying the foundation. But he will make no attempt to be precise. He will rather seek to leave as much room as possible for the modification in detail of the exact arrangements which are present to his mind as he writes. The only thing that he must needs make clear is the nature of the invention. So soon as that has been made to appear, he may desist; indeed, the sooner then he gets to the signature—and eventually to the Patent Office—the better. Nothing but danger lurks in any single supernumerary word in a provisional specification.

It is perhaps safer, though scarcely necessary, to interpose the observation here, that throughout this article

the word "detail" is used with reference to the general scope of the invention. Many inventions—indeed, most inventions nowadays—are inventions of pieces of mechanism, which may fairly be called details. Every now and then, indeed, some invention bursts upon the world of such scope, that nobody would think of being litted it by calling it a detail. The telephone, for example, was, a few years ago, a case in point, as also was the phonograph. These marvellous instruments, when first they were brought to the knowledge of the instructed world, seemed more wonderful for what they were than even for what they could do. They lay so far apart from the beaten track of invention, and even of discovery, up to that date, that probably few people who were capable of forming any opinion on theoretical grounds as to their capabilities at all believed, when first they heard them described, that the means said to be employed were at all adequate to the ends said to be attained. Whether, in the construction of a telephone, a straight bar magnet or a horseshoe magnet were used, would, in the first description, have been the merest matter of detail. But nobody can now have a master patent for the telephone, and in all the later specifications these details are the very essence and substance of the several inventions. It would, therefore, be a great mistake in a provisional specification under a patent for improvements in telephones, to refer to the improved parts in the language which would have been apt enough in the first telephone specification. The condition that the nature of the invention shall be made to appear could not be satisfied in this way, and when, therefore, the patentee is directed to generalise as much as possible in his provisional specification, the admonition must be understood with reference to the cardinal principle just laid down. Generalising does not mean using vague, still less does it mean using inaccurate language; but it means describing an invention in terms so large and elastic that they will comprehend every form, whether perceived at the present time or not, in which the essential features of the invention can be embodied. Every modification of the idea present in the writer's mind, which does not destroy some one or more of these essential features is a matter of detail only, and should not be excluded by the terms of the provisional specification.

Before passing from the provisional specification, it may be well to note that, under the new law of 1885, the filing of a provisional specification at the Patent Office does not amount to, nor does it necessarily lead to, a publication of the invention. Prior to that date, the practice at the Patent Office was to publish abandoned provisional specifications, but that is not so now. A patentee who has suffered no publication of his invention during the period of provisional protection may now, therefore, abandon his provisional specification at his discretion. By so doing, he incurs no further risk or detriment than that resulting from the loss of the date at which he lodged it. It may be that his invention has been re-invented, or even published, in the interval. If so, he may find himself anticipated by a later inventor, but he does not now commit what used to be the fatal error of anticipating himself.

The discussion of the features of a provisional specification will have prepared the reader to seize the leading characteristics of the complete specification. For, indeed, it may now be summed in a word. *Particularity* is, in a complete specification what *generality* is in a provisional—its chief, indeed, its one, excellence. The words of the Act (Patent Act, 1883, Sec. 5, s.s. 4) which define this requirement are:—"A complete specification, whether left on application or subsequently, must particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the invention and in what manner it is to be performed, and must be accompanied by drawings, if required."

Bearing in mind what has been already said as to the purpose of the specification, the reader will readily appreciate that the particular description of this section must be a statement so precise that the reader may learn from it the inventor's secret, more or less, as an apprentice might learn it in the inventor's workshop. Indeed, it is hardly possible in this connection to be too precise. Those patents which break down for faulty descriptions in the specification generally fail at this point, and even accomplished draftsmen are apt to err through striving too hard to generalise the description given in the complete specification, which should be perfectly definite and

minute. A very good plan, which many experienced draftsmen adopt, is to put two descriptions into the complete specification, the one couched in general terms—often a verbatim repetition of the provisional specification—and, following upon that, a detailed description, introduced by way of illustration. The freedom which the writer thus secures is of the greatest advantage to him. He makes no attempt in his detailed description to amplify, and, therefore, is under no temptation to sacrifice perspicuity to comprehensiveness. On the contrary, he sets before his mind's eye an actual specimen of the invention worked up into shape, and gives as lucid a description of that very thing as he can formulate. It may be that parts might be otherwise arranged, or variously modified in form and relation—that does not trouble him at all—his general description has already conveyed that intimation, or, if he doubts that, the doubt is set at rest by a sentence expressly introduced for the purpose. Thus, one constantly finds in such descriptions parentheses like the following:—"It will be understood that I do not confine myself to the exact form of (such and such a part, here shown)," or "It will be obvious that some other arrangement of parts may be adopted than the one just described without departing from the spirit of my invention." In this way the desired elasticity may be secured in the language used, while, at the same time, the requirements of the Act as to precision are fully observed.

(To be continued.)

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The Story of the Sewing Machine

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

BY NEWTON WILSON.

CHAPTER III.—WHAT DID HOWE INVENT?

When the author of *Waverley* forsook the realms of poetry in which he had obtained celebrity for that of fiction, in which he was destined to achieve immortality, he assigned as the reason for the change that he considered his poetic vein had become exhausted. The experience of all engineers will have convinced them of that, which a close study of the archives of the Patent Office will abundantly confirm, that invention is a very limited quantity indeed, and that many men who promise much, fail to realize or give perfect shape and completeness to their efforts; they can carry an idea to a certain point, beyond it they appear to be hopelessly impotent, and they have to leave, to other times and other men, the taking up of the thread where it was dropped by them and the carrying to a satisfactory outcome that which was partly intuitive in themselves. They brought to the birth, but were not able to bring forth. Said a barrister, once addressing the bench in somewhat faltering and hesitating tones and with his hand to his forehead, "I conceive, your lordship"—! after a moment's pause, "I conceive"—"You conceive," said the judge, "but why don't you bring forth"? That is the idea forcibly presented to the mind in connection with the study of the birth and development of the Sewing Machine.

Inventors in successive stages and periods would appear to have "seen men as trees walking," but were unable to clarify their mental vision so as to bring into definite outline the brilliant perspective which lay before them. They worked away in partial obscurity at different veins of previous metal till the veins became exhausted, and then they threw up the quest in despair. Like the alchemists of old, they one after another quitted this mundane stage just as they were on the point of discovering the philosopher's stone.

Now the philosopher's stone it would have been evident to the reader of the preceding chapters is in the case of the Sewing Machine—the feed! It was the inability to find a continuous feed which rendered all but useless the efforts alike of Saint and Howe. It would be superfluous to explain to the readers of your journal what is meant by the term "the feed," but for the benefit of those

unversed in the technicalities of sewing machines, and who possibly have never seen the specification of a patent, I will explain that the feed is the instrument or instruments which perform the function of the thumb and forefinger of the left hand in hand sewing, they hold the work firm till the needle has passed through, carrying its thread and then draw it forward to the length of the stitch required. The appliance of Saint for this purpose was the action of a worm, and please understand this is technical; it is a worm which turns, but not when it is trodden upon, while in the case of the Howe it was a rack and pinion operating a frame which held the work secured on a series of pins; in both cases the action was limited to the length of the screw or the length of the rack.

The question "What did Howe invent"? is a natural one. It is easier asked than answered. If the converse were asked, "What did Howe not invent"? the answer would be easier to find. The natural answer would be what he claimed in his patent, and another answer would equally naturally be, the machine which has his name in the market, both would be equally distant from the truth.

It has already been stated that the patent of Howe in this country was taken out by William Thomas, in his own name and at his own cost; and the cost of a patent in these days was very serious, the whole of the fees being payable at once, rendering it simply impossible for any man of small means to indulge in the luxury of being his own patentee. There is, in fact, no reference to the name of Howe in the specification; only the words, "a communication from a foreigner residing abroad," occur to indicate that the invention was of foreign origin.

The claims made under this patent were very comprehensive in character, and they clearly indicated that in the mind of Elias Howe he had no predecessor. He had, as he believed, invented "something new under the sun," and his sewing machine, like the Goddess Minerva, had sprang, fully dressed and armed cap-a-pie, from the head of Jupiter.

Let us look at the claims! they are five in number. First: The general arrangement of machinery, described and shown in the drawing, "whereby I am enabled to unite pieces of cloth or other fabrics together, by sewing either curved or straight seams, such sewing being much more speedily and economically effected than by hand. Secondly: The application of a shuttle in combination with a needle, as shown in the drawings, for forming and securing loops of thread, or other substance, for the purpose of producing the stitches, whatever may be the means employed for working such shuttle and needle, when employed together. Thirdly: The construction and use of a sliding frame, shown in the drawings, whereby I am enabled to hold the cloth in such a manner that it may be moved in any required direction, to receive straight and curved lines of stitches. Fourthly: The mode of actuating the frame, and also the arrangement of parts for actuating the needle, as shown in the drawings. Lastly: The construction and employment of a helical needle, as described."

For the patent to be good, every one of these claims must necessarily be new and original. A patent is always presumed to be good until it is proved to be bad; generally, it is the fierce light of the law courts which discovers the chinks in the armour. Comparatively few of the thousands of patents issued from the office will stand this test.

Years had passed away, and the clumsy and lumbering machines, three in number, which Howe had constructed during the period of his service with Mr. Thomas, had been stowed away as useless fossils in a room of Mr. Thomas's warehouse. The Patent Law, too, had undergone a change, and a very beneficial one too. On the 1st of October, 1852, the Patent Law Amendment Act of that year came into force. The fees remained, but were distributed, £25 in the first six months securing the completion of the patent and the granting of the "great seal," while successive payments of £50 at the end of three years, and £100 as the end of seven, maintained the patent for its full period of fourteen years. Up to that time patents had been few and far between, but now invention received a new and great stimulus, and American and English alike rushed to the Patent Office to take advantage of the new conditions.

Mr. Howe had returned to America, and many changes

The St. George's Cycle Co.

Among the younger firms in the cycle trade the St. George's Cycle Co., of Upper Street, Islington, N., occupy a leading position. A change has just taken place in the proprietorship, Mr. S. Jordan Kent having purchased the business, which will no doubt now make even greater strides than in the past. The new proprietor is not unknown to a number of our readers owing to his long residence as a cycle and domestic machinery dealer at Staines.

We recently visited the St. George's factory, and were surprised at its completeness. It consists of several floors, the basement being fitted with three forges and at least half-a-dozen lathes besides other machinery. The ground floor is used as a show-room, and here is stored almost everything in the way of parts and accessories, besides numerous perfect machines. The upper two floors are devoted to enamelling and painting and electro plating. In short, the plant is of the most complete description and well adapted for every department of cycle manufacture. The workmen are also all skilled in their several departments, and not a single article is despatched until it is critically examined by the principals.

The St. George's Cycle Co. are not content to be mere copyists, but have made several important improvements in their machines which have received the stamp of public approval. Their leading patterns are called the "Impetus" of which a fine range was on exhibit at the recent Stanley Show. On another page will be found an illustration of this safety, together with a description of same, and although the prices are uncommonly low, a printed warranty is given with each machine. Strength, durability, and good finish at a low cost are so apparent in these goods that they are making their way on the Continent and in the colonies, as was proved to us by an inspection of the order books.

Owing to this company making their machines throughout they do a large business in parts and accessories with the trade, which they can supply at low prices and of the best quality. These remarks specially apply to lamps, saddles, wheels, &c., which they offer to the trade unusually cheap.

But all these facts are set forth in this maker's illustrated catalogue, which is replete with everything required by a dealer, and after an examination of the St. George's factory and its products we can strongly recommend our readers to write for this catalogue and investigate the matter for themselves.

Several artistic transparencies are supplied free to all agents.

had occurred during his absence. Just then, at the beginning of 1849, the discovery of gold was made in California. The scramble for gold did not exhaust itself in the steamers which carried the seekers to Panama and thence to San Francisco; for there was no overland route then; the Rockies had not been crossed, nor the prairies effectually invaded by the iron horse, and the journey to the "Golden Gate" was long, tedious, and expensive. Industry everywhere became abnormally active; and the ideas of Howe had fructified to considerable purpose on the American soil. Other sewing machines had been invented, and machines that, unlike Howe's, would work. The great secret had been discovered, the continuous feed in two forms. What is known as the wheel-feed, which was a continuous feed, but not yielding or leaving the work, used first in the Singer and in the A. B. Howe machines, and applied then and ever since to the leather trade. The other, the well-known four-motion feed, the invention of A. B. Wilson, subsequently of the firm of Wheeler & Wilson; and like Saint, a cabinet-maker by original trade, This discovery or invention revealed a marvellous future. For, unlike anything which had preceded it, it was compact, complete, and of universal application. Soon there were three firms of importance in the American field, the I. M. Singer Company, the Wheeler & Wilson, and the Grover & Baker, besides a number of smaller fry. Howe's first idea was to run a tilt at them all, and crush them, if possible, by the weight of his patent. Theirs, on the other hand, was to destroy the Howe patent, and clear the way for a free field and no favour. At the head of the Grover & Baker Company was a very astute New York lawyer, Orlando B. Potter by name, and he it was, I believe, who concocted a very different scheme. This was to take the Howe patent as a basis, a foundation-stone, or, as it were, to shelter themselves behind it as a *chevaux de frise*. Potter's proposal, in fact, was this, that they should each acknowledge the Howe patent and pay tribute to it; while, on the other hand, Howe should undertake to maintain his patent, and license no other manufacturer without the consent of the whole of the four parties concerned. They agreed to pay three dollars a machine. Howe willingly fell into the arrangement; while, on the other hand, the citizens of the States had to pay *volens volens* the greatly enhanced price which was immediately added to the cost of the machine. Under such an arrangement, it is no wonder that the three firms to which reference has been made, and to which the firm of Wilcox & Gibbs was subsequently added, should, aided by immense profits, have established and developed businesses of enormous proportions, and this, too, when everything relating to the sewing machine was stationary, or as nearly so as possible, in Europe. Howe himself rapidly became a wealthy man, enjoying, possibly, far more than the real merits of his invention would, under any other conditions, have realised. The company which he subsequently founded, when his ambition was to become a great manufacturer, and his chief patent had expired, for a while promised well, but, coming into other hands upon his death, was grossly mismanaged, and has become the subject of vicissitudes with which the public are tolerably familiar.

(To be continued.)

PRESENTATION TO A DISTRICT MANAGER.—On Saturday evening, December 26th, the *employees* of the Singer Manufacturing Company in the Barrow-in-Furness District, invited the district manager, Mr. O. Burnhope, who is leaving the district, to supper at the "Masons' Arms" Restaurant, Barrow. The supper was served in a most excellent style by Mr. Masterman, the proprietor, and after full justice had been done to the same, Mr. Bushall, the cashier of the Company's Barrow office, acting as spokesman for himself and the rest of the *employees*, presented Mr. Burnhope with a beautiful gold watch. He made the presentation in a very creditable manner, and assured Mr. Burnhope that every *employé* in the district held him in the highest esteem, and all regretted his leaving Barrow, and, previous to his going, wished to show their regard for him by making him a small present as a token of respect. Mr. Burnhope thanked his fellow workmen for the way they had entertained him that night, and also for the very handsome present, which had come to him quite unexpectedly, as he knew nothing of it until the watch was placed on the table that night. He would never forget their kindness, not only on that evening, but the many acts of kindness and consideration he had received at their hands during the five years they had worked together. Several songs, readings, and recitations were then given, and a very pleasant evening was spent, the proceedings closing by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our November Number.)

THE patent of Mr. W. E. Baker also mentions the application of apparatus to sewing machines for winding thread on to the bobbins. There is a handle or holder for the machine bobbin, and the bobbin being fitted on to a centre point at one end; and against a chuck or rotatory disc provided with studs at the other end. A spiral thread or worm is formed on the periphery of this chuck or disc, which thread or worm gears with a worm wheel imparting a to-and-fro motion by means of a link to the thread guide, which distributes the thread which has passed through a notch in the guide, in an even and regular manner upon the bobbin as fast as it unwinds from the spool. The bobbin is rotated, and the winding effected by pressing one end or chuck against the rim of the flywheel, the friction obtained being sufficient to cause the bobbin to revolve and wind on the thread, laying it evenly at the same time by the aid of the slotted guide.

The chief features of novelty claimed by the patentee are the making the stands or frames of sewing machines in the form of a box or case as described; the arrangement and manner of applying the crank or handle; the combined apparatus for keeping the sewing thread in a state of tension; the mode of sewing two rows of stitches by employing only one retarding thread at the back; and the thread-winding apparatus applied to sewing machines as described. The leading features of the machine are the same as those of the Grover & Baker machine, patented in 1852, by Mr. Hughes, and already referred to.

A patent was granted to John Avery for improvements in sewing machines, communicated to him from abroad, dated August 25th, 1855, which improvements relate to certain means of feeding the material to be sewn, which are applicable to the working of button holes, embroidery and the sewing of curved or crooked work generally. The feed plate is held down by a helical spring applied to the shank or stem of the shoe which bears upon the top of the feed plate; this shoe also serves to guide the feed plate, by means of two pins on its under side, entering two parallel grooves in the upper surface of the feed plate. These grooves are made to correspond in form with the form or contour of the seam or line in which the sewing is to be produced; for example: for working a button hole, portions of the grooves are in the form of parts of circles, which are concentric with the circular portion at one end of the button hole, whilst the other portions are straight and parallel with the sides of the button hole, all the parts of the respective grooves being equi-distant from the nearest part of the button hole. The two pins on the under side of the shoe do not stand opposite to each other in their respective grooves, but at some distance from one another, in order to give greater steadiness to the feed plate and prevent improper lateral motion. For the purpose of giving the feed plate the necessary movement to carry the cloth in a proper direction beneath the needle, a third groove is formed on the feed plate, which may be of a V or other form, in transverse section, but in plan should correspond in form with the other two grooves.

This last-mentioned groove receives a dog or feeder, which have either a reciprocating or a rotary motion. The end of this dog or feeder, and the interior of the groove, have their surfaces serrated or roughened in such manner, that as the dog moves in the grooves between the time of taking the stitches, it will take hold of it and move it a certain distance. The motion of the dog should be so regulated that it will be greater on passing a curve than a straight line, as the curve in the groove is described with a radius so much larger than the radius of the line of sewing. In order to give the material a lateral movement to the line of sewing, which is necessary in working button holes and some other kinds of sewing, the head which carries the shoe is arranged to receive a movement in the requisite direction, the feed plate being in that case moved by the pins of the shoe and the needle working in a fixed line.

(To be continued.)

NOVELTIES FOR 1892.



STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

STAR WORKS,

Goodinge Road, York Road,

LONDON, N.

Jottings.

Mr. Robert Keith has removed his Domestic Machinery depôt from Theatre Street to 15, High Street, Hythe, at which address he has on view all kinds of washing, wringing, and mangling machines, cycles, perambulators, mail carts, knitting machines, &c. Mr. Keith sends us a tastefully-printed card, setting forth the fact that he deals in the articles above-named, and that, in addition to this, he is sole agent for his town for the "Vertical Feed" Sewing Machines.

Messrs. B. Johnston & Co., cycle and domestic machinery dealers, have removed from No. 6 to larger premises at No. 29, York Street, Belfast, and are now open to take up agencies for the north of Ireland.

When the Lachmann over-seaming sewing machine was on show, a couple of years since, great things were expected of it, but, somehow or other, nothing practical was achieved. On the 19th inst. the liquidator of the Company, Mr. A. W. Barr, is to meet the shareholders, and render an account of the winding-up proceedings, when the cause of the failure will no doubt transpire.

Among the numerous visitors to London during the Stanley Show we were pleased to see Mr. W. S. Moiser, of Sheffield, and branches; Mr. W. H. Beal, of Halifax; and Mr. J. Gibbon, of Glasgow; all of whom gave favourable reports of their business. Mr. Beal has just erected, at a cost of several thousand pounds, a handsome warehouse, close to the Halifax new markets, where he will be able to display musical instruments, mangles, and White sewing machines, to better advantage. Mr. Moiser told us that he is doing a splendid trade in Vertical Feed machines. Messrs. Gibbon & Co. have now got their new warehouse and showrooms in Mitchell Street, Glasgow in thorough working order.

We congratulate Mr. A. G. Turle, the well-known West Bromwich Domestic Machinery Dealer, on his election as a Town Councillor for Spon Land ward. Strange to say, he has lived in that ward all his life, so should make a capital representative.

Mr. H. T. P. Johnson has just resigned his connection with Boyd & Co., and started business on his own account in High Street, Chatham, with a full range of domestic machinery and musical instruments.

At the Cattle Show, also at the Stanley Show, the past month, a new folding mail-cart was on exhibit, and attracted considerable attention. It is the invention of Mr. W. McCarthy, and is, beyond doubt, one of the most ingenious and practical carts yet constructed, folding without the removal of either bolt, nut, or screw.

Messrs. Kimball & Morton's well-known sewing machine factory, at Glasgow, is the subject of a recent article in the *Railway Supplies Journal*. The writer calls attention to the fact that the business was established in 1867, and that since Mr. Kimball retired in 1874 it has been entirely in the hands of Mr. John Morton and his family. We are further told that there are "some 70,000" of Kimball & Morton's sewing machines at present in daily use.

It will be seen in another column that Mr. W. McWilliam is organising another Sewing Machine Exhibition, to be held at the Royal Aquarium, in the spring. We are informed by the Secretary that last year the exhibitors, as a whole, were thoroughly satisfied with the business done, and intend to again secure space. Full particulars can be obtained of Mr. McWilliam.

The Patent Button Hole Machine Company, of 4, Newgate Street, E.C., are advertising in our present issue their two new machines, the "New Unicum," and the "Euada." The latter is really two complete machines in one, as with a slight and simple alteration the best quality chain, as well as lock stitch, can be produced. These machines are made at the company's own factory, in London, which has been fitted with new and special machinery, at a cost of some thousands of pounds, in anticipation of the success of their patented inventions. Both machines possess merits of the highest order.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, are about to issue another circular, called "Ye Balade of ye Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe." There may not at first sight appear to be much connection between that singular person and sewing machines, but by a few discreet alterations, and the aid of some fanciful pictures, complete affinity is established.

We acknowledge the receipt of a very handsome celluloid memo. tablet and calendar from the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company, also an artistic lithographed calendar in colours, with a picture of the works at Dayton, Ohio.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company are about issuing one of the handsomest calendars we have ever seen. It illustrates in colours a large bench of machines with operators, as at a factory, also a lady at her dressmaker's, with, of course, a W. & W. No. 9 near by. At one side is shown the Legion of Honour conferred on Mr. N. Wheeler, and at the other the Austrian decoration, which this veteran so worthily holds.

Messrs. Bean, Wbley, & Co., the Singer Company's printers, have sent us, as usual, a number of their large monthly tear-off calendars. Any of our readers desiring such a calendar (one of the best issued) can obtain same gratuitously by writing to the printers, at 40, Foster Lane, E.C.

The pioneers of the sewing machine trade are fast leaving us, and Mr. John Morton has been kind enough to notify another gap in the

ranks. Many of our readers will remember Frederick J. Audsley, who travelled for R. E. Simpson & Co. as far back as 1859, subsequently acting as manager of the Singer Company's Liverpool branch, after which he started in business for himself at Bradford and Leeds. It is now some ten years since he left our trade, but he still lives in the memory of many persons as a man of astounding energy. We record with regret his death, on the 7th ult., at Albert Road, Crosskill, Glasgow, leaving a widow to mourn his loss.

Mr. W. Thomson has succeeded Mr. J. McBride as manager of the W. & W. Glasgow depot. Mr. John Knox will take his place as book-keeper of the W. & W. Belfast office.

Mr. George Littlewood informs us that he will have a new pram. wheel ready for the coming season, of which further details will be seen on another page.

During the past month, Clegg's old-established sewing machine warehouse, in Fore Street, E.C., was destroyed by fire. A similar fate befel a portion of the works of the American Sewing Machine Company in Philadelphia.

One of the oldest depôts for sewing machines in the metropolis is now closed. We refer to that of George Whight & Co., who have just removed to Regent Street, W.

Jones' Sewing Machine Company, Limited, have issued a very handsome calendar for the present year. It is printed on stiff card, with monthly "tear-offs," and the upper half is embellished with a view of a factory, showing numerous benches of Jones' machines.

Mr. A. R. Andrews has dissolved partnership with Mr. Middlemiss, and will carry on his Maidstone branch alone in the future, in addition to his Chatham depot.

We hear of two failures of German sewing machine manufacturers, both old established. These are Carl Schmid and T. Vogel, both of Saalfeld.

Space does not permit of our devoting much attention to the subject, but we might just state that throughout the country the majority of the trade, as last year, decorated their windows for the Christmas festivities. Many did a good business in toys, turning their shops into bazaars for the time being. The big sewing machine companies, particularly in London, made their depôts smarter than usual. Mr. A. White, the well-known "White" agent in Glasgow, advertised his Christmas bazaar in a very attractive manner, by means of a four-page lithographed circular, descriptive of "A Visit to St. Nicholas." He had on hand, at his new premises in Bridge Street, "Presents for Everybody."

Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, of Old Kent Road and branches, last night gave away some fifty presents, consisting of joints of meat, poultry, tea, spirits, &c., to a similar number of persons who had correctly answered certain trade questions which they had propounded. Their toy trade this Christmas was larger than ever, they having sold some thousands of toys, which, whilst serving as advertisements, have at the same time yielded a fair profit.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have just issued a new series of price lists, which are printed and illustrated in a very handsome manner. They comprise details of not only all their machines, but the parts of same. We are informed that any dealer will be supplied with copies of these lists, also with several of their magnificent calendars, on application to the head office, 21, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

We congratulate Mr. G. H. Hughes, the well-known pram. wheel maker, on his election to represent St. Stephen's ward in the Birmingham Town Council, after a hard fight.

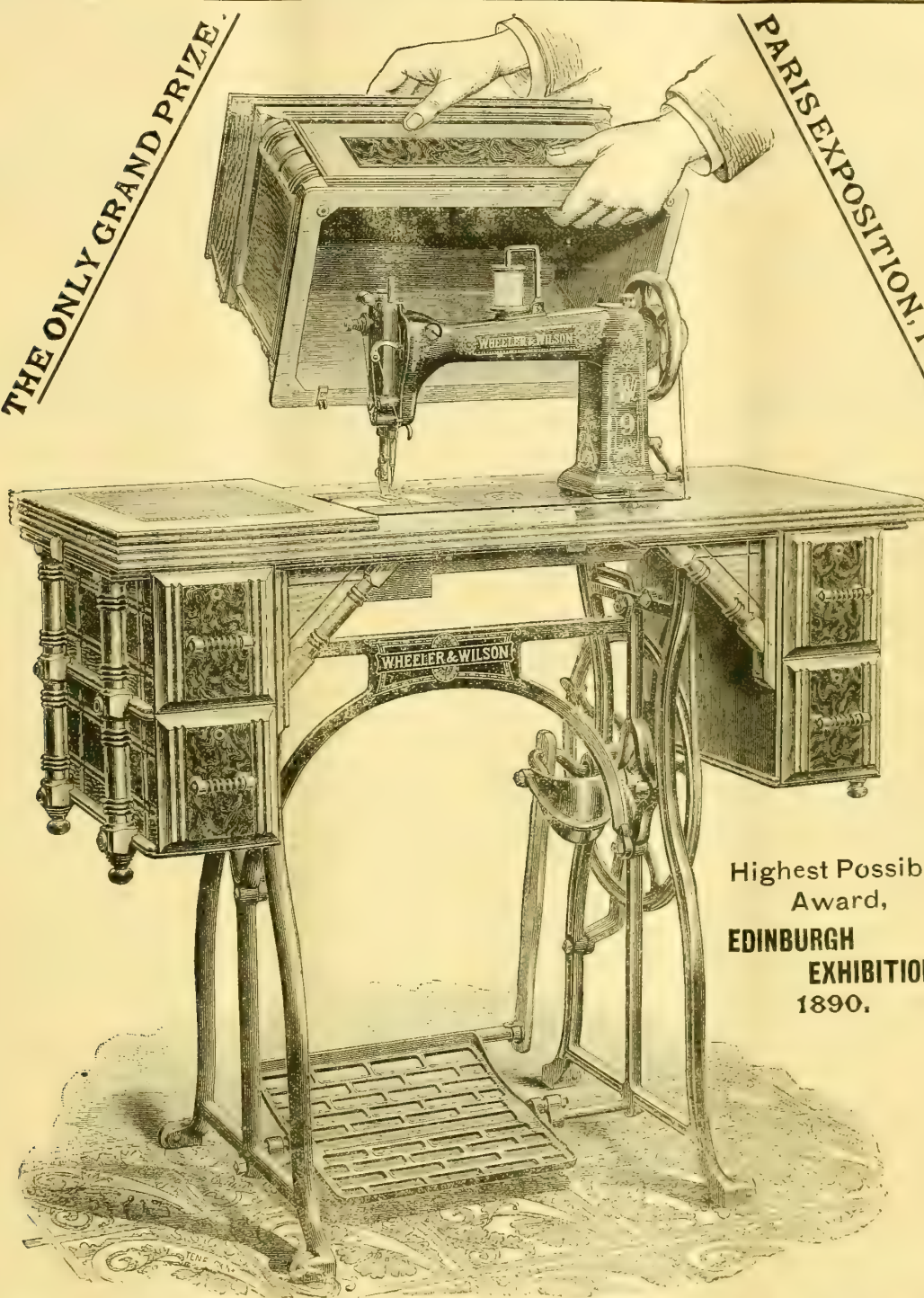
Mr. R. C. Carpenter, for eleven years with Mr. E. Todd, has severed his connection with that firm. During the past month he was entertained at dinner and presented with a purse of gold, as a tribute of the respect in which he is held by the trade. Mr. Carpenter is quite a veteran in the trade, having been identified with Mr. Weir, also Mr. Newton Wilson, before joining Mr. Todd.

MACHINE OILS.—Our readers will have noticed in our "Wants" column for some time past the advertisement of the Lady Bridge Oil Works, of 54, Spring Street, Hull. We have recently had an opportunity of testing these oils, and found even the cheapest of good quality, and all their makes are of extraordinary value. They are now doing a large trade in oils, specially for sewing, knitting, and washing machines, also for prams, and cycles. For the latter they make a capital burning oil, which we can strongly recommend. They supply oil both loose and bottled.

WELL DONE, KILBOWIE!—We are pleased to hear that no less than £603 7s. 7d. has been subscribed by the workmen at the Singer Manufacturing Company's factory at Kilbowie, Glasgow, during the year towards the various local charities. The total has been distributed as follows:—Western Infirmary, £153; Royal Infirmary, £131 17s. 4d.; Victoria Infirmary, £47 7s. 9d.; Eye Infirmary, £40; Ophthalmic Institution, £30; Maternity Hospital, £10 2s. 6d.; Blind Asylum, £10; Dunoon Homes, £131; Lenzie Homes, £20; Kilmun Homes £25—total, 603 7s. 7d.

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION. 1889



Highest Possible
Award,
EDINBURGH
EXHIBITION
1890.

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

19477. L. Onderdonk, for improvements in machines for holding and sewing carpets and other fabrics
19491. E. Kohler and F. G. Bate, for improvements in sewing machines.

19531. T. Barker, S. Snape, and W. Wilson, Phetheum Street Works, Bolton, Lancashire, for improvements in, and relating to, sewing machines for fringing the edges of textile fabrics.

19623. G. J. Bragg, for improvements in knitting machines and new mode of construction thereof

19627. J. H. Woodward and F. Shaw, for improvements in the type of knitting machinery generally known in the trade as "Cottons."

19708. W. Cook, for improvements in children's folding carriages.
19818. J. Nasch, for a new or improved single thread sewing machine for sewing together the sheets or signatures of books.

19871. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

19872. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company of United States, for new or improved mechanical movement.

19897. W. Mills, for improvements in button-sewing machines.

19945. J. C. Chapman, a communication from W. H. Haskell, of United States, for improvements in, and connected with, knitting machines, and in the method of operating same, and in articles produced thereby

20016. E. A. J. Hooper, for improvements in handle brackets or back irons for perambulators, bassinets, and other like wheeled vehicles.

20039. M. F. O'Reilly, The Grange, Newcastle, Greystones, Wicklow, Ireland, for a machine for working the roll or seam-stitch.

20236. J. P. McPhun, for improvements in adjustable babies' chairs, the same being also applicable as a rocker and as a cradle

20286. J. G. Pollock, for improvements in mechanism for crimping or gauging fabrics with sewing machines

20321. G. Speight, S. Chapman, and R. Todd, for an improved sewing machine attachment, for stitching button holes and for other analogous purposes.

20362. E. Robinson, for improvements in children's mail carts.

21013. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company of the United States, for improvements in sewing machines

21014. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company of the United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

21134. W. J. Ormston, 35, Penn Road Villas, Camden Road, London, for an automatic safety perambulator brake.

21168. H. J. Humphrey, for new or improved means for securing hoods and canopies for perambulators and to children's mail carts.

21189. G. Cole, for improvements in hobby or rocking horses.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POST. ID. EACH EXTRA.

19783. *Adjustable Table applicable to Infants' Chairs.* T. C. Webball, of Luton, Beds.—Dated December 4th, 1890. Price 6d.

Consists of a table adapted to fit into an ordinary infant's wicker or other kind of chair, and bolted or otherwise secured at one or both ends, whereby the leg or support now commonly used is dispensed with.

21022. *Mail Cart.* C. C. Hookway, of Birmingham. Dated December 24th, 1890. Price 6d.

Reversible bodies or seats are provided which can be turned at will, so as to have them both facing the front, both facing the back, back to back, or facing one another.

21029. *Stitch-forming mechanism for sewing machines.* T. Webb A communication from T. W. Bracher, of Stockport, Cheshire, Dated December 24th, 1890. Price 8d.

Is composed of an oscillating loop former placed on the table of the machine which engages with the thread from the needle and carries it in the form of a loop round the edge of the material to the under side thereof, holding it there until the needle and second loop of the thread pass through it.

636. *Sewing Machines.* W. Jones, of the "Jones" Sewing Machine Company, Guide Bridge Street, near Manchester. Dated January 13th, 1891. Price 8d.

Consists in the combination of two levers, each having two biting edges, with the presser foot slide bar, and with connecting mechanism for actuating the same for the purpose of lifting the presser foot to a given extent above and more or less clear of the fabric, whether one, two, or more folds or thicknesses of fabric are being sewn together, this lifting movement taking place when the needle is through the fabric being sewn, the removing of the presser foot from the cloth at such time allowing it to be freely turned about to change the line of stitching as required.

944. *Sewing Machines.* E. Kohler, of 81, Guildford Street, Russell Square, London. Dated January 19th, 1891. Price 8d.

Refers to that class of lock-stitch sewing machines in which a rotary hook carrying a bobbin is employed, the object of the invention being to adapt such machines for use either as a lock-stitch or a chain-stitch machine at will. For this purpose a reciprocating loop holder is applied to the lock-stitch machine, to receive the loop as it leaves the rotary hook, and retain it open to receive the needle on its next descent.

1705. *Overseaming and embroidering machines.* E. Cornely and R. Cornely, both of 87, Faubourg St. Denis, Paris. Dated January 30th, 1891. Price 1s. 6d.

The seam of this machine is produced from four threads, and consists of two parallel chain-stitch seams upon which a thread is wound by means of a revolving thread carrier, while the stitches below the material are held together by means of a thread which is laid into them alternately to the right and to the left.

2420. *Brakes for Perambulators.* J. Jones, 24, Beckway Street, Old Kent Road. Dated February 10th, 1891. Price 6d.

Above the ordinary handle is pivoted a second handle connected to the brakes, which are normally held pressed against the periphery of the wheels by a spring. On the handle being grasped by the person propelling the vehicle the upper handle will be pressed down upon the ordinary handle, and the brakes removed from the wheels.

7541. *Shafts or Handles for Mail Carts, &c.* E. Hammerton, of 39, Greenwood Road, Dalston. Dated May 1st, 1891. Price 6d.

Consists of a device whereby the handle can be adjusted to suit the height of the person propelling the vehicle, in order that the body of the carriage may be maintained in a horizontal position.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 10TH, 1891.

462729. L. Onderdonk, Chicago, Ill. Machine for holding and sewing fabrics.

462833. J. L. Wright and H. Heine, Milwaukee, Wis. Trimming attachment for sewing machines.

462858. A. V. Deshayes, Paris, France. Embroidering machines.

462865. G. S. Hill, Bradford, Mass. Buttonhole stitching machine.

462878. T. Kiddier, J. Kiddier, and J. W. Kiddier, Nottingham, England. Traverse warp knitting machine.

462957. P. P. Olsson, Stockholm, Sweden. Knitting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 17TH, 1891.

463199. W. A. Neely, Lynn, Mass. Sewing machine.

463292. C. H. Eggleston and J. C. Welles, Marshall. Button-setting machine.

463294. W. Mills, Philadelphia, Pa. Machine for sewing on buttons.

463295. F. W. Ostrom, Bridgeport, Conn. Sewing machine for stitching and cutting buttonholes.

463596. W. H. Clayton and R. P. Duncan, Louisville, Ky. Motor for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 24TH, 1891.

463721. F. W. Kremer, Wadsworth, Ohio. Sewing machine motor.

463822. H. A. Bates, New York, N.Y. Thread unwinding device for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED DECEMBER 1ST, 1891.

464013. P. Diehl, Elizabeth, N.J. Needle clamp for sewing machines.

464042. P. Schoen, Hoboken, N.J. Button sewing attachment for sewing machines.

464066. C. H. Foster, New York, N.Y. Work guiding attachment for overseaming sewing machines.

464072. T. A. Hill, High Point, N.Y. Quilting attachment for sewing machines.

464143. T. W. Porter, Montclair, N.J., and J. B. Glover, Dubuque, Iowa, button setting machine.

464211. F. Ames, Chicago, Ill. Apparatus for sewing carpets.

464212. F. Ames, Chicago, Ill. Carpet clamp and stretcher for sewing machines.

464277. P. Diehl, Elizabeth, N.J. Treadle mechanism for sewing machines.

464287. G. J. Nopper, Baltimore, Ind. Buttonhole sewing machine.

464313. S. S. Cook, Philadelphia, Pa. Loopholder mechanism for knitting machines.

464383. W. Y. Ober, Lynn, Mass. Shoe sewing machine.

464480. M. H. Pearson, Leicester, England. Feeding mechanism for sewing machines

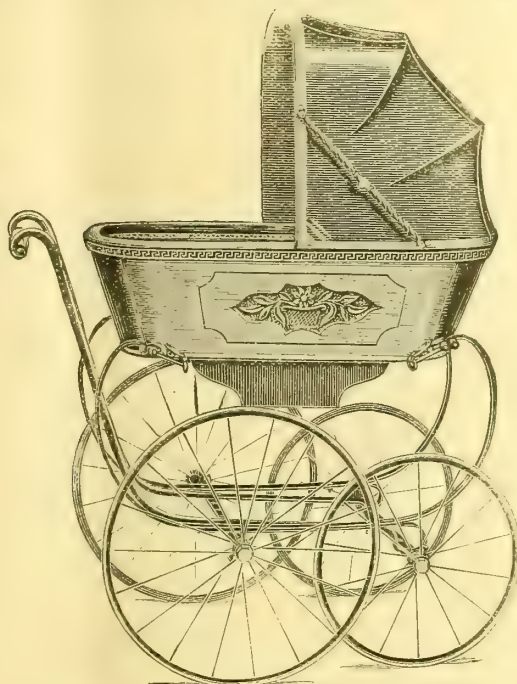
Meeting of Dunkley's Creditors.

A MEETING of the creditors of William Dunkley, otherwise William Henry Dunkley, residing at 153, Brighton Road, Moseley, and lately carrying on business at 41 & 42, Jamaica Row, and 58, Corporation Street, as a perambulator manufacturer, was held on December 16th, at the offices of the Official Receiver, Colmore Row, Birmingham. The statement of affairs showed liabilities £4,953 15s. 6d., of which £3,303 15s. 6d. is unsecured, and the rest partly secured; assets, £178 os. 4d. (after deduction of preference claims); deficiency, £4,775 15s. 2d. The Official Receiver stated the bankrupt commenced business in 1879, with £5 capital, in Jamaica Row, Birmingham, as a perambulator maker. The business appeared to have been successful, as by a balance-sheet prepared on June 30th, 1887, he was possessed of £6,290 17s. 10d. The bankrupt at that time was the lessee of the premises in Jamaica Row, and had deposited the lease with his bankers as security. The lease was referred to in the balance-sheet as being worth £4,500. About twelve months after this date the bankrupt disposed of the lease for £4,250, and stated he paid most of the amount to his bankers. On the 16th July, 1890, a company was formed under the style of Dunkley's Patent Wheel and Tire Company, with the bankrupt as managing director. The nominal capital was 2,000 £5 shares. The company was formed for the purpose of working two of the bankrupt's patents. In addition to the patents, the bankrupt stated he transferred a quantity of plant. He received from the company £500 in cash and 900 £5 shares, and about 300 other shares were subscribed for. The bankrupt still continued at Jamaica Row, trading as a perambulator maker. In July last a meeting of the shareholders of the company was held, and resolutions passed that the nominal capital should be increased to 10,000 £5 shares. This was for the purpose, principally, of enabling the company to purchase the bankrupt's business. On the 14th September, 1891, the prospectus was advertised, and the 21st September, 1891, fixed for allotment. The public only subscribed a very

JAMES LLOYD & COMPANY,

Patentees &
Manufacturers.

Combination
Mail Carts.



HOME.

EXPORT.

Perambulators.

Invalid Furniture.

Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET,

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—

Mr W T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

Birmingham.

TO AGENTS AND DEALERS. FOR TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
PURCHASE THE

**VERTICAL FEED
MANUFACTURING "A" MACHINE.**



DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, PARIS, 1890.

DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, PARIS, 1890.

SIZE UNDER ARMS 11½ x 6½ INCHES.

Agents Wanted where not Represented. Liberal Terms. Send for Catalogue and Pamphlet.

The VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,

24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MANUFACTORY, DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

Yorkshire Agent—W. S. MOISER, 14, Pinstone Street, Sheffield; 38, New Briggate, Leeds; 57, Edingham Street, Rotherham.

small amount, which was afterwards returned. Notwithstanding this, the proposed arrangement to buy the bankrupt's business was carried out. No valuation of the effects the company were to take was made. The consideration was 3,600 £5 shares; 329 were deducted in respect of a debt due by the bankrupt to the company, and 3,271 handed to him. Shortly after the sale a meeting of the shareholders of the company was held, and it was resolved to voluntarily wind up the company. The creditors would notice that the position of the creditors of the company had been improved by the sale, whilst the bankrupt's creditors had been correspondingly prejudiced, the shares of the company being, apparently, of little or no value. The bankrupt's explanation for allowing the sale to be completed when the amounts subscribed in respect of the new shares had been returned was, that a promise had been made that further capital would be found. There were a large number of creditors present.

The Deputy Official Receiver (Mr. Woollett) having stated that the bankrupt made no offer to the creditors, asked him why he allowed the sale to proceed after the amounts which had been subscribed had been returned to the public.

The Bankrupt: I understood that more capital would be put into the business; that working capital would be found to keep it on.

Mr. Woollett: Who made the promise? The Directors. It was understood that the new directors would find the capital, and they have also stated so since to several people.

Do you mean it was understood verbally or in writing when you transferred your business, that further capital would be found? Verbally stated.

Who verbally stated it? The Directors stated, after talking it over, that they would see that the working capital was all right.

This is what I mean. On the 21st September, after proceeding to allotment, the public subscribed a certain capital, and afterwards the capital was returned for some reason or other. Notwithstanding that the money has been returned, on the same date you sell your business to the company, which company has returned the money to the public. The sum was so small that had they gone to allotment on the prospectus, the expenses would have taken the whole of the money.

I could understand the transaction if it had taken place before the money was returned, but not a transaction upon the faith of a verbal promise; I suppose the verbal promise has been repudiated?—I have not heard so.

Was there anybody present at the time besides the three directors? I don't think so.

What are the names of the directors? Mr. Saddington, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Thomas. You stated that on the 21st September, 1891, these three gentlemen promised you, on consideration of your business being transferred, they would find further capital.—Yes, the solicitor told me so also.

Who is that?—Mr. Hulbert, of Hulbert and Crow.

If this promise had not been made would you have transferred your business?—I should not have transferred it. It was ridiculous for them to take the step they did, after they had got such a valuable business without parting with any money.

A creditor: Did you get anything out of it? Bankrupt: No.

You owed £1,600? I did.

You have had a discharge for the £1,600. Yes.

Did any of these people pay anything for the shares? No; they had 500 worth of shares for the purpose of putting in more capital.

How many? Eighteen thousand pounds' worth, less £1,645, which was owing by me. Each of the directors had a certificate, which the chairman wrote out.

For how many? One hundred shares each.

What was the consideration for allotting these hundred shares? It was understood that they would get more money for the shares. Saddington drew it out in his wife's name, and took it away. Thomas took his, I am not quite sure whether in his name or mine. The shares were issued before the contract had been registered, but the certificates were cancelled, and further shares issued.

The shares of 1890, were in Thomas's name? Yes.

In 1891 were the shares in Thomas's name? I would not be certain, because Wilson and Thomas were more cautious as to what they did, but Saddington wrote his wife's name straight away.—Do you say they paid nothing at all? Nothing at all.

Mr. Woollett: Why did you give certificates?—Bankrupt: I did everything I could to make it right by giving them these shares. It was understood that it was for the purpose of introducing capital. They said they would see it through.

Mr. Woollett; Well, all I can say is that it was very extra ordinary.

A creditor: Is a verbal promise given enough to justify a debtor in passing over the whole of his estate to his creditors?

Mr. Woollett replied that it was a matter of legal opinion.

The creditor: Although no valuation had been made the company gave £18,000 for a business of which they knew nothing.

Mr. Woollett: They have given 3,600 £5 shares, 329 of which were deducted in respect of the debt due to the bankrupt by the company. Some of these are in the hands of Messrs. Hulbert & Crow, who are willing to give them up on payment of £20 to £30. The rest are in the hands of Mr. Arthur Smith, who has a lien on them for costs.

Another creditor contended that the directors stood in the position of creditors, who had taken an undue advantage of the estate.

Mr. Woollett: All these questions will have to be investigated hereafter. You have to establish fraudulent preference. You have to prove that he did it for the purpose of defrauding the company, and I don't think you can say that at present. He will say that he did it to settle his own affairs.

A creditor: He has settled them most effectually.

Another creditor: At the time he passed over the whole of his assets to the company he knew it was not a proper company—(The Bankrupt: No)—and the public refused to take up the shares. I hold that Mr. Dunkley must have known, as a man of common sense, about their value, and the creditors were prejudiced to that extent.

Mr. Woollett: I agree that the present creditors have been prejudiced to the benefit of the company, but I understand that Mr. Dunkley after these arrangements took counsel's opinion. Counsel advised him that his sale could not be impeached.

In reply to a question Mr. Richards (the official liquidator of the company) stated that what was taken over came out to less than the amount Mr. Dunkley owed to the company.

Another creditor contended that the bankrupt had treated the company as preferential creditors to all intents and purposes, and that the property should be handed over for the benefit of them all.

Mr. Woollett: I should like to say that carrying this out would mean a big fight and a large expenditure involved in costs. You first of all have to prove intention on the part of the debtor to prefer them, and if you lost, the creditors would have to pay the costs, because the assets are practically nil, and the book debts are turning out most disastrously.

Mr. Ashford (Ansell & Ashford), who represented a creditor, suggested that the directors were liable to be put on the list as contributors if the first allotment was irregular, notwithstanding the fact that after a few days they discovered that the agreement had not been registered, cancelled the first issue, and then registered the agreement, and re-issued the shares.

Mr. Woollett: If counsel advise it is so, it is for you, gentlemen, to advise about further proceedings. It is a summary case, and the Official Receiver is trustee unless you appoint your own.

The meeting appointed the Official Receiver trustee, whereupon Mr. Woollett said that, if the book debts turned out to be sufficient they could take counsel's opinion. If not, it would be for the creditors to decide.

The bankrupt was then questioned as to his furniture which was sold to his brother for £29, and some creditors doubted whether it was all left in the house, but Mr. Woollett said there was no suggestion that there was anything wrong. He did say that Mr. Dunkley had done many things just before his bankruptcy which he ought not to have done and his creditors had thereby suffered. In reply to another creditor Mr. Dunkley stated that the annual turnover of the company was about £7,000, and the trade was principally foreign. A creditor stated that the bankrupt had been obtaining goods up to a fortnight of the transfer, and these goods had been handed over to the company. The bankrupt stated that besides the shares (500), which were held by Mr. Thomas, one of the directors of the company, he (the bankrupt) had handed over to him 1,000 of his shares to hold as security on the understanding that he was not sued for the amount he owed to the company.

A creditor: Does not that action constitute a fraudulent preference? The Deputy Official Receiver: That is a matter which should be referred for counsel's opinion, together with the other matters.

A creditor: Are we here at the creditors' meeting of W. H. Dunkley, or of the Wheel Tire Company?

Several gentlemen said they represented creditors against both.

The meeting then closed.

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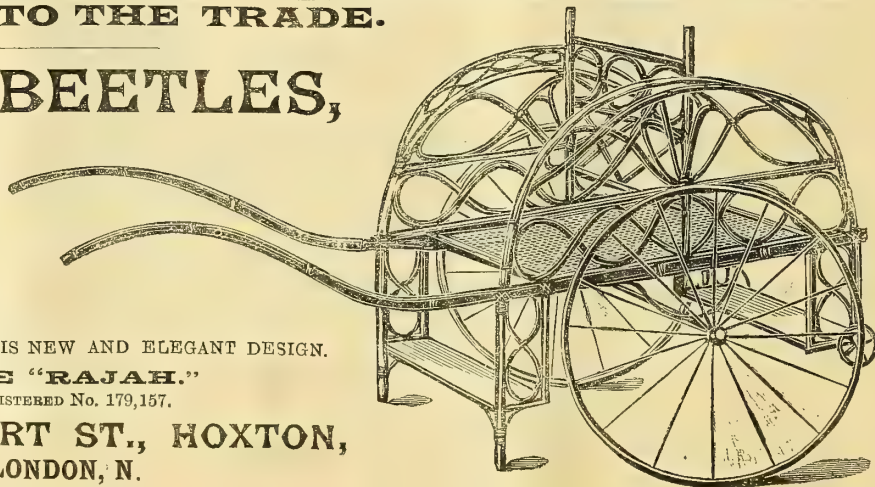
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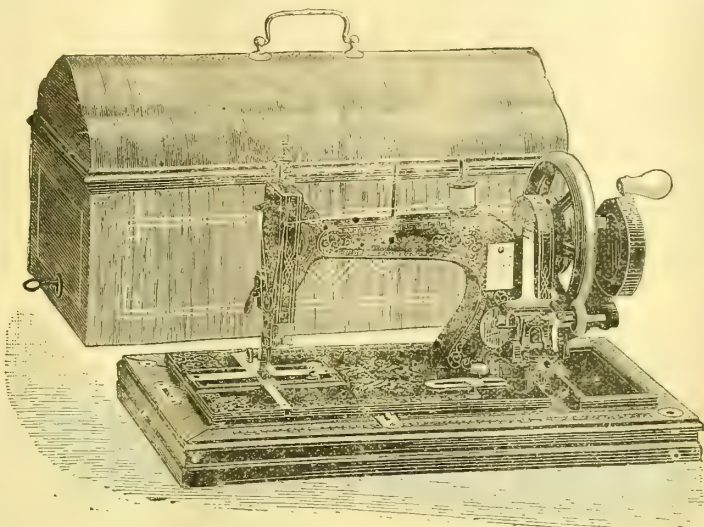
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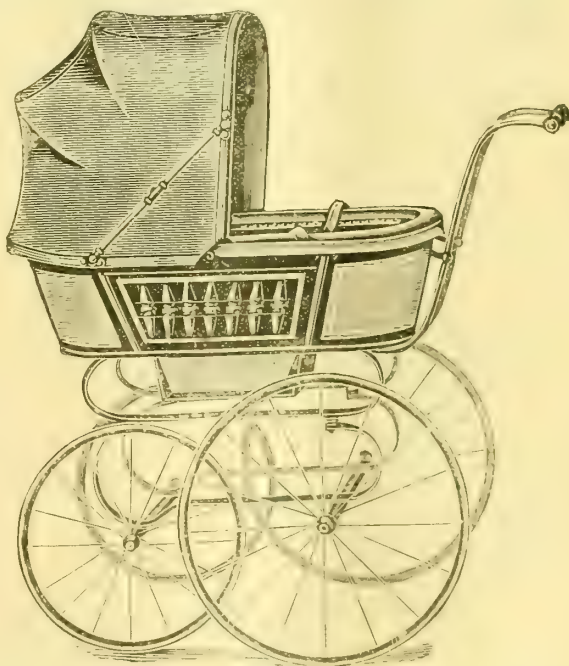
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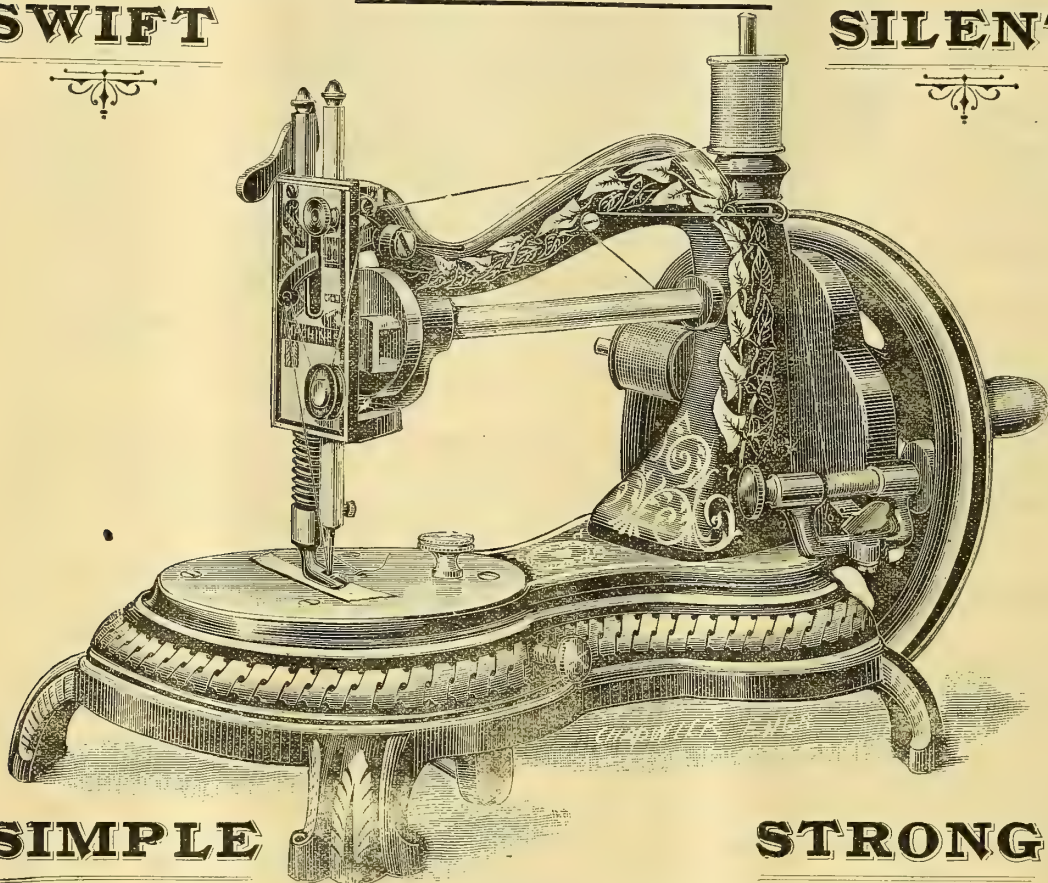
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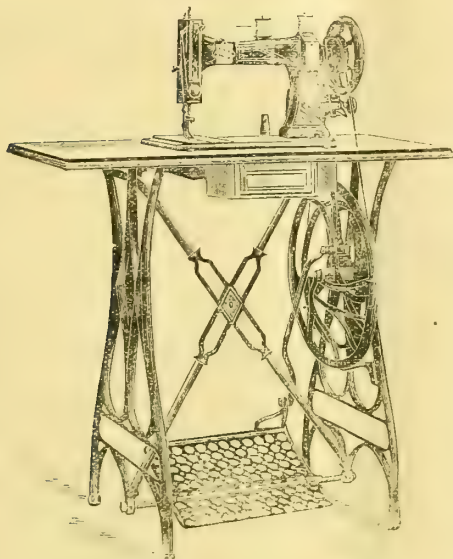
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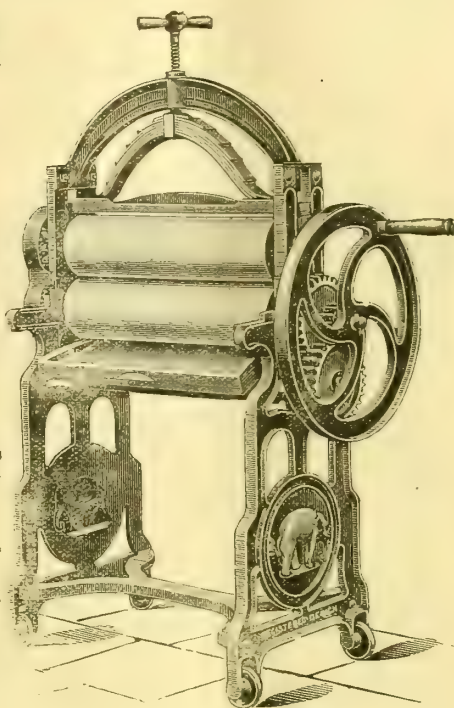
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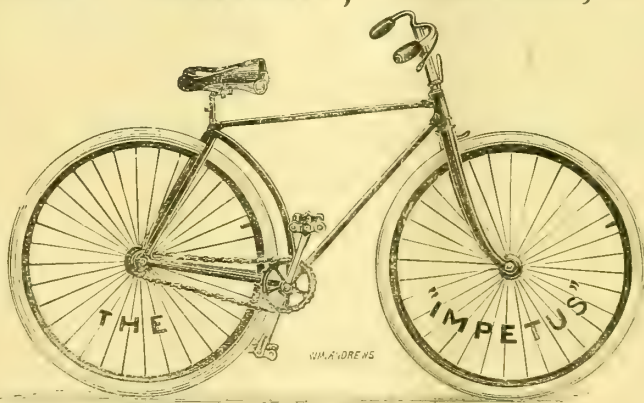
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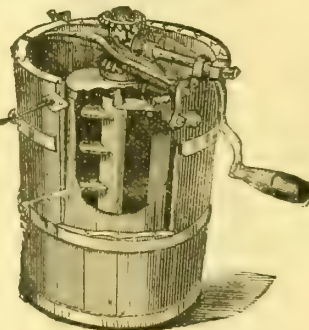
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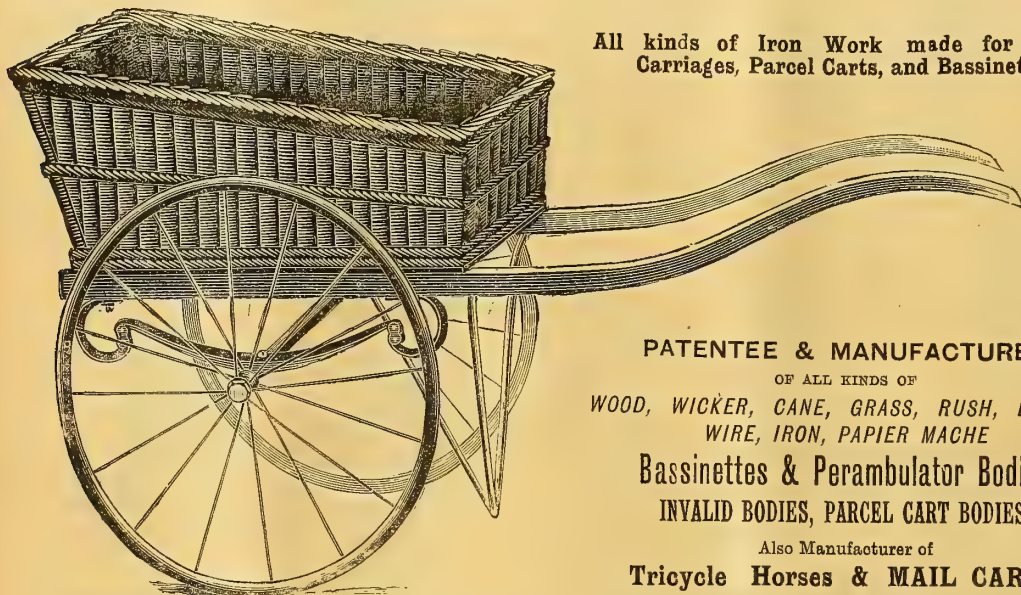
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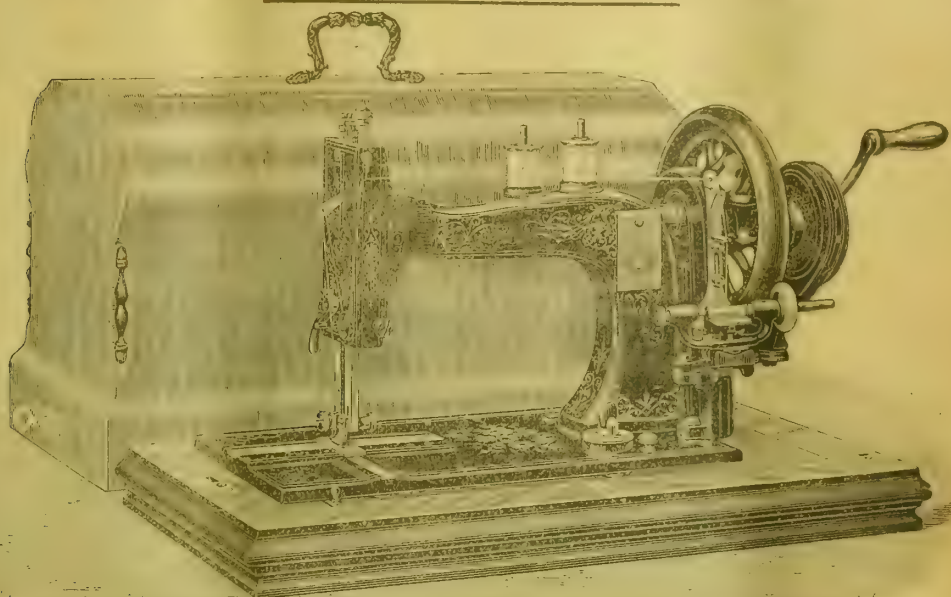
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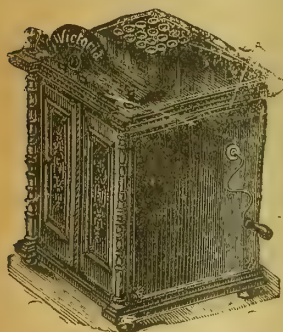
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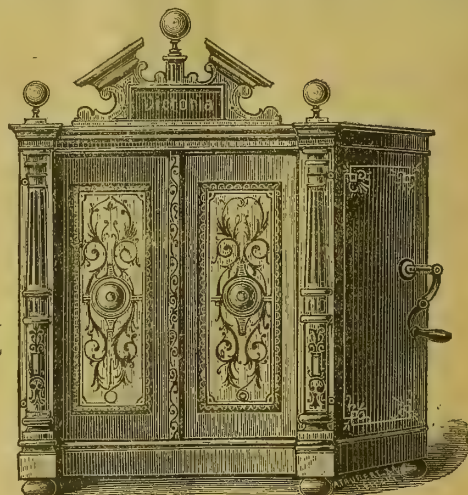
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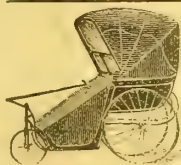
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William Newton Wilson.

(Continued from our last Issue.)

IN our last issue we entered largely into detail, as we wished to show that the career of Mr. Wilson stretches back to the very earliest days of the sewing machine trade. Our readers must not expect us to be so detailed in what follows, and for two reasons: firstly, our sketch would then extend over many months; and, secondly, we should be certain to encroach upon Mr. Wilson's series of articles which is appearing in our columns.

By the way during the past month there was grave cause to fear that the *doyen* of the trade would have been interrupted for ever in his task of writing a history of the trade. So seriously ill was Mr. Wilson the first week of the year, that he bade farewell to his friends and the numerous institutions with which he was connected. Called hurriedly to see him, as his relatives thought for the last time, we found his intellect as clear as ever, although his body was much wasted through suffering and his inability to take solid food. Almost his first words were, "What about my series of articles? I had sincerely hoped to have completed them ere I am called away, but my case is so critical that I feel my life's work is ended." Mr. Wilson seemed perfectly prepared to obey the expected call, but it was to us clear that he would have closed his eyes more readily if he had left behind him, for the benefit of the trade, a complete record of his experiences and its lessons. When we left his bedside, we feared that the career of this remarkable man was quite closed, and so we informed many of his old friends in the trade. Some of these had been fierce antagonists in the past; others had not seen him for years; but one and all expressed the deepest regret at his critical condition, and their sincere hopes for his recovery, and all agreed that few men possessed energy, perseverance, and enterprise to half the extent of Mr. Newton Wilson. It will, therefore, give pleasure to a large number of the trade to hear that when almost the hand of death was closing upon him Mr. Wilson felt a change for the better, and an improvement, though slight, has been slowly taking place to the great joy of his sisters and brother who have struggled hard to keep him in our midst a little longer. He is by no means of great age, as we stated in our last issue, being only in his 65th year, but his health has for long been seriously undermined by a nervous affection resulting from a railway collision many years ago.

It will be remembered that in our last issue we stated that, after a long and tough fight, Thomas' patent was found to be bad, whereupon the sum of £500 was paid to Mr. Judkins in respect of costs. Now, although Charles Tiot Judkins was the defendant in this action, Mr. Newton Wilson supplied the money for the defence, as the former was unable to find it at the time, but the amount advanced was to be considered a first claim on any sum recovered from the plaintiff. Judkins visited Mr. Wilson a few days after the decision of the Court, and begged him to allow the payment of the £500 to stand over for a few days, so that he could use the money for a pressing need. Mr. Wilson readily consented, but to his cost, as he has never to this day received payment. A remarkable incident might here be recorded in connection with this loan. As we before said, Mr. Judkins, at the time of the lawsuit, was in financial difficulties, and the before-mentioned sum was handed to him instead of to his solicitor. Mr. Levy, who was the said solicitor, claimed his costs, but, thinking it a hopeless task to recover from Judkins, actually sued Mr. Wilson for £294 odd. Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., who appeared for the plaintiff, in opening the case, endeavoured to show a joint interest in the result of the action, and therefore Mr. Wilson's equal liability with Mr. Judkins for the costs of the lawsuit. In order to support this contention, counsel produced a draft agreement, which it was clear had never been executed, but counsel held that it showed what was in the minds of the parties.

A witness was called to support this view, who stated that he was a clerk in the employ of Mr. Levy, and had overheard a conversation respecting the agreement in his employer's office. The case now looked very black against Mr. Wilson in the eyes of all present in the court, but the "attorney-general of the trade" soon dispelled the clouds. Mr. Wilson was able to prove in evidence, that at the time of the alleged conversation, the clerk was not in the employ of Mr. Levy; further, that Mr. Levy did not occupy the office at which the interview was said to have been held until a later date. In cross-examination, Mr. Huddleston pressed Mr. Wilson very hard. "Yes," said Mr. Wilson, "I was greatly interested in the suit, and advanced my own and other's money to defend it. It might have been desirable that I should have had some security for my advances, but I did not see any means of getting it." "Did you instruct plaintiff to prepare an agreement expressing a joint interest in the results and responsibilities?" asked Mr. Huddleston. "I believe," said Mr. Wilson, quietly, "I did not." "Will you swear that?" "I believe I did not," he repeated in a quiet tone of voice. "Do you mean to tell me and the Court that, with all your interest, you did not call upon Judkins to secure you by such a document as that produced to-day?" "I believe that I did not." "Will you swear that?" "I believe that I did not." At this point a jurymen jumped on his feet, and said, "We can understand the witness," and the Judge said "You must take the witness's answer."

In summing up, the Judge pointed out the unsatisfactory way plaintiff's witnesses had given their evidence, contrasting it with that of the defendant, who, he said, was in the prime of life, and not likely to have forgotten the arrangement. The jury, without retiring, found for the defendant.

This decision was very satisfactory to Mr. Wilson; but, going home he told his wife that he was not yet done with Mr. Levy, and that he would indict him for conspiracy, forgery, and fraud. Mrs. Wilson, however, begged her husband not to carry out his intention, because of the trouble it would bring on Levy's wife and their two young children, with whom she had been brought into contact. The counsel of the lady prevailed, but, as the sequel will show, it was not the voice of wisdom.

Levy was given some debt-collecting for a Paris house, and misapplied the money, whereupon he was prosecuted and sent to prison.

Of course he was struck off the rolls, but on regaining his freedom he and his two sons, who had now attained manhood, interested themselves in manufacturing claims against railway companies. At the hearing of a claim against the South-Western Railway one of the witnesses broke down, and disclosed how that he had been influenced by Levy to magnify a trifling accident into one of importance. Of course a verdict was then given for the company, and Levy and his sons arrested, subsequently being sent to penal servitude.

In justice to Mr. Judkins, we might state that he was prepared to pay Levy what was due to him, and thus save Mr. Wilson the consequence of the above action, but that Levy would not prepare a proper statement of accounts showing the sums standing to Judkins' credit in respect of other transactions.

It was as far back as Christmas, 1857, when Mr. Wilson opened his first sewing machine depot, located at 14, High Holborn. He had always been known as an adept at striking advertisements, and attention was first called to his business in the following manner: "Something new under the sun; a chair in which the baby nurses itself. Send for prospectus, or, better still, send for a chair." It can well be understood that this announcement created considerable excitement. Mothers brought their children from miles around to see wax figures apparently nursing and amusing themselves. From this it will be presumed that sewing machines were not the only articles sold at Mr. Wilson's showrooms. On the contrary, at this, one of the first depots for sewing machines in this country, as is general to this day, other domestic inventions were offered for sale, the trade in sewing machines being then very limited indeed.

The younger members of the trade would smile at the method adopted in order to sell sewing machines in the early days of the trade. The public at this time had to be educated not only how to work them, but to see their advantages. Having in 1858 been appointed agent for the "Boudoir" machine, made by Harris & Bigelow, of Boston, Mr. Wilson devised a plan of campaign, which brought him little trade and less profit. He sowed and others have reaped—an experience not confined to the sewing machine trade.

The "Boudoir" was actually the first domestic machine constructed, and, although long since superseded, it had many merits, and produced both the single and double thread loop stitches. The method Mr. Wilson adopted for selling it was to engage rooms in townhalls or exchanges in all the principal towns and cities of the kingdom, and by means of exquisitely designed cards, invite the public to an exhibition of the machine and its products. Of course the interest created was very great, but the majority of visitors merely came to wonder and were not inclined to buy. So few indeed were the sales and great the cost of selling that Mr. Wilson found that for each machine sold his expenses amounted to £5; yet good prices were realised at this time, as the "Boudoir" was actually retailed at £14.

This method of selling machines, however, was so efficacious in making them popular that in 1859 Mr. Wilson was able to leave his business and visit America at the invitation of the Grover & Baker Co. He there found that the sewing machine trade was progressing rapidly. All the factories were fitted with special tools, and turning out good work. He felt that a great future was in store for the Grover & Baker machines, and was appointed the sole importer for Great Britain, which he advertised and exhibited in the same manner as the "Boudoir," and also offered them for sale through agencies and branch offices throughout the country.

In the spring of 1864, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, in violation of their contract with Mr. Wilson, opened their house in Regent Street. This led to unpleasantness and an open breach between the two houses, and Mr. Wilson at once directed his attention to the strengthening of his own manufacturing power. He purchased the concern of Campion & Johnson, of Nottingham, engaging, or rather retaining, Mr. Campion as foreman. Here he manufactured the Howe, the Singer No. 2, and the Duplex machines. It was on the Singer machine, manufactured in Nottingham, that he was sued for infringement by the Singer Company on one of the numerous patents they have at one time or other held upon that machine.

The action broke down on this ground—the plaintiffs had filed a third disclaimer on that patent in that year, and they failed to prove infringement subsequent to the date of the disclaimer. This abortive suit has been of necessity made the subject of frequent reference in later suits. It was manifestly one of the difficulties in the way of the learned counsel for the plaintiffs when they openly asserted before the Master of the Rolls that they never had any patents.

The following year, 1865, was enlivened by a fresh series of suits. After a most successful working for twelve years of his patent of 1853, Mr. W. F. Thomas attacked all the English makers of that particular class of machines, including all others that used an upper instead of a lower feed motion.

Another combination for defence was established amongst the Northern manufacturers of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the case was heard at Westminster. The combination was defeated and essentially weak in its character it fell to pieces like a rope of sand. "Sauve qui peut," was the cry, followed by a general skedaddle, every man hastening to make his own settlement, or to avoid it. It was somewhat ignoble to see this lack of cohesive power, which, united, might have forced or obtained a reasonable settlement. As it is, we believe none of the parties can look back to it with pleasure or satisfaction.

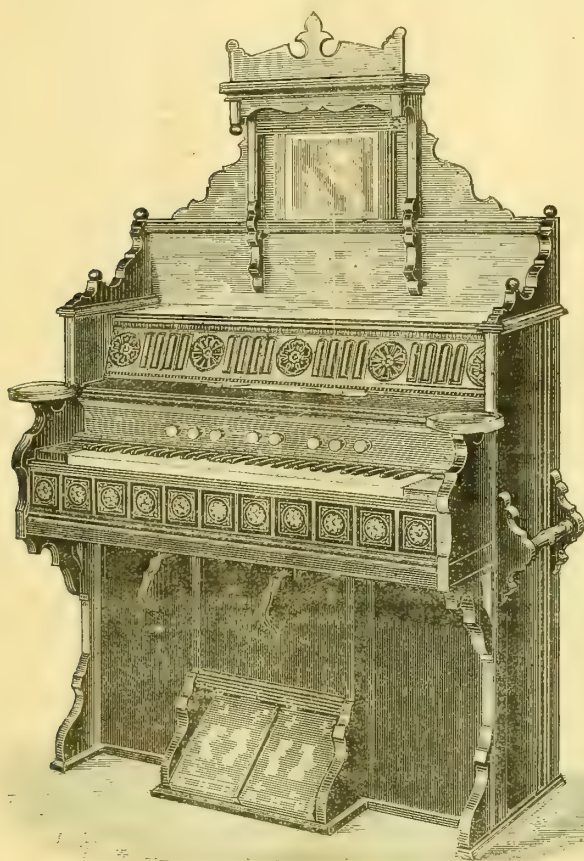
It was in the beginning of 1866 that Mr. Newton Wilson was himself served with a writ for damages for alleged infringement of this patent in the Duplex, or repairing machine manufactured by him, and also by the use of the upper feed in the Boudoir machine, which had before been licensed under Mr. Thomas' patent of 1846. The suit was not pressed on that time, chiefly from the fact that Mr. Wilson was then in difficulties; but it was simply reserved for settlement when there could be a greater haul.

(To be continued.)

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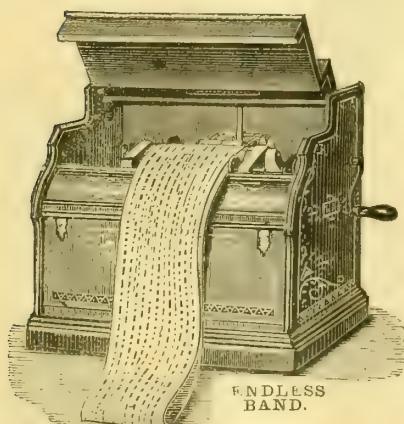
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DEATH OF THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE MEN OF THE CENTURY. ENTERED THE COMPANY A MECHANIC, AND RETIRED A MILLIONAIRE.

By the death of Mr. George Ross McKenzie, which occurred on the 6th ult., there was closed the career of one of the most remarkable men in the sewing machine or any other trade. The son of a wheelwright in very humble circumstances, he was born on the 12th May, 1820, at Rothiemurchus, Spey Side, Inverness-shire, and three years later with his parents removed to Kingussie, a village with a population of some 300, in the same shire. When of sufficient age he attended school, but his opportunities for acquiring knowledge were very limited, and he, but a mere boy, determined to earn his own living, which he did at the wheelwright's bench, alongside his father. A few years later his father died, and, though only just entering his teens, he took upon himself the task of supporting his mother.

At the age of sixteen McKenzie started business for himself, as a country storekeeper, at Kingussie, also engaging in other pursuits, such as dealing in game, etc. His position at the time may easily be gauged from the fact that he would occasionally set out from Kingussie to Falkirk in charge of a drove of cattle, and during the week the journey occupied, subsist solely on a bottle of milk and bannocks, his nights being passed on the hillsides, with a plaid only as a covering. He was so keen, however, at buying and selling, and successful as a travelling packman, that when twenty years of age he owned a second store at Kingussie. Soon the free church movement occupied his attention, he being a strong supporter of the reform body, but his religious convictions cost him, as they have many other tradesmen, a serious loss of custom; this decided him to seek his fortunes abroad. Down to the moment of his death he was passionately fond of the district in which he lived from infancy to manhood, so that it is easy to understand with what regrets and forebodings he turned his back on Kingussie and made his way to Glasgow, from which city he intended to start for the new world. As to the manner of his departure our informants differ, but we have had it from the lips of one of his intimate friends that, when crossing the Atlantic together, Mr. McKenzie said to him, "It is not nearly so rough as when I first went to America. I well remember how terribly stormy it was, and that I, who at this time did not possess a single penny, had to go to the top of the mast and attend to the sails." Whether this is correct or not, it is undoubted that the young emigrant was very poor indeed on arriving at New York.

Now occurred an incident which had an important bearing on McKenzie's future. His object in visiting New York was to discover an old friend, who owed him ten pounds, and then he intended to settle in Canada. A heavy snow storm, however, came on, and he was unable to proceed to his destination. He was then compelled to seek work, applying first at the yard of a ship-joiner. The "gaffer" at once told him that the "boss" was away for the day, and he knew that he didn't want a man, but he (the foreman) thought that the "boss" would engage him if he called again. The next morning McKenzie was engaged and set to put together window frames, and worked so hard that the other hands said he would take the bread out of their mouths. At dinner-time the foreman expostulated with him for his excessive zeal, and he worked less violently during the rest of the day. On the morrow so knocked up was he by overwork, that he turned up late—the only instance on record of his being behind his time. He soon became highly esteemed by his fellow workers, and he was appointed keeper of the stores. Another incident now occurred, which illustrates a trait in his character which distinguished him throughout life.

One day the employer noticed on a bench a plane stamped with McKenzie's name, and demanded of him what he meant by so marking the tools of the firm. "It is my own plane," said McKenzie, calling upon the foreman for confirmation.

He then explained how that he purchased it at a second-hand store in the Bowery, New York, getting it at a great

reduction on account of a sap in the wood. Holding up the plane, McKenzie asked, "If I can show you that flaw will you believe me?" "Yes," said his employer and forthwith a few shavings were taken off the sides of the plane, and there, sure enough, was the sap, exactly as McKenzie had described it. "That satisfies me," said the employer: "but not me," returned the *employé*, "you have tried to take away from me the only thing that is going to carry me through life—my character—I leave your employ at once." And this he did notwithstanding the efforts of his employer to get him to remain.

Starting out to seek for fresh employment, McKenzie wended his way to the factory of I. M. Singer, situated off Centre Street, New York, where he was at once engaged to make models and cases for sewing machines. This was in 1852, and the wages at which he commenced were eleven dollars and fifty cents per week, and from this, the lowest rung of the sewing machine ladder, he began to climb, never stopping until he had reached the highest possible pinnacle in the trade.

I. M. Singer was at this time in a very small way of business, so small, indeed, that his newly-engaged model and case maker also acted as porter. The barrow in which McKenzie used to wheel machines to the New Harlem goods station exists, we believe, to this date. Certain it is that numerous persons were shown it as late as five years ago by McKenzie himself, who always prided himself upon his lowly origin—the only bit of pride he ever exhibited, and one which certainly did him honour. He was not, however, content to remain in any humble position, and soon his employer found that it was to his interest to advance his ambitious model maker who first inspired confidence by pointing out a number of petty thefts which the workmen practised. But the sewing machine trade was at this time very limited, and progressed very slowly, so that promotion for McKenzie was by no means rapid. Yet his thrifty habits enabled him not only to live comfortably, but to save money. I. M. Singer was always known as a spendthrift, and prone to run into debt, and one day, when McKenzie was at work in the packing room of the factory, Singer told him in great despair that the business was to be sold up. "What for?" enquired the packer. "For the want of 5,000 dols." "And will this save you?" "It will," replied Singer. "Ah, weel," said McKenzie, "I'll see what I can do;" and he ran straight away to a bank and obtained the cash required, to the great astonishment of his employer. McKenzie was too commercial a man to have done this out of mere sympathy; it therefore shows his early appreciation of the potentialities of the Singer sewing machine—a foresight which has been more than justified.

Singer now found that he could impose implicit trust in McKenzie, whom he made his representative. When Singer visited Europe early in the fifties, he gave his erstwhile porter power of attorney, which carried with it no little responsibility. The working capital of I. M. Singer was very small, and McKenzie saw a great difficulty ahead in meeting the wages bill. He then resolved on a bold step, calling his workmen together and telling them that the firm was short of funds, and asking them to co-operate with him to tide over the difficulties. "Now," said he, "I intend only drawing three days' pay this week, letting the remainder stand over until some of our accounts come in. Will you all do the same?" The majority of the hands at once willingly assented, but he had several enemies in the factory, and these not only refused, but even showed such ill-feeling that for a long time he felt bound to carry firearms. Of course he weeded out these men as soon as was convenient, and the remainder were never again called upon to forego for a time any portion of their salary. From the time that McKenzie took charge of the business, subject only to the supervision of Mr. Singer and his partner, the late Mr. Edward Clark, the trade began to grow so rapidly that in 1863 the partnership was merged in The Singer Manufacturing Company,

Supplement to the "Sewing Machine Gazette," February, 1892.



GEORGE ROSS McKENZIE.

EX-PRESIDENT and GENERAL MANAGER of THE SINGER MFG. Co.

Born May 12th, 1820. Died January 6th, 1892.

Mr. Clark being appointed President and Mr. McKenzie Vice-President.

We shall now break through the chronological order of our sketch, referring our readers to the annexed speeches at the breaking of the ground for Singer's Kilbowie factory in 1882 for further details of the progress of the business under Mr. McKenzie's management. Suffice it to say that a few months after this ceremony Mr. Clark died, and as a natural course was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. McKenzie, who thus attained the "blue ribbon" of the sewing machine industry.

How was this accomplished? We have taken the greatest pains to obtain information on this point from many who intimately knew Mr. McKenzie. Some ascribe it to his shrewdness, others to his untiring energy, others to the possession of an indomitable will, and yet others to his extraordinary knowledge of human character. In our estimate of the man all these figure largely, and we could give numerous anecdotes which would support the opinion of each of our informants. Mr. George Ure, who for long made castings for the Singer Company, related an anecdote at the ceremony above referred to, which showed Mr. McKenzie's shrewdness. Mr. Proctor, the then treasurer of the company, wanted to overhaul the prices of the castings. "Well, Mr. Proctor," said Mr. Ure, "it will be hard work to glean much off the field that Mr. McKenzie has gone over before you," whereat Mr. Proctor stretched out his legs, took a good laugh, and said no more about prices.

As regards energy and punctuality, many instances could be recorded. He made it a rule throughout life to always be at business a few minutes *before* the stated time, and even when president of the company he was always at his post when required. He would not let any social matters interfere with business, nor waste time over a midday meal. A simple chop brought to his desk and eaten whilst at work, or a glass of milk and a biscuit, would quite suffice for his wants if he was busy. Although controlling the Singer business throughout the world, he actually crossed to this country from the States no less than fifty-five times.

As to his indomitable will, the legal annals of the Singer Company show that their President was untiring in the zeal with which he carried on a lawsuit when he felt that the company were in the right. It is reported that during a troublesome action in the English courts Mr. George B. Woodruff, then general manager of the company for Europe, said to the other side, "You may kill me by the worry of this case, but you'll never kill McKenzie." Always a sturdy Presbyterian, he assisted in the erection of a wooden church in Jersey City about 1860, supplying himself the seats, and offering to supply Psalm and other books. After a while the question which has so often broken up Scotch Presbyterian congregations, of providing an organ to lead the singing, was raised, and McKenzie led the opposing party. When put to the vote, the "Ayes" had it, and he forthwith resigned his office as elder, and, we believe, never entered the church again. Jersey City prospered so rapidly that a new church was in time resolved upon, and it took the form of a handsome building located quite near to Mr. McKenzie's residence in Mercer Street, Jersey City, where he died. At length he was induced to rejoin this congregation, and finding that it was troubled with a debt of £5,000, he paid it off, and handed over the title-deeds. Thus he repaired friendships which had been broken on his part from conscientious scruples against the "kist o' whistles."

That Mr. McKenzie was remarkable in his knowledge of character is clearly shown by the splendid body of men whom he gathered around him to serve the Company's interests. He was known to all as an enemy to deception and fraud, and woe betide the *employé* whom he found out in a lie. On visiting an office of the Company, he would shake hands with the manager and clerks, and carefully inquire into any matter that required explanation. Should the result be at all unsatisfactory, he would severely reprimand the faulty servant, but on leaving he would cordially shake hands, and in quite a friendly manner ask him not to think too much of the hard words he had used, but to mend his ways for the future.

It seemed, however, to be one of his characteristics not

to take the trouble to blame where reform did not appear probable.

As proof of this we might mention an incident in the States where the manager had been grossly neglectful of his duties. When Mr. McKenzie called upon him he expected serious consequences, but the president did not offer a single word of blame. That same evening the manager related the occurrence to a friend in a highly satisfied tone. This friend, who knew the president's manner, said that he was very sorry that Mr. McKenzie had not blamed the manager for his faults, as it would have been better for him. The next morning the unfaithful servant received a notice of dismissal!

Mr. McKenzie's business abilities were further shown in the manner of his appointments. He was a firm believer in the wisdom of filling up vacancies by promotion from within, and not by engaging persons from outside the Company's service. It was useless for any friend to try to get him to appoint an outsider merely as a favour to himself. McKenzie would alone judge the fitness of any suggested person for a vacant office, and his standard of ability was no mean one. If the applicant passed muster he enjoyed his employer's implicit confidence until it was proved to be misplaced. He last not an over-exacting master, but demanded a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, just as he rendered the Company himself.

He never was a proud man except as regards his extraordinary success, and was never known to put on "side." Even down to the last he was simple and unostentatious in speech, style and living, never courting popularity, and although reserved in manner, he had a warm heart, and to the deserving poor his purse was never closed. Many are the anecdotes of his visits to his much beloved Kingussie. With unaffected simplicity he would roam among the cottagers, many of whom he had played with as children, and the tears would start into his eyes as he came across objects that he had known when a boy, or heard of his playmates' misfortunes. In addition to providing a collection of books for the village, and paying the rent of the room in which they were kept, he every Christmas entrusted to an old lady whom he had known as a child, from £50 to £100 to be distributed among the poor of the village. He was fond of relating an incident as to his early days of a remarkable character. Whilst staying at an hotel in Canada, and after his appointment as Vice-President of The Singer Company, the proprietor asked him, "Are you not the McKenzie who used to travel with a pack in the Highlands?" "Yes," replied Mr. McKenzie, and taking out his watch, the hotel proprietor said, "I bought this of you in Scotland, giving you £5 for it, and it goes well yet." "I made a good profit out of the transaction, too," retorted the Vice-President of the Singer Company, pleased beyond measure at meeting his old customer.

Mr. John Morton, who in 1858, when Mr. McKenzie was chief packer in New York, occupied the position of the only traveller for I. M. Singer & Co. in Great Britain, has been good enough to send us a letter in which he says that the Singer Company owe more to Mr. McKenzie than to any other man, and as showing what an old opponent thinks of him, we extract the following:—

"In the seventies we had some tough legal fighting, which raised the 'dander' of both parties, but all bitter feeling is long since dead, and now that Mr. McKenzie has gone over to the great majority, I cherish and respect his memory as a man of indomitable perseverance, a sturdy, stout, and staunch believer in the possibilities of the sewing machine."

Hard working, hard headed Scotchman as McKenzie was, the following anecdote will show that he could appreciate a joke even when the laugh was against himself.

On adjournment for luncheon in Court during one of the many days of the hearing of an action "Singer vs. Morton," McKenzie came up to me and said, "Well, Morton, you see that we are going to beat you!" "Yes, I see that you are going to get a decision in your favour in this Court, but—" I said, "We are like the Scotchman who, before the days of the railways, resolved to go to England on foot. He had not crossed the borders very far when he was attacked by three highwaymen, when he made a most desperate resistance, but ultimately they overpowered him, thinking from the dreadful resistance he made they would get a very rich booty. But after turning out all his pockets, and looking at every place where they thought he would have any valuable thing concealed about him, all they got was a sixpence. When they declared that if the fellow had had eighteen pence he would have killed the lot of them." I said, "Now, McKenzie, we have eighteen pence," upon which he laughed heartily."

McKenzie never forgot an injury to his feelings, as the

following will show:—He last visited this country in 1887, and when passing down a London street, met one of the oldest men in the trade, whom we will merely indicate as G—. The latter raised his hat, and the former, offering his hand, said, "Ah, G—, you take your hat off to me now. Do you remember commanding me to take off my hat to you, many years ago, in New York?" "Yes," said G—, "you were then packer, and I was your manager, and you entered my private office with your hat on your head. Now you are the President of the Singer Company," "Yes, but you don't know how it hurt my feelings. Times have changed since then."

One word more, and then we must close this account of his character, which could be lengthened considerably, but we cannot afford space. McKenzie detested deception in others, and was never known to betray it himself. The Love Loan anecdote related by Mr. George Ure in our appendix is a splendid tribute to Mr. McKenzie's memory as a man of honour. Here were two men, whilst sitting on a box, entering into a contract involving tens of thousands of pounds, merely on a verbal agreement, which continued in force for years without a single untoward circumstance. Nor was this an exceptional thing for Mr. McKenzie to do. He, of course, has made many enemies in the world, as every successful business man must inevitably do, particularly among old servants of his company, but we have never heard a single person speak of him other than as a man of scrupulous honour, whose word was his bond. We believe we are right in saying that from the time he first began to manage the Singer business until his retirement in 1889 not a single machine was constructed by the company without his approving of its mechanism. He was not given to inventing himself, his only invention being, we believe, a folding case for the No. 1 machine, but he possessed good mechanical judgment.

The immediate cause of death was sciatic rheumatism, an old complaint which, when he took to his bed two weeks before he breathed his last, was not considered dangerous, either by himself or his doctors. Medical aid, however, was of no avail, and he passed away peacefully in the presence of his family, telling them a short time previously that he had but little to regret. A few days later his body was placed in a local vault, whence it will be conveyed in the spring to Glen Spey, his magnificent estate in Sullivan County, N.Y., and laid beside that of his wife, who has been dead some two years.

There is no doubt that Mr. McKenzie's family griefs hastened his end. His wife, a London woman, named Rebecca Elsey, whom he married in 1847, bore him eleven children, the youngest of the six boys dying when quite a child. All the others were identified with the Singer business. John, the eldest son, lost his wife suddenly, about the time the father retired from the office of president, and he then resigned his position as head of the needle factory at Kilbowie, and took passage to America, notifying his family of his departure. In due course Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie and others went to the docks to meet their son, but only to learn that he had died a few days after the steamer left Glasgow, and was buried at sea. This news deeply affected the parents, and then a few months after to lose his wife, quite broke the old man's heart. It is, therefore, fair to presume that he never really recovered from his domestic afflictions, and to these is largely due the end of the most remarkable career in the history of the sewing machine industry.

Mr. McKenzie must certainly have been a millionaire at the time of his death, as not only did he hold an immense amount of Singer stock, but had large investments in real estate.

REMINISCENCES OF MR. MCKENZIE—SPEECHES AT THE BREAKING GROUND CEREMONY AT KILBOWIE, NEAR GLASGOW, MAY 18, 1882.

During the course of his speech Mr. GEORGE URE said: Mr. McKenzie, I should like to introduce a little personal matter, which I hope you will excuse. I cannot avoid it. The firm I have the honour to represent here to-day has done business with The Singer Manufacturing Company for twenty years. The first five years it was very trifling, but for the last fifteen years it has been probably as large as any connection in the city of Glasgow. I will remember the day, Mr. McKenzie, when you and I sat down on a box in Love Loan—(laughter)—a beautiful name—and began to bargain about the price at which we would supply you with castings for your machines. You encouraged me to reduce the price by saying that no doubt in a very short time we should be making 500 a week. With that caution proverbial to Scotchmen—(laughter)—I shook my head, and said, "Well, Mr. McKenzie, that is a very large number." (Laughter.) But what will the gentlemen present say when I tell them that the same firm that promised the extent of 500 a week in a short time is now supplying about 6,000 per week. (Loud applause.) The greatness and magnitude of this great Singer Manufacturing Company is almost beyond belief. I may almost say, without exaggeration, that its prosperity has been unexampled. (Applause.) Allow me to say a few further words, Mr. McKenzie, and this is, perhaps, the most delicate of all. I feel to say in your presence, sir, what I would say behind your back. I wish to say that the connection then formed has been of the most pleasing description. Not one jarring word has ever taken place between us, while each held hard to the interests of the respective firms which we represent. It is often said there is no friendship in trade; but I can say for myself that I and my sons have formed many friendships on both sides of the Atlantic, and also with gentlemen coming from distant parts of the Continent, all through our connection with The Singer Manufacturing Company—friendships, Mr. McKenzie, that I am certain will never cease while our hearts continue to beat. (Applause.) And now, while I am reluctant to say much in your praise before your face, I cannot avoid referring to what we all know so well, namely, the prominent part you have taken in the management of this concern. (Hear, hear.) We all know that its great success is largely owing to your wisdom in directing it, to your energy in carrying it on, and to your enterprise in extending its ramifications over the face of the habitable globe. (Loud applause.) Now, sir, I do not say any more about that energy that seems sleepless. It has often, in fact, ashamed me, when lying at my ease at my own fireside, to know that you would be travelling all night to London, then to Paris, and on the water to America, working night and day for the company of which you have been and are such an active member; but, gentlemen, I will conclude, as I have detained you too long—(cries of "No, no")—by saying what I am sure everyone here will join me in; it is the earnest and sincere prayer that Mr. McKenzie may not only be spared to see the completion of the buildings, but that he may be spared for many years to see the works in full operation. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt that when they are completed they will be the means of bringing comfort and happiness to many homes, and that they will bring bread to the mouths of thousands when the head that planned, and the energy and mind that carried them out, have long ceased to

be. But, Mr. McKenzie, allow me to say that the deeds of the good and the brave live long after them—long after they are lying silent and peaceful in the grave. Gentlemen, I will conclude by wishing that Mr. McKenzie may yet be spared for many years to direct this concern that he has so successfully conducted in the past. I now present you, sir, with this spade. (Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. MCKENZIE: Mr. Ure and gentlemen, I accept this spade as a token of the friendship which has existed between your firm and The Singer Manufacturing Company. As you say, it has been of long duration, and nothing gives me greater pleasure than the recollection of you and I sitting on the box in Love Loan making the agreement to which you have referred—an agreement arranged without a scrap of writing or a lawyer to put it into legal phraseology—(laughter)—and which stands to this day without material alteration. (Hear, hear, and applause.) As you have truly said, Mr. Ure, the business has since then grown to a larger extent than was ever anticipated. Gentlemen, when Mr. Ure and I made the agreement referred to, he, Scotchman-like, wanted a guarantee. (Laughter.) I told him he would get all we could give him, and that he would have our trade so long as he could produce the work as cheaply as it could be done elsewhere. (Laughter.) Some of the first weeks of Mr. Ure's account for castings would not amount to over £2, but it has reached over £6,000 a month for several years past. (Great applause.) Now, gentlemen, there is one accomplishment I have not acquired from my American friends, although I have lived in the States for over 40 years, and it is speech-making. I shall, therefore, say no more at present, but reserve my remarks until after we return to town. (Great cheering.)

Mr. George B. Woodruff, in proposing the "President, Vice-President, and Directors," said:—Now next on the list we have our Chairman (great applause). We are all acquainted with him: we know him well (laughter), we know his peculiarities, and we have learned to admire them (applause). Sometimes when we thought he was rather hard upon us we found out he knew what we wanted, and what was good for us a great deal better than we did ourselves. We have our worthy Chairman in the capacity of Vice-President of the Company and as General Manager—for he holds this double capacity—and in this capacity he comes across the Atlantic every year, working early and late, with an untiring industry that defies the best boys amongst us to faintly imitate (laughter). He always sets us a good example of patient industry that would conquer worlds (applause). Now if the Singer Manufacturing Company is to-day a great corporation it is due largely to the indomitable energy the Vice-President has displayed everywhere, and in all departments of the business (hear, hear, and loud applause). I certainly can say for myself, that I have taken inspiration from our friend in many trying and important exigencies, and under his wise counsel have realized success when failure seemed imminent.

Mr. McKenzie, in responding, said:—Gentlemen,—I have only to confirm the remarks made by Mr. Woodruff at the outset in regard to the Directors of our Company. The Directors can devise plans, lay down rules and pass resolutions, just as many other Companies have done, but how many enterprises have been as well planned and laid out, but in consequence of not having some thoroughly competent men

to carry on the work, and determined to do it, have failed. It has been the good fortune of our Company that the success of the business has not depended *altogether* upon the Directors. If it had it would have been a failure too (laughter). And I want you to understand that I believe our directors do not think the whole concern hangs on their shoulders. Among the first gentlemen they have had to depend on was Mr. Woodruff. (Loud applause). Mr. Woodruff took charge of Great Britain and the South of Europe. Next comes Mr. George Neidlinger, who took charge of North and Middle Europe; and I am proud to say that I don't believe the Company could make a better choice of men. Each of them has been in the service for over twenty years, and if the Company had searched from the first day of their connection with the business till to-day, no two better men could have been found. (Applause). Our Company has been a success, and I believe every Company that was ever formed with sound commercial aims could be made a success if the men employed all worked together; but Companies make mistakes, particularly Directors (laughter), fully more often than do the rank and file of their *employés*. Fortunately, however, our mistakes have been very insignificant. We always laid it down as a rule that every one employed should get a reasonable share of our profits, and I believe that, more than any other thing, has contributed to our success. (Applause). We laid down another grand principle—that we could almost do anything in the way of extravagance, but that we could not afford to permit injustice to be done to either an *employé* or the public. (Continued applause). Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Neidlinger, and myself, like many thousands more, commenced working at the bench, and it has only been through steady hard work and trying to do right to all, that we hold the positions we do to-day. (Applause). I am very much obliged to you for the hearty manner in which you have drunk to this toast, and am only sorry the other Directors are not here to join me in thanking you, for then you would see how poor a representative I am of our Board of Directors. They are all Americans but myself. I happen to be a Scotchman (loud and continued applause)—and I believe my American colleagues find they have quite enough of foreigners. I always tell them I can't help being a Scotchman. (Great laughter).

Mr. Woodruff, at another part of the evening said:—When about 25 years ago, I was first connected with the firm in America, the entire manufactory was composed of a very small floor, and not many times larger than this room, and very few machines were made. The sales were naturally limited to a few manufacturing towns, and there was nothing like an organization to sell them; in fact, people did not want them they did not know what use they could be put to. It was a question of continual labour, pushing in every way to induce people to try them at all. From that very small beginning, trade went on—chiefly in America—gradually in developing to a successful industry. Some eighteen years ago, I was commissioned to come to this country and start business here. Some years previous, our firm had sent a few machines to Glasgow for sale. The cost of manufacture was great, and the price very high, and the sale very limited. I travelled over the country, and worked diligently to appoint agents and introduce the machines to manufacturers, teach people how to use them, and to know what they were. This went on for two or three years, and then I made a visit to New York, and I remember well the meeting of the directors to consider the propriety of starting a manufactory in Glasgow. They came to recognise the trade as one likely to result in a considerable future. Our friend, the Vice-President was always looking forward (though in a very cautious way), to an increased future demand. After some days, it was decided that our Chairman should come over with me to decide upon a small effort for the manufacture of machines. After many anxious days, Mr. McKenzie started a small place in Love Loan, Glasgow, just behind this hotel. It was a very small experimental affair, so as to make it safe to discontinue it if it did not succeed. So we went on. In the course of a year or two, Mr. McKenzie came over here again, and the great factory in Bridgeton was established. You all know what that is, and you will agree with me it is not a small affair (hear, hear). It is an affair of considerable magnitude, and to-day we have witnessed the ceremony of breaking ground for what promises to be one of the largest establishments in the world (hear, hear, and applause). I think we may safely assume that the business in America is fairly successful. It is under the watchful eye of our chairman, and you will agree with me, he never loses sight of anything; his eyes are ever open; when he is among us he knows every detail in our trade operations, and we may well believe that the trade in America is under a like supervision.

Mr. George Neidlinger, responding to a toast said: Gentlemen, as a German, and not having any experience of making speeches in English, I feel a difficult task has been imposed upon me; but I know that whatever is done with pleasure will be done with success and it is upon this fact that I rely. As our Chairman has remarked, I have been over 26 years in the service of the Company. A young man of 22 years of age, and after being about five years in the business in New

York, The Singer Manufacturing Company entrusted me with the management of their business in Germany. At that time, gentlemen, the business was very small, but knowing the large interests entrusted to me, and fully appreciating the excellence of the machines I was offering to the public, I persevered, and the business became larger and larger from year to year (hear, hear). The Company have assisted me very much in developing the trade, and I have also to ascribe my success in conducting the business in a very great measure to the good sound advice received over and over again from our friend Mr. McKenzie (applause).

Mr. Anderson, the present manager of the Kilbowie factory, gave some interesting details of the establishment of the Singer business in this country, and Mr. McKenzie's connection therewith, and said:

It was decided in New York, in 1867, to commence manufacturing machines in Glasgow, in a very limited way. I was then engaged at the office in Newark, New Jersey. Mr. McKenzie often came out to look around, and see how things were going on; one morning he came downstairs, and as usual said: "How are you getting along? Anything to complain of?" I knew from former experience, that if I had any complaints I required to have good grounds before making them, for he was certain to go to the very bottom of them, and woe betide you if you had got the wrong end of the stick. He said the company were intending to start manufacturing in England, but that nothing had been decided upon. Circumstances had arisen in connection with my family, and it became necessary for me to return to Scotland. I asked Mr. McKenzie if he would find me something to do, when the company made a start there, but he could say nothing definite about it at the time. He sailed for Liverpool on the 10th of May, and sent for me to come over here to assist in starting a factory, and I sailed on the 10th of August, and when I arrived in Glasgow, I found Mr. McKenzie was in St. Petersburg. The tools were landed, and the factory in Love Loan had been already taken and partly fitted up. We set up work, and Mr. McKenzie came back and looked around to see what progress we were making. That was in September, and on the 1st of October, we got the engine set a going. It was getting about time for Mr. McKenzie to return to the States. He decided to leave Glasgow on 16th October, and before he left he saw two finished machines in Buchanan-street office. Now I recollect, just as well as if it were to-day, the basis Mr. McKenzie laid down while I was seeing him off at the railway station. He said we should get on, and added: "Now, Anderson, you keep at it and you will succeed (applause). One of his particular injunctions was: "Watch your running expenses," and I can tell you I found out he was right. Running expenses will very soon go up if you are not always on the look out. They are very good if you have a large overturn; but even then I look upon it as the most dangerous time—one is apt to be forgetful (hear, hear). All my associates and myself continually study to keep down our running expenses, and at the same time produce the best machines possible (applause). Well, we soon got on with manufacturing the machines, but at that time we were receiving the parts from America in a partly finished state. Almost every week we had to write to New York for more parts as our men were idle. In 1869, the demand for machines was so great in America that the Company found they were unable to meet it, and still continue to send us parts, and through the kindness of Mr. McKenzie I was taken out to America again to have an opportunity of seeing the factory there, and ascertaining how it was conducted, so that I might be in a position to conduct our factory here with better effect. About the first thing he said to me when I landed was, "We are going to start a factory in Glasgow, to manufacture the parts connected with the machine, we are going to make the tools at once for it." He told me the directors had decided to take this step, that he was to come over here as soon as possible to arrange for a suitable factory, and that the Directors had voted the necessary money to supply the tools. Mr. McKenzie came over, and we took the factory in James' Street, Bridgeton, where we are at present located; and at that time it was thought that 600 machines per week would meet all the demand. In two years we had to make an extension and take ground where the present stone building is standing, and very soon we even found that was not sufficient to hold the tools to meet the increasing demand for sewing machines. Again, in 1878, Mr. McKenzie was over, and decided to remove the cabinet works, and it is now a pretty large factory of itself, situated in Govan Street. That soon got pulled up, and still we have not room, and just two weeks ago we took an addition to that factory, and even that is not giving us sufficient space. We have thus gone on from time to time increasing, until it has now become necessary to look out for a more extended factory, and the ceremony to-day is the result of that ever increasing demand for the Company's Sewing Machines.

[We might add that to Mr. McKenzie is largely due the credit of the ingenious arrangement of the Kilbowie factory, and the same compliment would apply to Elizabeth Port, the Company's American factory.—Ed. S.M.G.]

Mr. Robert Gray.

In our last issue referring to the North British Machine Company, Glasgow, we stated that Mr. Robert Gray has been appointed district manager for said company and is now resident in Manchester. We congratulate Mr. Gray on his appointment and the company in having secured his services. He is well known to, and will receive a hearty welcome from, the bulk of the sewing machine and cycle dealers in England, having

for fifteen years represented the old Howe Machine Company, and whose branches in the midland counties he recently liquidated. Mr. Gray's leaving Scotland has been deeply regretted by a wide circle of temperance friends and by the several societies in which he has long taken a prominent part. He brings with him a number of excellent letters of introduction to business and temperance friends in Manchester; to these we add our best wishes for his success, and cordially recommend him to our friends in the midlands, with whom he will ere long seek to do business.

New Wholesale Agency.

MR. C. SWEPSON, at one time representative of the Grover & Baker Company, and later traveller for the Domestic Agents in this country; also Mr. T. Richards, late mechanic for the Grover & Baker Company and the Domestic Agents, have started business at 112, King's Cross Road, W.C. The style of the firm is Swepson & Richards, and they describe themselves as "Importers and Wholesale Agents for American Domestic Sewing Machines and Fittings." They also deal in wringers, and undertake repairs for the trade. We wish them every success.

SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITION.—Mr. McWilliam informs us that the last day for booking space is the 29th inst. Firms who have not already secured a stand should attend to the matter at once. See Advt. on page 10.

The use of the Word "Singer."

AS will be presumed from the legal notice on page 23. The Singer Manufacturing Company have commenced a lawsuit against the firm to whom we referred in our last issue.

Judging from the present outlook, the action will be of a highly sensational nature, and the exclusive right to the use of the word "Singer" will be fought out by the company with unparalleled energy.

"REMINISCENCES OF THE SEWING MACHINE TRADE."—Owing to the illness of Mr. Newton Wilson, the continuation of his series of articles is interrupted for the present month, but he hopes to resume his contribution next month.

MR. W. J. DAVEY, of High Street, Carnarvon, who so tastefully decorated his depot at Christmastide, writes:—"I may add that I have, for some three years, effectively represented the White Company in this locality, and have during that time sold an enormous number of machines and I may say that the White machines have a prosperous future before them in this locality. I attribute my success in business to the following points:—(a.) Having a knowledge of the Welsh language. (b.) Having been brought up in the trade—served ten years at Singer's Branch in this town. (c.) and the excellency of the White machine. I have been a reader of your *Gazette* for years, a paper which I greatly value."

PARKER BROS.,

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OF

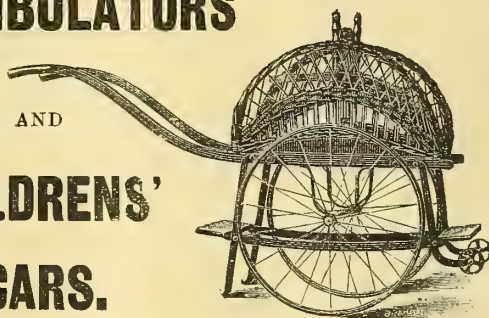
PERAMBULATORS

AND

CHILDRENS' CARS.



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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS.

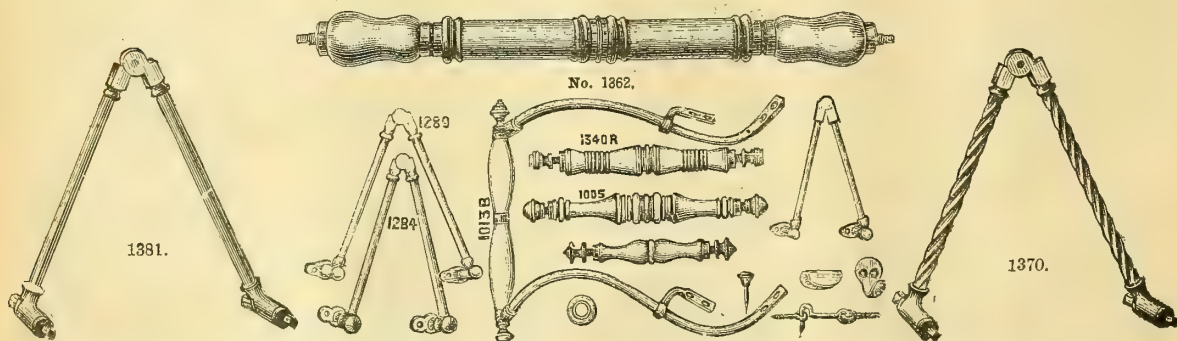
FACTORY AND SHOWROOMS—

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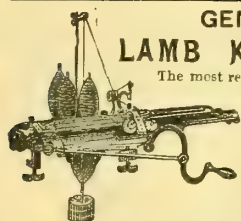
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clear out and make room for Spring
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CAUTION.—To ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :
WHEREAS certain persons have recently
wrongfully used the name "SINGER," to
designate Sewing Machines not manufactured
by THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AND
WHEREAS proceedings have been com-
menced in the High Court of Justice
(Chancery Division) to restrain certain persons
from thus using the Trade Name "SINGER,"
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all
persons wrongfully using the aforesaid Trade
Name "SINGER," either alone or in conjunction
with other words, will be held liable for so
doing.

(Signed) GILBERT D. WANSBROUGH,
39, Foster Lane, London, E.C.,
Solicitor for The Singer Manufacturing
Company.

Correspondence.

* * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for
the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the
insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily
imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility
rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an
independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to
ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condi-
tion that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels
himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.

FITTINGS FOR PERAMBULATORS.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find draft for 5s. being amount
for twelve months' subscription to *Sewing Machine Gazette*.
I like the paper very much, and find some very interesting matter in
it. Would you kindly send me word what place would be best for
perambulator fittings, such as leather, joints, china handles, lace, &c.,
as the firm I have been dealing with have given up business.

Yours respectfully,

C. SMITH,

Manufacturer and Importer of Bassinettes
and Perambulators.

Queen Street and Victoria Street,
Auckland, N.Z.

The Use of the Word "Singer" in France

THE following is a translation of the Judgment delivered
by the Tribunal of Commerce of Thonon, France, on the
15th January, in the action of The Singer Manufacturing
Company v. Theophile Frey, from which it will be seen
that the defendant was heavily fined for using the words,
"Singer System" in his advertisements.

"Considering that the proprietary rights of the plaintiffs
are recognised, and have, in fact been confirmed by judi-
cial decisions.

That without denying the plaintiff's right to the exclu-
sive use of the name "Singer" the defendant maintains
that he has not used posting bills for advertising, and
asserts his good faith with regard to the insertions in
La Feuille d'avis de la zone Franche.

That it is notorious and cannot be seriously denied that
defendant has issued advertisements stating that he sells
machines of the 'Improved Singer' System, and that
he has also frequently had inserted in *La Feuille d'avis*
an advertisement referring to 'Singer System' Sewing
Machines. That such advertisements in violation of
plaintiffs rights, entail responsibility. That the
printers' statement that the said advertisements
were inserted without the defendants knowledge,
cannot be entertained, and that if entertained
it would have no value as the insertion appeared in
several numbers.

That as regards the method of advertising used the Tribunal has sufficient evidence to assess at One hundred Francs, the indemnity to be allowed to the plaintiffs for the injury caused.

That there are grounds for acceding to the proposal to limit the advertising.

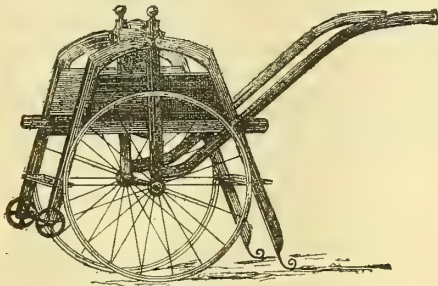
For these reasons the Tribunal orders that within 24 hours from the delivery of this judgment the defendant shall remove all pictures or bills bearing the words 'Singer System' in connection with sewing machines; that he shall not in future use the words 'Singer System' and condemns him to pay the plaintiffs the sum of one hundred francs for damages.

The Tribunal also authorises the plaintiffs to insert the Judgment once in two newspapers of the arrondissement selected by them at the expense of the defendant."

A New Folding Mail Cart.

In our last issue we reported the invention of a new folding mail cart, by Mr. W. McCarthy. Since then Messrs. Lloyd & Co., the well-known Boro' mail cart manufacturers, have been appointed sole licensees, and this patent can now only be obtained through them.

There can be no two opinions as to the need of a child's car which can be readily folded, both for the home and the export trade. Most of the inventors, how-

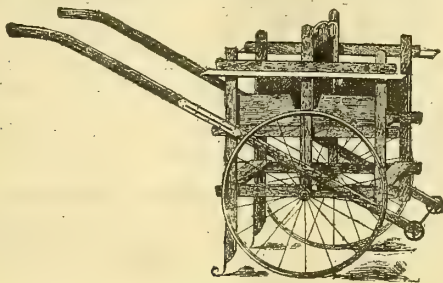


THE "ACME" (OPEN).



THE "ACME" (SHUT).

ever, who have gone into this question, have failed to produce a car which should be at once simply manipulated, durable, and strong. When we first saw Mr. McCarthy's car, we formed the opinion that he was moving in the right direction, and since he has considerably improved on his first ideas, we do not hesitate to



THE "ECLIPSE."

say that a really satisfactory folding cart is now at the disposal of the trade. When opened ready for use this cart can scarcely be distinguished from those in ordinary use, and when the wheels are detached and the body is folded as shown, the space occupied is so trifling that the whole thing can be suspended from a hat-rail.

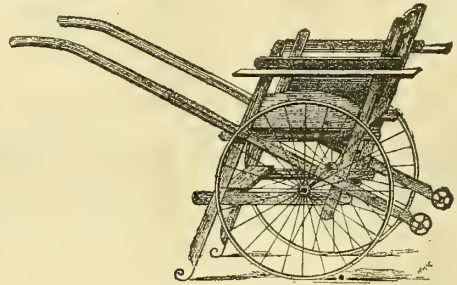
The inventor claims the following advantages for his invention:—

- 1.—The very simple and perfect action of folding without the removal of either bolt, nut, or screw.
- 2.—Its compactness when folded, being conveniently

placed in any corner, hung on any hat-rail, or placed under any seat of a railway carriage.

3.—Its capability of being converted instantaneously for one or two children as desired with a perfect balance.

4.—Its lightness on the road, being so constructed that the child or children's weight being on a perfect balance is not felt.



THE "FACILE."

5.—The new (patent) self-fastening hubs to wheels, by which the wheels can be instantaneously removed without soiling the hand or requiring tool.

We illustrate several carts constructed according to this patent, also the body when folded.

Messrs. Lloyd & Co. inform us that they are open to supply the trade with this patent cart in any quantities and at moderate prices, and that their success during the past month has been so great that they expect even to eclipse their triumphant record with the "Mikado." The latter cart is well known to most of our readers and needs no further description at our hands. We might say, however, that Lloyd & Co. are now supplying dealers with a very handsome poster of the "Mikado," which they find materially assists its sale. This firm's new catalogue is now ready and contains illustrations of all the foregoing, and many other cars of all qualities. They inform us that they are prepared to supply Bamboo bodies to makers, and that they have now an extensive range of Bamboo goods which command a sale wherever shown.

Social Gatherings.

SINGER BIRKENHEAD OFFICE.—On Thursday evening, the 14th ult., the employees of the Singer Manufacturing Company at Birkenhead and Seacombe branches, held their annual gathering at Messrs. Ablet's Restaurant, Birkenhead, when between thirty and forty sat down to a hot supper, which was served up in excellent style and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. After supper Mr. Gadd, the local manager, in a short speech, said they had just ended another year in which they had done a fair amount of business, but hoped by united effort to do very much better in 1892, and to make it the best year they had yet had. He said The Singer Sewing Machine was very easy to sell because of its great popularity. It was very cheering to hear old customers speak in such glowing terms of the "Singer" Machine, and to see the look of satisfaction on their faces when asked how their machine was going. The party expressed their sincere regret at the illness of Mr. Barlow (one of their superintendents), which prevented him being present. The rest of the evening was interspersed with music, games, &c., and the singing of the National Anthem brought a most enjoyable gathering to a close.

THE DOMESTIC MACHINERY WAREHOUSE, BELFAST.—Just another solar revolution of the wheel of Time, and the employees of Mr. J. E. Roebuck, the popular proprietor of the above establishment, find themselves, as they did on the same date of the preceding year on his cordial invitation, seated around his hospitable board. It is, I trust, with pardonable pride that I point to my prediction on the former occasion of his future business success, which has been since fully evidenced by the addition to his well-established concern in Bridge End of commodious premises in Station Street, closely adjoining, and now attached. The retaining of former customers by the introduction of other articles of special utility, coupled with civility and courteousness, and the steady increase in their number, tend to show that the feeling of goodwill imparted by Mr. Roebuck to his employees and fully reciprocated by them has been no petty auxiliary in this mercantile achievement. Dinner was announced at seven o'clock, when all hastened to the dining-room. The viands were choice and varied, and with well-whetted appetites, simple justice was done to the board. The cloth removed, a large box of cigars appeared on the table beside a "Turkey" pot well filled with "golden cloud," and tray of long-shanked "straw" pipes to suit the tastes of those preferring that method of enjoying the "weed." Creature comforts followed abundantly and in variety, and all tastes were suited, and the watchword of the night was "Begone dull care." Songs and recitations, *vide* programme, were given alternately, all being in as perfect harmony as the mellow vocal accompaniments from effeminate throats harmonised with the varied and thrilling flood of symphony which our worthy host drew forth with nimble fingers from the keys of the pianoforte at which he presided. Toasts were proposed and responded to, many laughable witticisms were indulged in, and a most enjoyable night was spent, when at 3 a.m. all separated to seek their respective homes.—
CANVASSER.

LLOYD & CO.,

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

**BABY CARRIAGES,
MAIL CARTS,
VELOCIPEDES,
ROCKING AND OTHER HORSES.**

~~~~~

## GRAND SHOW DAYS,

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Which weighs only 40lb. when fitted complete with Wheels, Hood, etc.

**All Dealers should see this Carriage,  
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### THE "MIKADO."

~~~~~  
TO INVENTORS.

LLOYD & CO. are always open to take up and make new saleable inventions and invite correspondence thereon.

CATALOGUES READY. SEND FOR COPY.

LLOYD & CO.,

BORO', LONDON, S.E.

Failures and Arrangements.

WILLIAM L. PINE, Fancy Warehouseman, 16, The Arcade, Landport.

A Receiving Order was granted in the above on December 19th. The first meeting of creditors was appointed on January 19th, at the Official Receiver's, Portsmouth, and the Examination at the Court House, Portsmouth, on Jan. 25th. There is one preferential claim of £50. Among the unsecured are the following:—

	London...	£	s.	d.
Lloyd & Co.	...	22	10	0
Lohnann C.	...	11	0	0
Simmons & Co.	...	25	0	0
Stone & Sons	...	41	15	0
White Sewing Machine Co.	...	11	0	0
Taylor & Wilson	...	10	9	0
Watson & Whalley	...	14	5	6
Dorman Sewing Machine Co.	...	14	8	11

WILLGESS NATHANIEL PIPE, Clothier and Furniture Dealer, 150, Scotswood Road, and 1, Wharcliffe Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The above has executed a deed of arrangement. Unsecured liabilities £1,379 10s. 10d. Estimated net assets, £600. Among the creditors are:—The Midland Perambulator Company, Birmingham, £30 14s. 6d.

GEORGE OWEN GODDARD, cycle maker, High Street, Dorking.

The above has executed a deed of arrangement. Unsecured liabilities, £204; preferential claims, £13 5s.; estimated net assets, £100. Among the creditors are Smith & Paget, Keighley, for £11 11s. 6d. **C. E. BROCKBANK & CO.** (William Charles Brockbank), sewing machine dealer, 127A, Highgate Road, and 31, Leighton Road KENTISH TOWN.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement. Unsecured liabilities, £178 10s. 7d.; estimated net assets, £54 14s. 7d. Preferential claims £55 19s. Trustee, Geo. E. Teale, 147, Aldersgate Street, E.C. Among the creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Ball Geo., London	35	0	0
Lloyd & Co.	10	7	6
Murdoch, J. G. & Co., Limited, London	18	14	20
Simmons & Co., London	13	7	8
Silberberg S. & Co., Hamburg	68	15	6
Heast James, Luton	15	7	0

It appears that the above has only been in business at Highgate Road, about nine months. Previously, his wife personally canvassed for sales and did a good trade. Then her husband left his employ, and they opened this shop, but neither of them canvassed further.

WILLIAM HEWITT, 95, Ball's Pond Road, Islington. Cycle and perambulator manufacturer.

A dividend in the above will shortly be announced by the trustee, Mr. H. Brougham, 33 Carey Street, W.C.

ARTHUR ALBERT DYER, furniture and perambulator dealer, 1, George Street, Colchester.

The above has been adjudicated a bankrupt. Total estimated liabilities, £1,718 8s. 10d.; preferential creditors, £21 14s. 8d. Among the unsecured creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Atlas Bedstead Co., Bilston	10	0	0
L'Hollier Leon, Birmingham	17	18	4
Coleman & Co., London	13	4	6
Davis & Co.	14	8	9

HENRY SHAPCOTT, ironmonger, 19 & 20, Fleet Street, Torquay. The above has been adjudicated a bankrupt. Total estimated liabilities, £1,599 6s. 6d. Among the creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Wheeler & Wilson Co., London	10	6	2
Wilcox & Gibbs, London	10	3	0
Smith & Paget, Keighley	25	13	3

COUNTY COURT JUDGMENTS.

On December 1st, against Grummitt & Co., sewing machine manufacturers, of 84, George Street, Croydon, for the sum of £17 0s. 2d.

On December 3rd, against W. H. Dunkley, perambulator manufacturer, 41 & 42, Jamaica Row, Birmingham, for the sum of £15 3s. 10d.

On December 14th, against James Kitchen, perambulator manufacturer, 825, Vernon Road, Basford, for the sum of £35 17s. 3d.

On December 16th, against Henry Ripley, perambulator maker, Maythorne Terrace, Leeds, for the sum of £30 10s. 5d.

A BILL OF SALE for the sum of £200 was filed on January 5th, in favour of Alfred Arnold, and another, against Henry Bellamy, senior, Henry Bellamy, Junior, and John Garner & Co., hosiery machine builders, formerly at Lamartine Street, now Greave's Factory, Station Street, Nottingham.

JOHN LEWIS YNYSHIR, near Pontypridd, dealer in sewing machines, jewellery, and musical instruments.

A receiving order has been granted in the above, the liabilities, all unsecured, are £194 12s. 8d., and the assets, consisting of stock, £27 18s. 7d.; furniture, £3 10s., and book debts, £42 19s., leaves a deficiency of £121 17s. 1d.

The debtor alleges the cause of his failure to be:—"Being unable to collect my debts, owing to my agent and myself having sold the goods to a worthless class of people, who refused to pay for them, several of whom removed from the district." The Official Receiver states that the Receiving Order in this matter was made on the debtor's own petition, on which he was also adjudged bankrupt. He stated at his preliminary examination that he commenced business as a jeweller and musical instrument dealer in August, 1889, with a capital of £40, which he had borrowed from his brother-in-law, but previous to that he had worked as a collier. He also stated that the only books of account kept by him was a ledger and an invoice ledger, and as he had started with a borrowed capital he had not been solvent since he commenced, and consequently all his present liabilities were contracted with that knowledge. He further stated that although he made no

profits in his business, he had been obliged to draw 45s. a week for his household and personal expenses. The following particulars are given in his deficiency account:—"Bad debts, £104 4s.; expenses incurred since the 24th day of December, 1890 other than usual trade expenses, viz., household expenses of self, wife, 3 children, and servant, £91."

E. HALE, cycle and sewing machine dealer, Littlehampton.

Most of the creditors of the above, in a meeting held on the 19th ult., agreed to accept 7s. 6d. in the £, payable forthwith.

HERMANN LOOG, sewing machine importer, 85, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

A meeting of the creditors of the above, under a receiving order filed December 30th, was held on the 26th ult., at the London Bankruptcy Court. The liabilities were stated at £1,216 5s., of which £203 were for rates and taxes. There were no assets except the sum of £1,000, which it was hoped to obtain against Seidel and Naumann for damages for breach of contract, and for which the debtor has commenced a lawsuit. The Official Receiver said that he had no funds with which to continue the lawsuit, and could only do so if the creditors would find the costs. The public examinations takes place on the 12th inst.

W. H. DUNKLEY, of 153, Brighton-road, late of 41 and 42, Jamaica-row, and 58, Corporation-street, Birmingham, perambulator manufacturer.

The above debtor's examination took place on Jan. 26th, at the Birmingham County Court, before Mr. Registrar Parry.

The statement of affairs showed debts £4,953, assets £178. Mr. Arthur Smith appeared for the bankrupt, and Mr. J. W. Phillips for a creditor.—In reply to Mr. Woollett, the bankrupt said that he commenced business in 1879, in Jamaica Row, with a capital of £5. Previously he was in the service of a Manchester firm of perambulator and rocking-horse manufacturers. In 1887 his balance-sheet showed liabilities £6,502, assets £12,793. At that time he had considerable capital, but the Birmingham and Midland Bank held the lease of the premises in Jamaica Row. On July 16, 1890 a company was formed, under the name of Dunkley's Patent Wheel and Tyre Company, with bankrupt as managing director. He handed over to the company two of his patents and a considerable amount of stock and plant, and received £4,500 in £5 ordinary shares, and £500 in cash. He retained his perambulator business, and managed that, in addition to acting as manager to the Wheel and Tyre Company. He was a good customer to the company for wheels and ironwork. About 300 shares were subscribed for, in addition to those he received. In July, 1891, it was decided to increase the nominal capital of the company from £30,000 to £50,000, in order to purchase the perambulator business from him, to increase the stock, and start additional agencies abroad, &c. The prospectus was advertised on September 14, 1891, and on September 19th, it was decided to return the money subscribed by the public for shares. The amount subscribed was so small that, after the amount which had been promised the brokers, conditional upon the shares going to allotment, had been paid, there would only have been £100 or £200 left for working capital. At that time Messrs. Hulbert and Crowe, of London, were acting as solicitors both for him and for the chairman of the directors, Mr. Samuel Saddington. They ceased to act for the bankrupt on the day on which a resolution was passed to wind the company up. He had paid them about £60 in costs, but had not had any detailed bill from them. At the meeting held on Saturday, September 19, 1891, he agreed to transfer his business to the company. The directors present were Mr. Saddington, Mr. Wilson (London), and Mr. John Thomas (Manchester). Mr. Crowe was present. The directors thought it would strengthen the company considerably if his business were transferred to it, and though the public had not subscribed the additional capital he agreed to sell it. He received £18,000 for it, entirely in shares. At the time of the transfer he owed a considerable sum to his own creditors, but he expected to pay it by selling the shares. Some of the creditors had promised to take shares. His London solicitors told him at first that with £200 cash they could settle all his debts. After spending some time in Birmingham investigating matters they put the amount required at £500. At that time he had never dreamt that the company would take such an idiotic course as to go into liquidation shortly after he had transferred his business to them. His own creditors would be at a serious disadvantage by the transfer if the company could not be wound up satisfactorily.—Mr. Smith explained that the property transferred by the debtor to the company was valued by the valuer under the liquidation as being worth £4,000, as a going concern, and £1,700 at breaking up prices. The Registrar said that it was perfectly amazing to him how people could be found to put their money into these bogus companies. He should think that foreigners must laugh at the way the British public showed itself to be gulled.—Mr. Smith: I am afraid, in this particular case, nobody was gulled by the bankrupt. He would have been all right if he had had cash. The fools were not forthcoming in this case.—Mr. Woollett: The creditors have suffered. In reply to further questions from Mr. Woollett, the bankrupt said that he owed the London (Birmingham) and Midland Bank £1,800, for which they held securities worth £150. The Wheel and Tyre Company paid one dividend—viz., 10 per cent.—Mr. Phillips: It was paid in a sense.—The Registrar: If anything could be done to warn the British public against taking shares in companies like this, I should like to be the humble means of doing it. But I am afraid they will refuse to be warned. I believe that if a limited liability company were floated to purchase the moon the British public would take shares. (Laughter.)—The bankrupt, in the course of further examination, said he had a large overdraft at the London and Midland Bank when the company was formed. He did not, however, consult the bank about the matter, and as the company had other bankers, his bankers did not know of the proposed transfer till the public notices appeared. He thought that the bank would take shares in settlement of his debt. (Laughter.) The Registrar: I think the London and Midland Bank are too wise for that.—In reply to a number of questions from the Registrar and others the bankrupt said that at the time of the transfer of his perambulator business to the company he had tangible assets in the shape of stock and plant worth £4,500, and his debts were

£3,500—The Registrar; Then at breaking up prices you were insolvent. It is just as I say. When a thing is going to the bad it is turned into a limited company.—The bankrupt said that the additional patents transferred to the company at that time were worth a good deal. Several manufacturers had offered to work them under royalty. When the new scheme was started an agreement was entered into by which he was to have £1,000 a year as managing director. He only got £28, under that agreement. He afterwards allowed it to be rescinded, and went back to the £350, which he had originally as manager of the Wheel and Tyre Company. He gave up bills of lading to the amount of £60 12s., which were his private property in order to enable the company to settle an action which the *Financial News* brought against it. He had put his all into the company, and he wished to preserve it. He never had the money back. He was not aware that Mr. Saddington had made a claim against him in respect of these bills of lading, unless Mr. Saddington had made up the amount payable to the *Financial News*. His book containing the record of cash sales in his business had been either lost or was in possession of the liquidator of the company. His bank book had been lost. All the new shares issued were in his name, except £500 worth of shares each, which the directors took. The directors took these on the understanding that they were to find additional capital, but the capital had not been found.—Mr. Smith: They are rather sorry they've got them now. The bankrupt went on to say, in reply to Mr. Phillips, that Messrs. Hulbert & Crowe, his London solicitors, had £7,050 worth of his shares for the purpose of satisfying his creditors. He signed the transfer, but the creditors had not taken the shares. Then £1,500 worth went to the three directors, in consideration of the further capital which they promised to find, but did not find; £1,000 worth were held by one of the directors as security for a debt that the company owed him. Bankrupt's brother, J. C. Dunkley, held thirty shares as security against a guarantee given to the London and Midland Bank. Bankrupt gave ten shares to the secretary of the company, and eleven to the solicitor who attended to matters connected with the business; the Metropolitan and Birmingham Bank held £200 worth as security for rent, and the rest were in the hands of Mr. Smith.—Mr. Smith: These shares are not worth the paper they are written on.—The Registrar: Then it is of no good to enquire about them.—Mr. Woollett said that the creditors were very indignant at the property having been transferred to the company, and a meeting would be held shortly to see if any action could be taken to recover it.—The Registrar: That will be enquired into in connection with the liquidation.—Mr. Smith said it was hoped that there would be some other remedy against the directors. Mr. Woollett applied for the adjournment of the examination pending the proposed meeting of creditors.—The examination was adjourned for a month.

The Singer V.S. Machine.

IN our December number, we reported an action for infringement of the patent of The Singer Manufacturing Company. The following is a copy of the decree:—

(Court of Session Extract.)

Decree of Suspension and Interdict.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

THE NORTH BRITISH MACHINE COMPANY.

8th December, 1891.

At Edinburgh, the eighth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one: In the process of suspension and interdict brought before the Lords of Council and Session at the instance of the Singer Manufacturing Company, carrying on business at Kilbowie, near Glasgow, and Frederick Gilbert Bourne, William Fash Proctor, and Edwin H. Bennett, all of one hundred and forty-nine, Broadway, New York, three of the partners of the said company, suspenders, and William Anderson, manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Works at Kilbowie aforesaid, their mandatory against the North British Machine Company, carrying on business at 19, Carlton Place, Glasgow, and James Robertson, carrying on business there, the sole or only known partner of the said company, respondents.

After sundry procedure, in the course of which answers Number Five of process were lodged for the said the North British Machine Company, and James Robertson, the sole partner thereof, respondents.

And the Lord Ordinary on the bills by interlocutor, dated fourteenth November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, passed the note of suspension and interdict, and granted interim interdict; and a minute, Number Six of process, was lodged for the said the North British Machine Company, and James Robertson, the sole or only known partner of the said company, wherein they withdrew the answers lodged by them to the note of suspension and interdict, and consented to decree being pronounced against them in terms of the prayer of the note of suspension and interdict sitting in judgment. The said Lords, in respect of the Minute Number Six of process, for the said the North British Machine Company and James Robertson, the sole or only known partner of the said company, held and hereby hold the answers lodged by them, and marked Number Five of

process as withdrawn from process, suspended, and hereby suspend the proceedings complained of and interdicted, prohibited and discharged, and hereby interdict, prohibit, and discharge the said respondents during the continuance of the letters patent, Numbers Three thousand and seventy-nine A.D., One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, Five thousand and sixty-two A.D., One thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, Thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty-seven A.D., One thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, Eight thousand five hundred and twenty-two A.D., One thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, Ten thousand three hundred and ninety-five A.D., One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, from manufacturing, selling, disposing, or using any sewing machines made in accordance with the invention, or by the machinery or apparatus described in the specifications filed relative to the said letters patent, and from either directly or indirectly making, using, putting in practice, or vending, the said inventions in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Isle of Man, and from infringing in any manner of way the rights and privileges granted by the said letters patent, and decerned and hereby decern.

Extracted upon five pages by me, Principal Extractor in the Court of Session at Edinburgh, this thirty-first day of December, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-one years.

Trade Catalogues Received.

MESSRS. JOHN GOUGH & CO., of New Cross, Manchester, send us an advance proof of their new catalogue, which contains illustrations of baby chairs, regulator clocks, bassinets, looking-glasses, &c., &c.

They have a special list of metal travelling trunks, flour bins, hat boxes, &c., which is a department they are now developing. These goods are handsome in design and of the best workmanship, and form a line well worth the attention of our readers.

Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Boro', London, S.E., send us two catalogues, one devoted to bassinets, invalid carriages, and a fine range of bamboo goods, such as tables, whatnots, &c. The other shows an extensive line of mail carts, strong toys, &c. The trade should procure copies at once.

Power for Sewing Machines.

By G. W. W.*

THIS is a large subject, and one that is becoming more important every day, as more manufacturers are using power for sewing machines than ever before. It is a sad fact that more attention has not been given the subject by makers of sewing machines. Few companies supply power outfits, and this business has largely been in the hands of outside parties, some of whom did not understand the needs of the manufacturer nor the operator, to say nothing of the machines themselves. Under these circumstances it was impossible to supply as complete power outfit as buyers were really entitled to have. This business is now just getting where it should always have been, in the hands of the sewing machine companies. It is gratifying to notice that a superior article is being furnished, though that is not saying a great deal, as certain grave defects still exist in the power outfits of the present time. It is to be hoped they will be speedily remedied. In a previous article I dwelt upon the fact that much depended on the care taken of sewing machines, and I will now add that equally as much depends upon how they are run. One familiar with sewing machines knows that the life of a machine is largely dependent on these conditions. The matter of first cost and subsequent expense of running the machines frequently receives considerable attention from parties putting them into their workshops, and it is my purpose to give a concise explanation and description of transmitters and motive power plants, showing their advantages and defects, so that sewing machine people may be better able to give advice and suggestions, when called upon to place machines in workshops. It will, I think, also aid them in making the proper choice of outfit for special localities or work to be done.

Power outfits comprise three distinct features. First in order is the motive power, next the transmitter, by

* In the United States *Sewing Machine News* of New York.

which this power is made available for the sewing machine, and, thirdly, the table. We will consider them in the order named.

Three means of power are used almost exclusively, at the present, for this purpose. They are steam, gas, and electricity. Everybody knows what steam will do, and that there is no limit to the power that can be produced, but there are several points to be considered in applying steam to sewing machines. If in a place where you can get steam without having a boiler on your premises, that is certainly the best arrangement you can make for steam, but there are serious objections to this, too. You are in a great measure dependent on the owners of the boiler furnishing the steam. Should they break down, or anything prevent their running, you too, must stop until the damage can be repaired. You can only run during certain hours, say from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. No working overtime or on holidays. In a word, you are not your own boss. To have control over your own steam power, you must have an engine and boiler. But with their advent other considerations arise. A man will be required to run them, and there's the expense of fuel, &c., besides, there is always more or less danger of explosions and fire. If you have other machinery that is run by steam, it is very easy to connect your sewing machines and run them also. A strong argument in favour of steam power is the low first cost. An engine and boiler can be purchased for less than some of the other kinds, of which I will speak later on. Steam is very reliable, and an engine will work, if there is steam at its back, no matter in what condition it may be. Of course not as economically, but then, as in the case where steam is paid for by the year, the same as rent, that does not signify. Steam has one other great advantage that recommends it strongly to manufacturers desiring to locate in the country or some small town. You can take an engine and boiler anywhere, provided you can get water and fuel, set up your outfit, and with certainty count on the results. This is saying a great deal.

(To be continued.)

Hints on Repairing and Adjusting Sewing Machines:

By WM. FUNK in the "Sewing Machine News."

IN these "hints" on the different sewing machines, I will not confine myself wholly to the mechanical details, but I shall discuss all matters germane to the whole range of the repair shop.

I have endeavoured to give hints that will assist, as much as possible, without using or putting new parts into machines when old ones would answer the purpose. I will continue to do the same, knowing that as a general thing few repairers keep on hand the new parts for the different sewing machines, most of them using whatever is at hand. To repair and put in order an old sewing machine, it is necessary to have good tools, for without them good work cannot be done.

First-class repairers who keep abreast with the times generally have the best of tools; they know the value of them; they can go to the tool-rack with a certainty of finding just the tool required.

Even as the old saying "A man is known by the company he keeps," so a workman is judged by the tools he uses.

Besides the handling of tools, the adjusting and repairing of sewing machines is a business that requires study and practical experience and intelligent application to develop all that is required in the improvement of the trade. Every repairer who expects to keep up with the age of sewing machines needs all the information he can glean. It is for them that these articles have been prepared, as I believe there is every reason why those who have hit on a good plan or an idea which works well, should communicate the same to others. Wear and tear being inevitable results to all sewing machines, sooner or later, dealers and repairers may be called upon to repair machines that they have had no experience in, and a few suggestions may assist them.

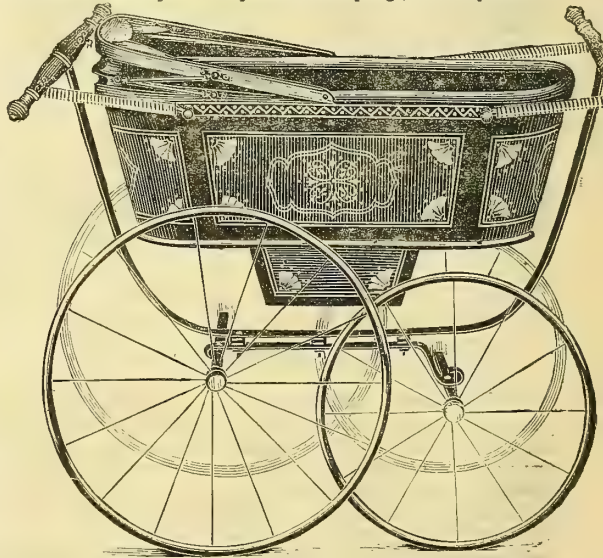
From every-day experience in sewing machine repairing, I find that all old machines to be put in first-class order should be taken down and cleaned before attempting any repairs, bushing or adjusting. When a sewing machine is taken apart and cleaned you will see at a glance what

is needed, and the parts can be handled so much better than when they are covered with grease and gum. Why is it that some repairers fail to give satisfaction on the old worn sewing machine? The answer is this: they look, they try this and that, move one of the parts, experiment for hours trying everything, in the end leaving the machine in the same condition as it was when brought to them. The point of difficulty is simply this—they do not fully comprehend its principles, and they expect by trying this and that, something they do may accidentally hit just the thing and right the cause of the trouble. In such cases, I repeat—take down the machine, clean it, take up the lost motion and put the machine together properly, and you will find it will do the work as it should be done.

(To be continued.)

L'Hollier's New Patent.

Mr. Leon L'Hollier has just perfected and is now introducing to the trade his "New Improved Patent Suspension," which we illustrate herewith, and which we have had the pleasure of inspecting at his factory, the Birmingham Perambulator and Wicker Works, Bath Passage, Birmingham. It is certainly no new thing to find a perambulator suspended by spiral springs, but in this case the carriage can scarcely be said to be so supported. There is a strong spiral spring, well finished, at each corner of the carriage, but through the centre of such spring is passed an iron or steel rod, which is fixed from the handle to the side of the carriage. In this rod is the improved patent, and by this arrangement the unsatisfactory "jumping" of the perambulator is obviated, and easy and graceful motion is maintained, even when passing over uneven ground. These carriages are being also fitted with straps in the place of the springs, and they are also



made with one or two bars to the underworks. We have before us one of Mr. L'Hollier's illustrated catalogues, consisting of 84 pages, with illuminated cover, of which during the past month he has sent out over 7,000 copies to the trade, and those of our readers who may not have received a copy would do well to secure one at once.

Jottings.

We wish to call the attention of perambulator and mail-cart manufacturers and the trade generally to the notice that is sent out with the present issue with reference to our annual "Buyers' Guide to the New Season's Designs in Children's Carriages." This will be issued on the 1st of March as usual.

Subscribers will please take note that, in addition to the *Guide and Record*, we present this week as a supplement a portrait of the ex-President of The Singer Manufacturing Company, who has just died.

The congratulations of the *Gazette* to Mr. Paul Silberberg, who enters the noble ranks of Benedicts on the 18th instant. The lady, who this genial gentleman will take to the altar at Hamburg, is a daughter of Herr Kronheim, the piano manufacturer.

Mr. Smith, sewing and knitting machine dealer, Wigan, is opening a large new factory for making knitted goods.

Messrs. Timberlake & Co., of Southport, are shortly opening a cycle and sewing machine depot in Wigan.

Mr. G. White, lately acting as traveller for the Bishop Cluster Company, has ceased to represent them.

Mr. John Whitie, the general manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company, has had a return of the influenza and was compelled to remain

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STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Star Works, Goodinge Road, York Road, London, N.

at home for a week. We are glad to say he returned to business on Monday last, and though still weak from the short and sharp attack, he confidently hopes to be completely restored in a few days.

On the 27th December there died at Bahia (S. America), Mr. Malcolm McLeod, for many years connected with the Singer Company. The evening before his death he entertained a few friends at his lodgings and appeared to be in his usual health. Shortly after midnight, however, he fell ill, and doctors were sent for, but notwithstanding their best endeavours he passed peacefully away about three o'clock in the morning, the cause of death being rheumatism of the heart. Mr. McLeod was for many years chief of the counting-house at Foster Lane, a position which he filled with eminent satisfaction to his superiors up to 1886, when he was transferred to the Paris counting-house, where he remained for a couple of years, and on returning to this country was appointed a travelling inspector of branches, disconnecting himself with the company a little over twelve months ago in order to seek fortune or fame in foreign fields; but this was not to be realized. He was highly respected by those who knew him, and the news of his death will be received with regret by many of Singer's employees throughout the country with whom he came into contact.

During the past month there passed away suddenly an old and respected employee of the Singer Company, viz., Mr. George Smith. He had been in the service for over twenty-five years and was in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Mr. Smith was warehouseman at the late Wood Street warehouse, and was very attentive and diligent in his work. When the London branches were put under the control of Chiswell Street, the necessity for this warehouse no longer existed, and it was closed, but Mr. Smith, who was a cabinet-maker by trade, found a place in Chiswell Street, at which he plied his youthful calling. He was at his post till closing time on the Saturday, went home, felt cold, and called on his doctor, who advised him to go to bed. He did so, and next morning when his wife awoke at the usual time she found him a lifeless corpse by her side. The cause of death was stoppage of the heart's action.

Mr. W. R. Fisher, agent of the Singer Company at Newcastle, has been seriously ill through a chill which affected the liver. He was ordered to the South of France, and went to Cannes, returning some weeks ago, but did not appear to have benefited much by the change. We are, however, glad to say he has returned now to business, feeling much better, and is attending to the business of his extensive district in the usual way.

Mr. Cattermole, Norwich agent of the Singer Company, is the latest victim to the influenza, and his case is complicated with congestion of the lungs. For a few days his condition was critical, but he is now fairly on the mend, and it is to be hoped he will be out and about again soon.

Says the *American Manufacturer*, "Austria has reduced the duty upon sewing machines by as much as from 20 florins to 6 florins, and the object of this is stated to be to exclude American and English sewing machines, which are usually of the better class, in favour of the cheaper class of goods made in Germany. The last named country is thus favoured because it is a member of the League, whilst England and the United States are not."

It will interest some of our readers to know that Mr. Charles Messent, who for a long time conducted this journal, has now returned to England, and is in business at Croydon.

Dealers received a very welcome New Year's gift from the mangle manufacturers in the shape of a reduction in price. This reduction amounts to about 7½ per cent.

The Singer Manufacturing Company are circulating, from their central offices in Chiswell Street, a very eloquent appeal to the "Gentlemen of the Sewing Machine Trade" to join their organization.

The electric light has been introduced at the head offices and store-rooms of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and is greatly preferred to gas. By the way, this Company has just inserted an advertisement in the *Boot and Shoe Trade Journal* which is phenomenally extensive. It comprises no less than sixteen complete pages, not of "puff," but useful information to the shoe trade, so that the cost of fitting up a factory can now be determined by any manufacturer.

Messrs Hastings, Ltd. (with Mr. J. B. Allpass, managing director), have opened new premises at Queen's Parade, Clapham Junction, as headquarters, and a branch at The Pavement, Upton Park. At both places they have a large show of bassinets, sewing machines, wringers, mangles, clocks, watches, etc., which leads one to suppose that a large business is looked forward to.

SECOND-HAND MACHINES.—Williams & Co., 11, Broad Street, Golden Square, London, W., have for disposal some second-hand machines, including a Bradbury Rotary, a No. 12 White, and several Singer mediums, and two Thomas's No. 1.

From the 1st of January, Parrow-in-Furness was suppressed as a Singer district office, the territory formerly controlled from that centre being divided between the Newcastle, Leeds, and Liverpool districts. Mr. Burnhope, who had charge of the Barrow district, has received an appointment in the Hull district.

On the 30th December the merry bells were ringing to welcome the marriage of Mr. William Spiess, Singer agent at Dublin. Mr. Spiess

commenced with the company some fifteen years ago as letter boy, and by punctuality and application he gradually rose till for years he had sole charge of the Report and Transfer Departments. A vacancy occurring at Dublin, he was placed as clerk in charge, and so successful was his administration of the business that at the end of his probation, he was duly installed as agent for the South of Ireland. He is well liked and respected by all who know him, and we hope that this latest venture may prove of lasting bliss to him.

A royal decree was issued in Spain, on the 15th ult., ordering that from that date sewing machines and parts of same should pay 70 pesetas if accepted as English, and 84 pesetas if of American origin.

The members of the New York Piano Manufacturers' Association have agreed to tune all instruments to the French pitch after present stocks are sold out.

The Bell Organ and Piano Company are about to remove from Holborn Viaduct to New Bond Street, W.

H. Jones & Co., 48, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, is a newly-established domestic machinery and musical instrument firm. Mr. Jones, was, we believe, formerly manager for The Singer Manufacturing Company, at Swindon.

Messrs. Taylor & Howorth have started business as sewing machine dealers and general commission agents at Forestgate New Scarborough, Wakefield. Mr. Taylor gained experience of the trade with Bradbury & Co., as manager at Dewsbury.

Mr. Howard Chenhalls, of 3, Canon-street, Aberdeen, sends us his tastefully printed circular of sewing and washing machines, perambulators, pianos, etc.

We regret to hear that Mr. Thomas Greenwood, an old established sewing machine dealer of Halifax is dead, and the business closed.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. F. W. Castle is doing well in business for himself in Market Place, Southwell. He opened a branch office in this town for the Singer Manufacturing Co., some five years ago, and made it a paying concern, subsequently leaving that company to engage in business on his own account.

Mr. D. R. Ayres, late branch manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company, has opened domestic machinery and music stores at Rose Cottages, East Street, Epsom.

Mr. Alf. Parr has removed his sewing machine depot from Coldharbour Lane to 262, Brixton Road, S.W.

Mr. W. Coppard, the Wheeler & Wilson's agent, has removed from Arthur Road to 52, Park Street, Horsham.

Mr. Thomas George, of Market Square, Newcastle Emlyn, writes us that he has bought all the Bradbury accounts in his district, and is open to take up the sale of pianos, organs, books, watches, &c., in addition to sewing machines. His new premises are much larger and far more convenient.

During the past month we visited the factory of the Patent Button-hole Machine Company, whose advertisement appears in our present issue, and found a large staff at work on finishing the first lot of "Euada" machines. The "New Unicorn" machine will be ready in the course of the present month.

Jones's Sewing Machine Company have issued a very handsome calendar, which can be had by dealers on application to Guide, Bridge.

Baer, and Rempel, of Bielefeld, makers of the Phoenix machine, have also issued a "tear-off" calendar, comprising one sheet for each day.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 21407. A. J. Jacobs, 1, Myrtle Buildings, Redfield, St. George Bristol, for a safety perambulator.
- 21432. W. Harrisou and C. W. Harrison for improvements in knitting machines.
- 21450. M. Noblom for improvements in embossing and goffering.
- 21451. H. Stoll and F. Maercklin for improvements in knitting machines.
- 21552. V. Leconte, Senr., for improvements in sewing machines.
- 21575. J. T. B. King for an improvement in mail carts, hand carts, and sulkies.
- 21581. J. Griffith for improvements in perambulators, invalid carriages, and like vehicles.
- 21597. F. Bryan for improvements in means for driving sewing machines and the like.
- 21652. A. J. Boulton, a communication from G. Klein and C. Forwerk of Germany, for improvements in the stitching and tying for lock-stitching of threads, and in apparatus therefor.
- 21722. M. C. Denne and T. J. Denne for improvements in or connected with lock-stitch sewing machines.
- 21738. L. L'Hollier for improvements in perambulators and other such like carriages.
- 21786. G. McKay Morant, a communication from P. F. Luck, of Sweden, for improvements in darning machines.

*Best house for Perambulators
Mail Carts Invalid Carriages &c.
For home & Export*

*send for our
1892—
Catalogue.
New designs,
New prices.*



The
HALESOWEN PERAMBULATOR AND CARRIAGE COMPANY, LD.
HALESOWEN, NEW BIRMINGHAM

ENTERED AT
STATIONERS' HALL

80/-

CASH.

Will buy a "Letter H" Stocking Knitter," 8½ inch, 6 or 7 needles per inch, with counter, rack-handle, drop motion, and all accessories except winder.

100

Only of these splendid machines, made by Dubied, will be sold at that price, to show those who do not know, what value can be got of

G. STIBBE,

25, JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW.
London Office, 107, Wood Street, E.C.

Sewing Machine Gazette Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.
RATE.—½d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

TRAVELLER WANTED, having a good connection amongst Sewing Machine Dealers, House Furnishers, Drapers, &c.; able to introduce a first-class Sewing Machine in this country. Unexceptional references required. State full particulars, with salary required to A. O. R., at Horncastle's Central Advertisement Offices, London.

THE Inventor of a "FELLING MACHINE," wants CAPITALISTS.—Offers to B. K., *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

B. JOHNSTON & Co. (B. Johnston formerly manager for the Howe Machine Company, Belfast), Cycle and Sewing Machine Agents, Wringing, Washing, and Mangling Machines, Bassinette, Mail Carts, Bedsteads, and Hardware Merchants, are open to take up a few good AGENCIES for Belfast and the North of Ireland.—Just removed from No. 6, to larger premises No. 29, York Street, Belfast.

CHIEF MANAGER is open to re-engagement at Important Sewing Machine Factory; practical, technical, and commercial. Thirty-five years' experience. Speaks several languages.—Address "F.R.," *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

CYCLES.—Best terms to Agents; also all kinds of fittings, tyres, wheels, frames. Lists free. Cheapest and best house in the trade; enamelling and plating.—St. George's Cycle Company, Upper Street, London, N.

SINGERS' FAMILY AND MEDIUM NEEDLES, 2s. per gross, Princess's 3s. 6d., Howe 3s. 6d. Postage extra.—S. Cox & Co., Eagle Works, Alcester.

HIRE FURNISHING TRADE.—TRAVELLER Wanted to solicit orders, connection given; must have large experience and filled similar position. Apply in first instance by letter, stating last or present employment, also name of firm to—"Tact," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

BASSINETTE HOOD MAKERS.—Any kinds recovered and relined. Returned the same day. Town or country.—Edwards, 13, Formosa Street, Maida Vale, W.

HIRE FURNISHING TRADE.—Party wanted to trace hired goods; and look up arrears, must be abstainer, and filled similar capacity before. Apply by letter, stating last employment to "Z" *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office, 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.

TO THE TRADE.

SWEPSON & RICHARDS

For many years connected with American Domestic Sewing Machines, are now importing the same on their own account, having made arrangements with the Company to represent them. All orders placed with them will receive prompt, and careful attention.

Domestic, & Grover & Baker, Parts & Needles kept in Stock.
Repairs of every Description Undertaken for the Trade.

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSE:

112, KINGS CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

PRICE LISTS & TERMS ON APPLICATION.



COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London, solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinettes, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.

TO CASH AND EASY PAYMENT TRADE.

WANTED, to sell on commission, every kind of Domestic Machinery, Bassinettes, Bicycles, Furniture, and Music, to give account of all goods sold. Shop with good connection and position in main road.—By letter, "Trade," Greenwood, 10, Trinity Street, Hanley, Staff.

WANTED, two steady reliable MEN, to take charge of Depot Districts in the North of Ireland, must have a thorough knowledge of Canvassing and be expert at closing sales.—Apply, The Singer Manufacturing Company, 43, Queen Street, Belfast.

AGENTS.—WANTED, District Agents to SELL the DUBIED PATENT KNITTING MACHINES, and STIBBE'S "No. 1" STOCKING KNITTER.—For terms, etc., apply to G. Stibbe, 25, Jamaica Street, Glasgow.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED in every town (especially sea-side) for something new. A monopoly. Nothing better on the board. Stamp for particulars, or 1s. 3d. for sample.—F. W. Drake, Fore Street, Ilfracombe.

KNITTING.—YOUNG PERSON WANTED, at once, for Circular Machine. Permanency. Seaside.—F. W. Drake, Hosiery Manufacturer, Ilfracombe.

WANTED.—Agencies for the best German Sewing and Knitting Machines.—Address M. Morrell, G.P.O., London, E.C.

CYCLES, Fittings, and Accessories; illustrated list and window transparencies supplied free to dealers. List marked with retail prices. Largest discounts suitable for the easy terms trade; all machines warranted.—St. George's Cycle Company, Wholesale Manufacturer, Upper Street, London.

TO CANVASSERS.—We publish Saleable Books, on Mechanical Subjects, and offer Good Commission. On Sale. Apply "Britannia Company," makers of Engineers' Tools, Colchester.

CYCLE OILS, Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Fram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address The "Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

William Newton Wilson.

(Continued from our last Issue.)

The mailing process, as it might be termed went on again, and hundreds and thousands of pounds were paid for royalties on Wheeler & Wilson's, Simpson's, Singer's and other machines, which had to some extent at this time (1859) found their way into the country. Mr. Blenkison, of Wood Street, in this way paid £800 on eighty Wheeler and Wilson machines he had imported. Until the latter part of 1860 these machines were not sold from any depot in England, but American or Scotch travellers had begun to operate in these, the Simpson and the Singer, in various parts of the country. At the same time there sprang up in London, and particularly in Leeds and some other parts of the north, quite a number of small manufacturers, who were producing copies more or less good of the "Thomas" Machine, but up to December, 1860, no action was taken against them, except under the original patent of 1846.

On the 14th of February, 1866, Mr. Wilson patented the first practical hand-sewing machine of any value, well known by the trade names of "Queen Mab" and "Cleopatra." The invention consisted of the combination of a revolving looper with an internal geared wheel, the teeth of which were cast in a composite metal by a second process, which gave to the machine a speed double that of any arrangement previously known, while ensuring a degree of quietness that had never before been attained. It was a great success; in fact very few of the inventions of modern days have been more generally appreciated or more extensively infringed.

In 1867 the Universal Exhibition was held in Paris. Messrs. Newton Wilson, & Co. were there along with the other leading English houses, and, as everywhere else, received a medal for their exhibits. In this exhibition, though nearly a hundred manufacturers of sewing machines appeared from America and Europe, each one representing several different varieties, but one—Messrs. Newton Wilson, & Co.—exhibited the peculiar mode of driving and operating a sewing machine we have described. There can, therefore, be not a moment's question as to whom the merit of this invention is due.

In 1867, Mr. Thomas revived the suit before referred to. Extensive preparations were made for the trial, but on the day of hearing Mr. Wilson found himself deserted by his leading counsel, who advised him to settle on the best terms that could be arranged. (Counsel had another engagement.) Mr. Wilson did settle for the sum of £1,300, besides his own costs, another £300, and he paid the entire amount.

In the same year the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company commenced a suit for infringement on three distinct patents, all embraced in their family make of machines before referred to. After long and extended preparations this suit came on for hearing before the Vice-Chancellor and a special jury, being one of the first cases tried in Chancery by a jury. Strange to say, but nine men answered to their names, and as neither side would pray a "tales," the hearing came to nothing owing to the jury panel being incomplete. The absence of these three men necessary to make up that jury cost the two sides that day not less than £500. The cause dragged on its length for about three years, when it was finally settled by the plaintiffs admitting themselves beaten on all points.

With respect to the Grover & Baker case, which broke down so strangely, a moral might here be pointed out. Mr. Wilson had got all his witnesses, models, evidence, &c., in the Court, but wishing to make himself more presentable, went out for a shave. On returning he met his solicitor leaving the Court, and was told that his case would not be heard, owing to the absence of three of the jury. "Then I will pray a 'tales,'" said Mr. Wilson; but alas! it was too late. This leaving the Court in order to get a shave had cost Mr. Wilson in counsel's fees alone £300, surely one of the costliest shaves on record. Litigants will see from this the danger of being absent at the empanelling of a jury.

It is a curious feature, in the history of sewing machines, which our American cousins may study with some advantage, that most of the American patents which, put to the crucial test at law, or equity, have broken down, have done so from their making claims to that which had previously been in use in England. In the suit last referred to one of the Grover-Baker Company's patent was, as a Yankee might say, "smashed into a cocked hat," by the claim to the three-threaded stitch, being met by the production of an overcoat of Mr. Wilson's, actually made with that very stitch throughout, two years before the date of the plaintiff's patent. This very unique and beautiful specimen of work was subsequently shown at the American Centennial Exhibition of 1876, and considered quite a curiosity. A second patent fell to pieces of its own weight, claiming that which the same patentees had claimed in a previous patent. The third laid claim to the now almost universal disc, or clip tention, and could it have been sustained would have ridden roughshod indeed over all hand-sewing machines. But it was proved that Mr. Wilson had used it in 1855, or five years before the date of the patent. For the heavy losses in trade incidental to this most protracted suit, no compensation was legally claimable. The whole proceedings in this, as in some other suits, were founded on a bold presumption, which events have failed to justify, of the ignorance of Englishmen.

We are in the year 1871, a year not without noteworthy events in Mr. Wilson's, and in sewing machine history. In March of this year the cabinet factory in Princes-street, High Holborn, was early one morning destroyed by fire. There were indications that it was the work of an incendiary, and a large reward was offered for the discovery of the offender. Suspicion fell on discharged workmen—which was proved to be groundless—but six months afterwards a man was worsted on a charge of setting fire to a building in Gravel lane, Wapping. In the investigation which took place the remarkable fact was discovered that this very man had received rewards of half-a-crown each, during a period of a little over twelve months, for giving the first information of fires in something like 200 cases, extending almost all over London. This man it was proved lived within one minute's walk of the Princes-street Factory, and Mr. Wilson saw his signed receipt for half-a-crown for his own fire. This wretched miscreant had, regardless of life, fired all those places for

the paltry reward of 2s. 6d. paid at the fire stations to the first person giving the alarm. He was convicted, and sentenced to the very inadequate punishment of twelve years' penal servitude. It is almost inconceivable that such a crime should, under the eyes of the police and the Insurance companies, have continued undiscovered for a whole year. Mr. Wilson wrote a very vigorous letter to the *Times* exposing and denouncing this marvellous supineness and inactivity, which received a reply from an insurance director and manager, using this extraordinary argument, that it was no special business of the Insurance companies, inasmuch as fires induced people to insure, and were the means of profit, therefore, and not of loss to the companies; and the only effect of an abundant number of fires was to increase the rate of insurance. In Mr. Wilson's case he happened, unfortunately, at the moment to be uninsured, and his loss was about £3,000. This included some valuable pictures which were stored there at the time, several of the best of which were wholly destroyed, and others recovered in a very singular state, not of preservation, but of restoration, the colours being partially suffused, and commingled by heat, still leaving the central parts intact.

It is a circumstance worthy of record, that whilst in America every important patent, and many that were unimportant, have been renewed for an extended period of seven years, no such extensions, or renewals, have been granted in this country. Several attempts have been made, but all have failed. The first attempt was in 1858, when John Fisher petitioned the Privy Council for an extension of the patent granted to Fisher and Gibbons, which, it will be remembered, was specially for machinery for manufacturing lace, but which, undoubtedly, first exhibited a mechanism for producing the lock-stitch by means of a peculiarly bent needle and shuttle, and the double-chain, or knotted stitch, by a looper carrying a second thread. This application was opposed, and was refused on the ground that the applicant failed to show that he had made all possible efforts to bring this invention into public use, and yet had failed, from causes entirely beyond his control. Had it succeeded, the thralldom of the trade would have been secured to this, which would have proved a wasted patent for a period of five years, succeeding the expiration of the Howe-Thomas patent of 1846. In 1860 Mr. Thomas himself filed a similar petition but the vigorous opposition which it evoked in the trade generally induced him to withdraw the petition, so that it never came on for hearing.

In this year, however,—1871—the Willcox & Gibbs' Company made a most determined effort to prolong their patent in the revolving looper, dated 1857. Oppositions were entered by Mr. Wilson, who was the sole licensee under this patent, and by others. To prejudice Mr. Wilson's opposition they, before the hearing, filed a bill in Chancery against him, for an alleged infringement of the patent, by a breach of the terms of the licence. At the hearing of their petition by the Privy Council, their Counsel, Mr. Grove (now Mr. Justice Grove), referred to this in an effort to damage his opponents' case. To strengthen their position the Willcox & Gibbs' Company had gone to extravagant expense, in bringing over counsel from America, as well as Mr. Gibbs, the inventor, engaging costly scientific witnesses, sparing no effort, in fact, to influence the Court, even producing a telegram from America to show that a similar application had succeeded in the United States. All in vain: the application was unanimously refused, with costs, the Court at the same time administering a well-deserved rebuke to them, for having wilfully withheld important information in regard to their profits, which ought to have been presented to it.

Immediately after this defeat the Company applied to enter disclaimers to each of their remaining patents, and these again were opposed by Mr. Wilson, and by Mr. George Bradbury. In one of these patents they had claimed the very glass discs which Mr. Wilson, as we have before stated, had used in 1855; and in the other they had claimed the peculiar coroluted hemmer, which was the original invention of Mr. Morrison, the manager of Mr. Gillott, the celebrated pen maker of Birmingham—an invention, undoubtedly, of very great merit, in which, like not a few other English inventions, had been simply appropriated in America, without any acknowledgement to the original inventor. The disclaimers were both allowed after these and some other claims had been struck out, and subject to the payment of their opponents' costs.

Then came the pretended infringement suit. This was before the then Master of the Rolls, Lord Romilly. It was tried in the beginning of 1872, and after the expiration of the patent. It was proved that one machine had been purchased, that was not stamped with the licensee for the rotary hook—a "Queen Mab" machine; and on this basis it was argued, that the royalty might not have been paid, and that, if this could be the case with one machine, it might have been with many. The flimsy argument was torn to shreds by the Master of the Rolls:

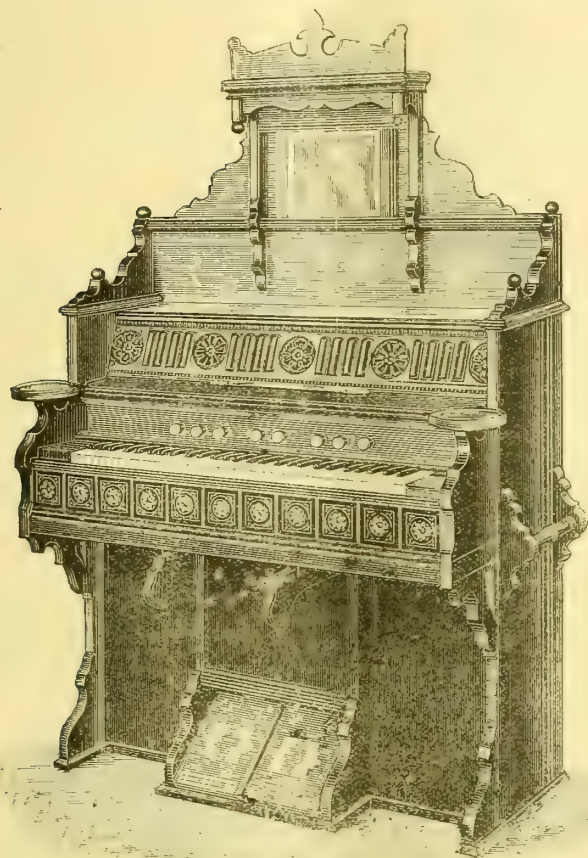
"The bill had been filed without good and sufficient cause. The plaintiffs had caused no inquiry to be made, and had asked for no explanation. Had they done so, they must have been satisfied there was no foundation for their bill. It was proved in evidence, that the non-stamping of the particular machine, which had been put in evidence, was a matter of accident; but it was far more important to observe, that it was proved beyond doubt, that the plaintiffs had been paid their royalties on every machine made under their licence, and even for every one that was constructed in part only, at the expiration of the licence. The suit was, in fact, an action for costs, for the plaintiffs themselves had withdrawn any claim for damages. It was, therefore, vexatious in its character, and the bill must be dismissed with costs." The Master of the Rolls did, in fact, express his regret that he could not mulct the plaintiffs in more than the costs, administering a strong and cutting rebuke. Thus were Willcox and Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company beaten in our law courts, no less than four times in a little over a year.

We have already referred to the expiration of the Howe-Thomas patent, 1860, to those of the Wheeler & Wilson, and the Hughes', or the original Singer, and Grover & Baker patents (or more correctly, perhaps, the patents for those original machines) in 1866, and to those of the W. F. Thomas, and second Singer patent, both of 1853, in 1867. With the lapse of these, which may be termed the old master patents, and which represented all the primary principles employed in the construction of sewing machines (with the single exception of the

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THE LARGEST STOCK IN GREAT BRITAIN.



THE WINDSOR ORGAN, 16 GNS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE CARPENTER ORGANS, BRATTLE-
BORO, U.S.A.

THE FARRAND & VOTEY ORGANS,
DETROIT, U.S.A.

THE LYON & HEALY REED PIPE ORGANS
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF
THE PEERLESS ORGANS, LONDON.

OUR SPECIALITIES

FOR THE TIME PAYMENT TRADE.

EACH ORGAN FULLY WARRANTED.

SELBORNE ORGAN,	HANDSOME CASE.	9 GNS.
EXCELSIOR ORGAN,	5 Stops,	12 GNS.
ECLIPSE ORGAN,	7 Stops,	14 GNS.
WINDSOR ORGAN,	8 Stops,	16 GNS.
ABBAY ORGAN,	11 Stops,	20 GNS.
ACME ORGAN,	12 Stops,	23 GNS.

FULL TRADE DISCOUNT.

MURDOCH & CO'S IMPROVED CELESTINA

Is indisputably the Best Automatic Organ Made, and the only one which can be safely handled by the Time Payment Trade.

It is exquisitely finished in every detail, handsome in appearance, strongly made, easy to repair, and has no weak parts. The tone is refined and like to that of a good American Organ.

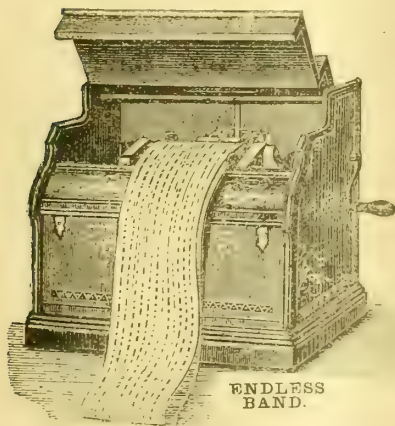
THE MUSIC is ENGLISH throughout, whilst its price is less than half that of other instruments. It is supplied in endless bands for Hymns, Songs, and Dances, and on neat spools for Oratorios and Opera music.

PRICE £5 15 0.

With ten endless tunes and one spool of music free. New music from threepence per tune, or one shilling per spool.

FULL TRADE DISCOUNT

Special prices for quantities of six or more.



ENDLESS BAND.

MURDOCH'S CELESTINA, £5 15 0.

JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., LTD.,

91 & 93, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

TWO MINUTES FROM FARRINGDON STREET STATION ON METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

Willcox & Gibbs', which expired in 1871), the sewing machine trade, from being a close monopoly, became practically open—"there was no King in Israel, and every man was free to do that which was right in his own eyes." In point of fact, the first condition on which all patents are granted by the Crown in England is, that the inventor shall, by his drawings and specifications, give every facility to any competent workman to reproduce the invention, at the expiration of the term of the patent, and any failure in this respect vitiates a patent. The door thus opened wide, everybody entered, and it soon, therefore, must have become a matter of importance as to how different manufacturers, of any given machine—say the Thomas, or the Wheeler & Wilson—should distinguish their products. In 1865 this difficulty was anticipated, first by Mr. Wilson, who adopted, as his first trade mark, the universally-known Prince of Wales' plume, with its most appropriate motto—"Ich dien," or "I serve." His example was quickly followed by the Singer Company, with their well-known shuttle, intersected by needle and cotton, by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and all the other well-known houses, whose distinctive emblems are so well known and recognized in the trade, as to need no further description, or notice here.

(To be continued in our next).

"Singer" Notes.

Mr. D. J. Falconer, Singer's Bristol agent, was in town last week for a few days.

Mr. Smith, of Glasgow office, has been attacked by influenza, and was confined to his house for over a week. He is now better and back at his post.

Mr. McLeod, of Canterbury, and Mr. Taylor, of Hanley, were in town last week.

Mr. Fisher, Newcastle, is very much improved in health since his return from the Riviera. He has again taken full charge of the business in his district, and on the 18th ult., presided over a meeting of the agents and superintendents of the district, at which it was hoped Mr. Whitie or Mr. Mitchell would be present, but in consequence of sickness, and the wretched weather we have been having, neither gentlemen felt disposed to leave the metropolis. We learn the meeting, which was followed in the evening by a social gathering, was very successful, and that everyone left determined to make a record for 1892, that would eclipse the doings of all former years.

Mr. Ed. Cattermole, agent at Norwich, is now much improved in health and hopes within a few days to take the reins of office fully into his own hands. During his serious and protracted illness the company's business in the Norwich district has been watched by Mr. G. W. Dobson, one of the company's travelling inspectors.

Mr. E. H. Bennett, treasurer of the Singer Manufacturing Company, landed in Liverpool on the 16th ult., per the ss. *maje tic*. After spending a few days in London he proceeded to the Kilbowie Works, and has taken up his quarters there for a few weeks.

Destruction of Wanzer's Factory.

The destruction of the Wanzer Sewing Machine Factory at Hamilton, Canada, on the 6th of January, adds one more to the troubles which Mr. R. N. Wanzer has had to bear the past few years. It will be remembered that some three years ago, the business of that veteran maker was, in this country (together with the patent rights of a mechanical lamp and cooker), sold to a limited liability company, and it was thought at the time that Mr. Wanzer had cleared at least £40,000 by the transaction. A dividend of 10 per cent. being paid the first year of the company's existence lent colour to this opinion. It subsequently transpired, however, that this dividend was paid out of capital, and the company collapsed a few months after its declaration. Further, it became known that Mr. Wanzer had parted with his business for only some £5,000 in cash, the remainder of the purchase money being in shares, valued as so much waste paper. Some time before the failure of Wanzer, Limited, Mr. Wanzer returned to Canada to grapple with financial embarrassments. He was, however, only able to stave off the day of reckoning for a few months, liquidation soon ensuing. The immediate cause of the failure was the enforcing of the mortgage of £28,000 on the factory, plant, and machinery held by a Toronto company. At the time of the fire the factory had for some time been closed. Only some six men had been at work of late finishing machines, and the fire appears to have originated in the japanning room, causing a loss of £40,000, most of which is covered by insurance in British offices.

The Result of Sitting on a Machine Needle.

THE story of a sewing machine needle, as related in the American papers, is rather droll. The needle in question is at the present moment exhibited on the desk of a wholesale druggist at New York. It is an inch and a half long, blunt-pointed, and has two inches of thread attached to it. For the last two years it has been located in the muscles of the druggist's right side. A short time ago it worked its way, as needles thus situated will do, to the surface, and presented its point to the eyes of the druggist's wife, who delicately drew it out, with the thread attached to it. To the presence of the needle in his body the now relieved druggist says he owes, not only a couple of years' ill-health, but a

ponderous weight of fees to medical men, who treated him for all kinds of complaints, little imagining that the root of the evil lay in a concealed needle. He was put on a *regime* for rheumatism when troubled with pains in his right leg. The pain moving up to the right side, and settling over the pleura region, he thought he had an attack of pleurisy, and treated himself accordingly. Then the pain settled in the base of the right lung, and a constant cough seeming to indicate incipient consumption, the poor man consulted specialists, who recommended, amongst other things, plenty of exercise. At length the needle has made its exit, which is fortunate, since the patient's medical attendants have assured him that had it gone inward instead of outward, his life would have been lost. How he got the needle and thread in him is a mystery. The druggist himself believes he sat upon it.

The Use of the Word "Singer" in Brazil.

IT will be remembered that in July, 1889, we reported the proceedings in the Brazilian Courts with reference to the use of the word "Singer." Mr. Max Nothmann was then sentenced to pay a fine of 500 milreis, and to suffer a term of imprisonment.

Messrs J. Silberberg & Co., of Hamburg, for whom the Bishops Cluster Company are British agents, and Max Nothmann & Co. Brazilian agents, now inform us that on appeal the foregoing sentence has been upset. The following, taken from the *Rio News*, supplies details of the judgment:—

SINGER v. NOTHMANN.

Rio de Janeiro, December 14th, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR,—You having published at the time the sentence of the inferior court in the lawsuit of the Singer Manufacturing Company against our Mr. Max Nothmann, we now beg you kindly to publish the decision just given in the last instance by the high court of Sao Paulo, to whom this case was referred by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice here for revision, of which we herewith hand you a translation. Please oblige, dear sir,

Yours most truly,

MAX NOTHMANN & Co.

Antonio de Araujo Freitas, permanent clerk of one of the Chambers of Civil and Criminal Appellations before the Egregious Supreme Tribunal of the State of Sao Paulo, &c., certifies upon verbal request, recurring to the records of revision in the criminal cause, which came from Rio de Janeiro, under number two thousand seven hundred and five, between the parts, appellor Maximilian Nothmann, and appellee the Singer Manufacturing Company, that the sentence pronounced by this tribunal as revisor is of the following form and tenor: Judgment in the Supreme Court of Justice: That, seen and examined in revision and new judgment, recited and discussed as dictated by law, and in fulfilment of the venerable sentence number 2705 of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, the annexed records of revision crime, between parts as appellor the defendant Maximilian Nothmann, partner and sole holder of the social firm of Max Nothmann & Co., and as appellee the plaintiff, the Singer Manufacturing Company, and, considering that although it is plainly proved by the records the defendant has for many years, and even before the querulant company was incorporated, imported from Germany, advertised and sold sewing machines under the denomination "Singer improved," withal this fact alone does not constitute the crime of undue use of a commercial name, foreseen and defined in Art. 14 of the law, No. 3,346, of October 14th, 1887, because it lacks some of its elements. Considering that the commercial name of the plaintiff, and as such registered is "Singer Manufacturing," and from the records it does not appear that the defendant, on his sewing machines, advertisements, invoices, or any other document, usurped that name; Considering that it is truly in virtue of the statements of the article referred to, of the Law No. 3,346, that the usurpation of a name or commercial firm will be considered as existing, whenever the reproduction is identical, or with omissions or alterations, but one condition that there be a possibility of error or confusion by the purchaser; Considering that the defendant, making use of the name "Singer" on his sewing machines by no means could deceive the good faith of the purchasers in the fraudulent intention to gain profits to the detriment of the plaintiff, because the marks are completely different, as decided before, beyond all doubt, by the sentence of revision of February 14th, 1887, page 100, without imitation or counterfeit, and the differences are of such a nature as to be recognised without close examination or confrontation, and put in evidence in these records, pages three hundred and nine, three hundred and ten, and three hundred and twelve; Considering that it is exuberantly demonstrated that the name of "Singer" is used by the defendant as a qualification of a certain and a determined system of sewing machines, and when it would be proved that Isaac Singer, one of the incorporators of the querulant company, was its inventor, it is certain that actually his name does not signify its patronymic representation, and neither is simply a commercial name but a qualification of the invented product, by which it is known in the market, and having fallen into public dominion, can be improved or perfectionated without loss of its denomination. and without that the new manufacturers

commit any crime, in the strict terms of the referred law number three thousand three hundred and forty six, and reglemented by the Decree number nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight of the thirty-first December eighteen hundred eighty-seven; Considering that the qualifying name of an article where no privilege exists as in the present case, is general property, and can be added adjectively to these articles, of which there are numerous examples in commerce, as given by the defendant in an extensive list of names of generally known products, see pages —; Considering that the plaintiff, not possessing in Brazil privilege for the use and structure of sewing machines manufactured by her under the name of "Singer," and which she says to have invented, on the pretext of usurpation of its commercial name, pretends to acquire by this means a perpetual and odious monopoly; Considering that not only in the United States of North America, but likewise in sundry states of Europe, the plaintiff has begun lawsuits upon identical grounds and not been attended in her unjust pretensions, as proved by the duly authenticated certificates, annexed to pages three hundred and thirteen, three hundred seventy-four, and three hundred eighty-seven; Considering that an anonymous company, as the plaintiff's, which must have a denomination arising out of its object or convention, for its juridical nature cannot have a name, as current doctrine in justice and consecrated by law;—Upon these foundations, and all the further contents of the records, we pronounce the action unjust, and absolve the defendant of the accusation moved against him, striking out his name from the roll of the inculpated, the cost to be defrayed by the plaintiff. Sao Paulo, tenth of November of eighteen hundred and ninety-one. Furiado (president), Brotero, Valle, Fleury, Ermelino de Leao, G. Guimarães. Nothing more which I attest. Sao Paulo, 19th November, 1891. I, Antonio de Araujo Freitas, Clerk of Register, have written, conferred and signed.

ANTONIO DE ARAUJO FREITAS.

(Stamps 600 reis, duly inutilised.)

Hints on Repairing and Adjusting Sewing Machines.

By WM. FUNK, *In the "Sewing Machine News."*

(Continued from our February number.)

I am of the opinion that a complete knowledge of the details of everything relating to the adjusting, cleaning and repairing of sewing machines is indispensable in order to become an expert sewing machinist. I shall therefore give a few directions in tempering tools, together with a number of useful hints of which the apprentice, agent or dealer may take advantage and thereby save much trouble.

I take up this subject before continuing the "hints" on the rest of the sewing machines, as it is important to bush up some of the machines that are on that part of the list not yet gone through. In a former chapter I had something to say about tools, and I desire again to urge the apprentice to make them in idle hours.

There can be no doubt that good tools conduce to better work in every respect, and are of great assistance in facilitating work.

HOW TO TEMPER TOOLS.

If steel is heated to redness and suddenly plunged into cold water, it is rendered extremely hard, but at the same time too brittle for use. On the other hand, if it is suffered to cool gradually it becomes too soft and ductile. The great object of the workman is to give to the steel a quality equally distant from brittleness and ductility.

DRAWING THE TEMPER.

The steel is hardened by being heated gradually to a bright red and then plunged into cold water; it is then tempered by being warmed gradually and equally, either over a fire or on a piece of heated metal, till of the colour corresponding to the purpose for which it is required, when it is again plunged into water.

Chisels should be drawn to a dark blue. Reamers, dies, drills, and taps should be drawn to a straw-colour.

To temper drills very hard, heat to a cherry red and quench in mercury.

To temper spiral springs, place a piece of round iron inside of the spring, then heat red hot, plunge in cold water; then rub with oil or grease, and move about in a flame until the grease takes fire; the spring will then be reduced to its proper temper.

Oil, tallow, wax, and resin are used for many thin and elastic articles which require a milder degree of hardness than is given by water.

In working steel for tools, great care should be taken to hammer all sides alike. Steel, while being ham-

mered, should be heated as hot as it will stand until finishing.

In making taps or reamers, be careful not to heat too hot, nor hammer too cold.

TO HARDEN STEEL LATHE TOOLS.

Mercury is the best liquid for hardening steel cutting tools. The best steel, when forged into shape, and hardened in mercury, will cut almost anything. I have seen articles made from ordinary steel which have been hardened and tempered to a deep straw-colour, turn with ease with cutting tools from good steel hardened in mercury.

ABOUT FILES.

A new file should always be used with light pressure on the work till the needle-like points of the teeth are worn away; after this a heavier pressure may be used with much less danger of breaking off the teeth at their base. Many new files are diminished half their efficiency by a few careless strokes when first applied to the work. Every repairer should have a worn file with which first to attack the rough and gritty surface of iron, and thereby pave the way for more efficient work with a sharp file. Always seek to discover the fitness or adaptability of the cut and form of files suited to the work.

(To be continued.)

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our January Number.)

A PATENT was granted on the 27th of August 1855, to Benjamin Moore, for improvements in sewing machines communicated to him from abroad, which improvements comprise a so-called new feed, a means of taking up the slack of the thread on the downward passage of the needle, a peculiar combination of cams for moving from the back end of the machine the levers for actuating the needle and shuttle (Mr. Moore's machine is a shuttle machine), and taking up the slack of the needle thread, a self-acting apparatus for sewing or binding hats or similar articles, the use of certain peculiar binding gauges or guides, and lastly the use of peculiar rollers and spring foot pads for holding down the cloth to be sewed. Mr. Moore's feed apparatus, has an arrangement for obtaining a wide range of stitches. For this purpose a shaft is fitted with a cam which is cut out or notched in two diametrically opposite places. In front of this cam are two other cams or lappets, which acuate a bent lever, the upper end of this lever being furnished with two rectangular notched or roughened plates. The guide rod connected with this lever draws the lever back by the action of a coiled spring so soon as the cam ceases to act. The stroke or traverse of the roughened plates is regulated by means of a screw, by unscrewing or screwing by which longer or shorter stitches may be obtained, a smooth plate or flat surface formed on the upper end of a crank lever, and upon this plate the fabric to be sewed is held by the downward pressure of a foot pad or presser plate, as is well known. The object of this smooth plate is to prevent the fabric from being dragged back by the return motion of the notched or roughened feed plates. For this purpose the lever is raised by the cam when the return motion of the feed plates takes place, and the fabric is thus held firmly by being gripped between the smooth plate and the presser foot before referred to, but when the feed plates perform their forward motion, the smooth plate descends out of contact with the fabric. It will thus be seen that Mr. Moore's feed mechanism is composed of a peculiar combination of two plates, the one being roughened and acting as a propeller of the fabric, the other smooth and acting, in conjunction with the presser foot, as a gripper or retainer of the fabric. We cannot help thinking this a most round-about way of arriving at the object desired.

The inventor appears to have been of our opinion, for on reading further on in the specification we find instead

of the feed motion, with a smooth and notched plate as previously described, another feed motion may be used in which the smooth plate is dispensed with, the notched plate alone being used and made to perform a compound motion in such a manner as to rise above the platform of the machine, advance, then descend, and recede back again below the level of the platform to its starting point. Did the ingenious inventor ever see a Grover and Baker machine?

In conjunction with the last described feed motion, the inventor proposes to use a peculiar guide for binding hats, the upper guide plate, which is straight, and the lower guide plate. These two plates are fixed to a solid piece of brass, and the three parts serve to guide and maintain the riband or binding. There is an improved form of presser foot described. It consists of a roller or castor (rotary presser), which is free to turn at the end of the bar, and whose axes stand at right angles to the line of motion of the fabric, the latter being held between this roller and the moveable notched plate. The presser foot is applicable for many kinds of work, but is a ranged for the binding of hats.

(To be continued.)

The Piano and its Precursors.

By A. J. HIPKINS, F.S.A.*

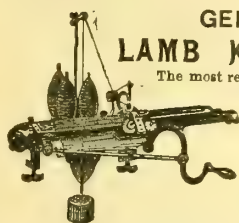
BEFORE proceeding to the last instrument of which I have to treat, the pianoforte, it will be interesting to go back to its precursors, the clavicord, spinet, or virginal, and harpsichord. The use that has been made of all these instruments, and their common possession of strings, resonance-boards, and keyboards makes the clavier instruments a group apart, but of the highest importance to the historical development of music. The original member of this group was probably the clavicord, but it is an inference only, from the simplicity of its construction and the certainty that it was based upon the *medieval* monochord. The invention is nowhere recorded. The earliest reference that has been met with to a clavier instrument, has recently been discovered by Mr. Edmond Vander Straeten, a well-known Belgian musical archaeologist. It is to be found in the seventh volume of his great work, "*La Musique aux Pays-Bas*." It appears that, in A.D. 1387, King John of Aragon requested his brother-in-law, Philip the Hardy, to procure for him a musical instrument which he calls "*exaquir*;" and in repeating this request the following year, he describes it as "*resembling an organ, but mounted with strings*." He also asks for a player able to teach both organ and "*exaquir*." There has been a musical instrument mentioned in 15th century French poetry long waiting for identification—the "*echiquier*." There can be but little doubt, according to Spanish and French phonology, of the identity of these names. Curiously enough there is a German form, "*schachtbret*," in some old rules of the Minnesingers, bearing date A.D. 1404. Whether this organ with strings was a virginal or clavicord we cannot say, but the name "*echiquier*"—"chequers"—may have come from an alternated colour of the keys, or perhaps from a pattern upon the case of the instrument, as is seen upon some old portatifs. Both clavicord and spinet or virginal were known in the 15th century, and the latter had certainly, and the clavicord presumably, attained a useful degree of completeness. There is no clavicord so old known to exist, but an Italian trapeze spinet-shaped one was shown in the Paris Exhibition of 1889, dated A.D. 1547. This is the earliest I know of. The clavicord came from the monochord by adjusting a keyboard to a set of monochord strings, that is to say, strings of the same length and pitch, like an *Æolian* harp is made, and stopping them by little brass uprights, a little widened at the top where they came in contact with the strings these stoppers—which not only excited the sound but acted as bridges—being called tangents. There was only one wooden bridge, that on the narrow sound-board; a strip of cloth interwoven among the strings prevented any jarring on the further side of the tangents, and also damped the strings all along, when the tangents by the return of the keys quitted them. The strings were early attached in pairs, similar to the lute and other stringed instruments. By making the keys twisted, two, three, or even four tangents were made to act on one pair of strings. At the beginning of the 18th century the clavicord got its full number of strings, each pair having its own tangent, and this was the clavicord of Bach, a gentle instrument which best renders the tender sentiment with which much of his keyboard music is charged.

The spinet was the application of the keyboard to the *medieval* psalter, a form of dulcimer but with plectra, not hammers. The oldest known spinet is dated A.D. 1490, and was shown in 1888 at the Bologna Exhibition. Existing records show how much this instrument came into favour about that epoch. When, in 1509, the Chevalier Bayard, the famous knight without fear of reproach, was severely wounded at the siege of Brescia, he was carried to the house a nobleman whose wife and daughter nursed and entertained him during his convalescence by playing to him upon the lute and *espinette*, as the French call the spinet. The upright spinet was called "*clavicytherium*." I am of opinion that the beautiful upright spinet Mr. Donaldson owns, obtained from the Correr collection, and shown in the Loan Collection of 1885, although undated, may be as old as the 1490 spinet of Count Manzoni. There is an exact drawing of it by Mr. William Gibbs, in my "*Musical Instruments, Historic, Rare, and Unique*" (A. & C. Black, 1888). The spinet had one string only to each note, and the sound was excited by a little point

of quill projecting at a right angle from a wooden upright placed upon the end of the key and called a Jack. This also bore a cloth damper. According to Scalliger the quilled plectra were introduced in his boyhood. He was born A.D. 1484. Buff leather was introduced in later years, but never superceded the use of crow quills. Perhaps brass wire preceded the quill points, as Mr. Donaldson's upright spinet certainly had such plectra. After the 16th century the musical value of the spinet hardly increased, but it gained somewhat in power, and was a brilliant instrument compared with the clavicord. Extended lengthways into the grand piano shade, and with two, three, and sometimes four strings to a note, generally with one string an octave higher in pitch, more rarely, one an octave lower or bournon, the spinet thus multiplied, early became the more powerful and important harpsichord. Double keyboards and stops for registers showed its affinity, at least in idea, to the organ. The harpsichord certainly existed in the sixteenth century; there is one in South Kensington Museum, dated A.D. 1521; it died out with the spinet and clavicord in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, unable to maintain the struggle against the piano. Perhaps the last harpsichord was one bearing Clementi's name, dated 1802, which was also shown at the Bologna Exhibition. Beethoven's "*Moonlight*" sonata was published in 1802 for harpsichord or pianoforte, and there is a record that Himmel played upon a harpsichord in public, at Berlin, as late as 1805. All the keyboard stringed instruments, whatever the size and however the sound may be produced, have certain structural peculiarities in common, and especially the apparatus for resonance, the barrel sound-board, of cypress in the old Italian spinets, of spruce in the modern piano; all come under the same acoustic generalisation of resonance as Strad fiddles, Bologna lutes, or Andalusian guitars.

The pianoforte was invented by Cristofori, of Padua, in the first years of the 18th century, to satisfy the desire for a stringed clavier that should combine the expressiveness of the clavicord with the effectiveness of the harpsichord; it was, at first, a sufficiently facile instrument, and contained those principles of resonance—resistance to strain and suppleness of key action that still characterises it. Cristofori solved three important problems, the first of which was to counteract the strain of thicker strings necessary to withstand the impact of hammers. The second, allied to the first, was to compensate for the weakness caused by the opening between the tuning pin block—technically, "*wrest-plank*"—and the sound board, imperative for the hammers to rise to the strings. The third was the mechanical control of the rebound of the hammer from the strings—technically, "*escapement*"—so that the hammer should not block against the strings and prevent vibration. All this he did, and more, for he invented the check, or moveable hammer-tail, the simplest expedient to preserve the position of the hammer for a repeated blow—technically, "*repetition*." I am glad to be able to show models of Cristofori's actions, one made from the diagram in Scipione Maffei's account, published in the *Giornale dei Letterati*, A.E. 1709; the other, a remarkable piece of mechanism showing the check as well as the ingenious escapement, from grand pianos actually existing, dated 1720 and 1726. The much-talked-of pianos of Silbermann, acquired by Frederick the Great, and still at Potsdam, have Cristofori's action. Now, if we raise the lid and look inside a modern grand piano, we shall see first the strings, three in number for each note, of cast steel wire—perhaps the strongest tensile material in the world, with length and diameter increasing from the treble to the bass, and single bass strings for the lowest notes overspun with fine copper or white metal wire to add to their weight, to make up for the strings in that part of the scale being theoretically too short. It may surprise some here to know that each of those three string notes when up to the pitch of a London orchestra, has, in Broadwood's concert grand pianos, an average drawing power or tension of approximately 500 lbs., so that the notes have a strain, and that always when at that pitch, of nearly twenty tons. This large aggregate is exceeded by some foreign makers. To withstand this enormous strain, the strings are held at one end by coils round the turning pins, which are driven into a strong structure of beech and wainscot, called the *wrest-plank*; and at the other end are hitched upon smaller pins fixed into an iron or steel plate which is carried round the bent side to then end of the case. Their bearing points are upon the bridge attached to the sound board, and the brass agrafes which collectively form the *wrest-plank* bridge. Bars of metal cross from the *wrest-plank* to the string plate, and are so adjusted and fixed that the instrument proper is in an immovable iron frame. American and German makers have a single casting. Beneath the strings from where the hammers rise, to the bent side, back, and end of the case, is the sound-board of spruce fir, barred beneath with batons, usually of the same wood, technically "*belly-bars*," which strengthen the belly, and by increasing its elasticity, extend its power to form nodes or centres of vibration, and thus respond more promptly and effectively to the vibrations which are passed to it from the strings, when set in movement, through the hardwood belly bridge. A good sound board reproduces all figures of vibration, however complex, exactly and as freely as they are brought to the ear through atmospheric air, and reinforces them so that the almost inaudible sound of the wires becomes the satisfactory fullness of tone we hear when a good piano is played. All pianos, upon whatever system they are made, have the features I have just described in common, also a wooden sub-structure of heavy beams, which keeps the case intact and rigid; but there are differences of application which are the choice of the makers, and are sometimes of their invention. In Broadwood's concert grand, one diagonal bar bears the greater part of the strain, its angle to the string plate being disposed with that object, while Steinway's, and nearly all foreign grand pianos have more bars, and the bass strings crossing the long steel strings, with the wider scale and expanse of soundboard permitted by that disposition. For me, the tone of an over-strung bass is unduly powerful, and is open to the same objection I have touched upon in large organs that soft, pure basses are not attainable. We have reached aggregate of power in the grand piano that silences the stringed quartet, and even competes with the full orchestra. What we want is a pianoforte tone that gives us all the power, and all the charm of varying sounds we can desire, with a tone quality as specialised in

* Read before the Society of Arts.



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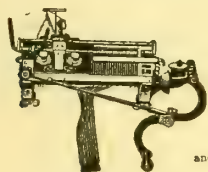
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The Story of the Sewing Machine

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—The providence of God has permitted me to rise again from a sick-bed, and continue those labours which I thought had met with a final interruption; but, before resuming my pen, and travelling back once more through what appears antiquity, would you kindly permit me to very gratefully acknowledge the great sympathy expressed by you in the first place, in the last chapter of the memoir, and evinced by many others with whom I was years ago associated, and who, by kindly letters, and still kinder calls, have shown that I was far from forgotten by those who are engaged in that great industry with which I was so long connected, and to whom I owe and now tender my most grateful thanks.

I am, yours faithfully,

NEWTON WILSON.

The Story continued.

The question asked in our last chapter—What did Howe invent? was not answered. The answer, in effect, was only to be given years later, after the patent had over and over again, and for long periods, been the subject of perhaps the fiercest litigation that the law courts have ever seen, save, possibly, that still more prolonged contest, not yet terminated, between the Singer Manufacturing Co., on the one side, and the trade on the other, on the great question of the trade mark. Before we reach the period of the first suit, many events had happened, which must now find their record.

It is a curious fact that at the time of writing this article, evidences abound that, even in quarters where fuller and more complete information might be expected to be found, much of the old ignorance still exists. The wanderer in the deserts of Regent Street has at this

moment his attention arrested by the "Victorian Exhibition," a sort of object-history of the inventions, the art, science, and literature of the Victorian era. Entering that exhibition a short time ago, and aided by an excellently prepared catalogue, I discovered, in a dark corner a little to the left of the turnstiles, a collection of sewing machines, the contribution of the Science and Art Department of South Kensington. There was, first, the original wooden "Thimmonier" machine, strange to say, with the date attached to it of 1837. How this machine should come to be associated with the date of the Queen's accession is an absolute enigma, but it does not say very much for the curators of what used to be termed "The Brompton Boilers." Surmounting this singular construction, which stands 3 ft. high, is a beautiful model of the original Howe machine, under a glass shade. The curious in such matters will discover on examination that it is a faithful reproduction of the patent of 1846, and all the prominent features of that patent can be recognised in a moment. The radial arm and curved needle, the miniature shuttle and slide, the feeding rack and pinion, and the travelling frame are all here, and are worth a careful study. Besides this there stands the original square manufacturing machine of I. M. Singer, with the prominent feature claimed by Singer in America, the "perpendicular-action straight needle," and exactly as patented both in America and in this country, which has been, and will be, the subject of long-continued contention.

There is just another machine, and one only, and that is a specimen which must have been recently contributed by the Singer Co., of the goose-necked type, with the radial shuttle movement. Why this should appear in this little collection of fossils it is difficult to say. Why there should not appear along with it, specimens of the legions of sewing machines which have together constituted one at least of the most prominent inventions of this historic era, it is still more difficult to say.

The infinite varieties of form and construction which have been developed year after year, from the time of Howe to the present day, would of themselves alone, if properly represented, occupy the whole of the space devoted to this Victorian Exhibition. Such a collection it is to be feared, will never now be seen together. No amateur, or connoisseur, or art collector has ever yet undertaken the formation of a sewing machine museum. It cannot now be effected, for the antique, the obsolete, worn-out, or useless forms which successive years have seen have passed away to the final resting-place of old iron—the furnace of the foundry.

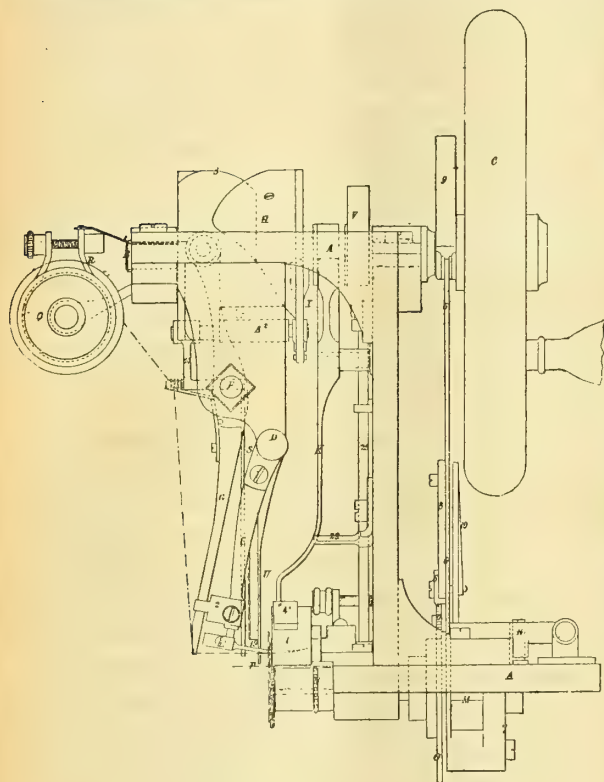
Near to the machines already mentioned were three or four chairs, of no particularly uncommon type, but labelled as having been the property of eminent men, to wit, Charles Dickens and William Makepeace Thackeray, and as being those in which they sat and composed their most celebrated works. As I looked at them I recollected that I too possessed an historical chair, and at this very moment, dictating to my amanuensis and puffing a quiet cigarette, I occupy the chair once filled by Elias Howe on the occasion of his memorable visit to me.

I picture to myself the image, the physical presentment of the man. Those who have seen the admirable bust, of which his heirs and descendants may be justly proud, may form some idea at least of this remarkable character. He was no ordinary looking individual. A burly, muscular, and stalwart man, tall and stout in proportion, a noble forehead, fine features, almost classic, and a head of hair such as few men can boast, and such as is not to be seen in many a day's walk. Among modern men the distinguished orator of the City Temple formerly presented in this respect a strikingly similar appearance, and, carrying my memory back to the forties, I seem to see once again the magnificent head and shoulders of that marvellous orator of the Anti-Corn Law League, William Johnson Fox. Such was Elias Howe when I saw him in the sixties.

Perhaps I may be forgiven a digression if I here record, though not connected with the subject of my article, an incident in the career of the great man just named.

The Corn Laws had been abolished—yes, in the very year of Howe's invention, and at the succeeding general election Fox stood as candidate for the representation of

Oldham in Parliament. He was opposed in the Conservative interest by a son of the celebrated William Cobbett, and, to damage Fox's status and the chances of his return, a report was extensively circulated in the borough that he was an Atheist. Hearing of this, Fox thus referred to at in one of his meetings:—"It has been freely reported that I am an infidel. I have yet to learn that a belief in any particular creed is a qualification for a seat in the House of Commons; but this I will say, in answer to my unscrupulous assailants: I have a faith, and to that I firmly adhere, that this whole earth on which we live should form one vast temple for the worship of the Eternal—a temple of which the dome of heaven should be the lofty roof—sun, moon, and stars the glittering ornaments—the heart of man the living altar, every honest man a priest, and truth, love, justice, hope, the incense which should ascend to the throne of Majesty, and draw down upon all the families of the earth the benediction of the Everlasting Father."



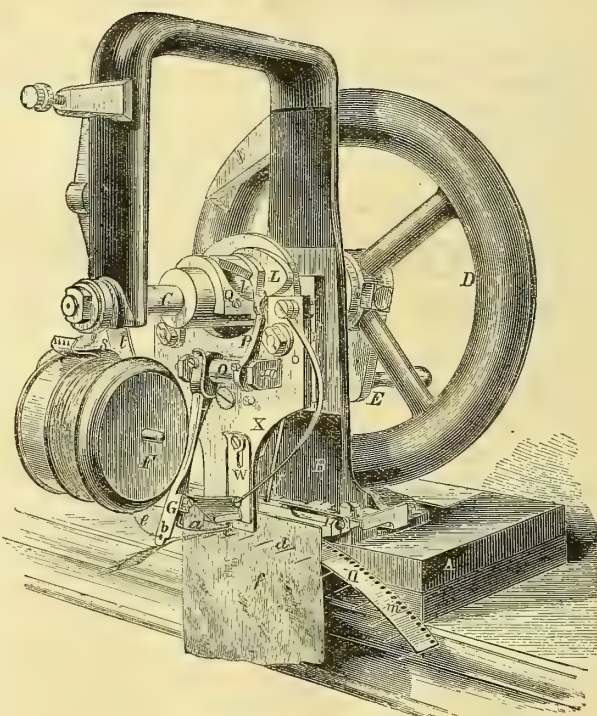
Howe's Original Patent in December, 1846.

Let us resume. The forties were distinguished by several other stages in the sewing machine progress.

Elias Howe had not left the English shore before another patent was taken out by Leonard Bostwick in 1848. This was for a machine in which the stitch was formed by the action of cog wheels and a bent needle lying in a recess of their periphery. The fabric by the action of the teeth, and their movement, was forced upon the stem of the needle, which carried a short length of thread. On the removal of the work from the machine, and stretching it into a straight line, a perfect running stitch was found complete. Of course this was of no value as an ordinary sewing machine, but as a machine for uniting the ends of pieces of calico during the process of bleaching or printing, it was of great value, and has been used for many years. It is a very singular illustration of our patent law, and of the frequent ignorance of patentees of what has preceded them, that more than 30 years after this very idea was re-patented, brought into this country as a "brand new" American invention, and had a large sale, as the "Hebberling" gauging or gathering machine. The whirligig of fashion goes round, and this trimming, for several years fallen into disuse, appears again.

In the same year 1848, a Yorkshireman, a native of

Huddersfield, by name J. Drake, produced a machine with a lockstitch, and employing a shuttle working with a continuous movement in a circular recess or well. The shuttle carried a cop, which lay loose in its body, and would bend to the shape of the shuttle, the thread being drawn from the interior, and its flow checked by an arrangement of tension precisely similar to that then and now used in the ordinary calico power loom. Two shafts, one horizontal and the other vertical, with mitre gear, were used in its operation. And the feed was moved by a cam, but how constructed and how operated this deponent saith not. For at this point the description breaks down, but the paragraph, from which I take these facts, and which appeared in a very recent American paper, the writer of which states he has the machine in his possession at the present moment, goes on to say that the machine produced excellent work, had actually worked for more than 15 years in this country before its shipment to the United States, and that it even now is in comparative working order.



I am endeavouring to obtain complete particulars of so important a machine, both as to construction, date, and history, and hope to be able to refer to it hereafter.

The machine was never patented, which, supposing the date given to be correct, is a very unfortunate fact, for both inventor and public. There is no telling what influence these facts might have exerted had they been made public forty years ago.

In the next year, 1849, the great year of gold discoveries, a patent was taken out by Charles Morey, of Manchester. This machine was distinguished from all its predecessors by the appearance for the first time of the roughened surface feed. It would have been the "drop" feed, but that it did not drop. It was in fact a long horizontal bar having short ratchet shaped teeth cut on its surface. The feeding instrument forcing it along a tooth at a time and then returning by a click movement, repeated the process.

Any mechanic will see that but another step was needed to reach that goal of sewing machine ambition, the "four motion" continuous feed.

Some 30 years ago I accidentally discovered one of these machines in London and purchased it, and in a lecture delivered at the Inventors' Institute I exhibited it. It was mounted on a mahogany base and finished in

SIMMONS & CO.'S

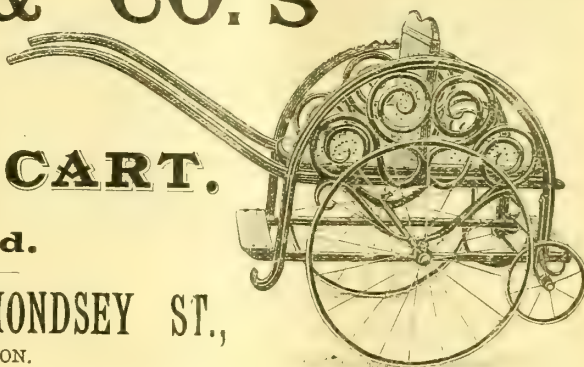
NEW AND ELEGANT,
STRONG AND LIGHT

"AUSTRIAN" CART.

(REGISTERED.)

In Bent Wood.

Works: TANNER ST., BERMONDSEY ST.,
NEAR LONDON BRIDGE STATION.



PARKER BROS.,

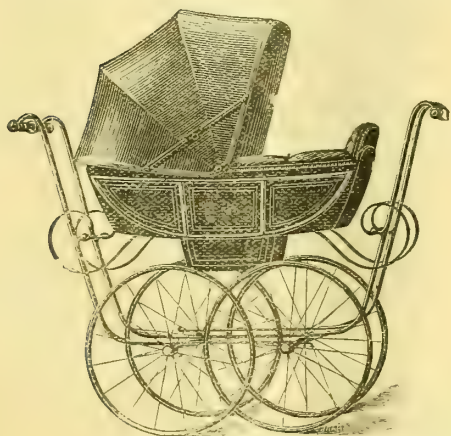
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF

PERAMBULATORS

AND

**CHILDRENS'
CARS.**



WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS.

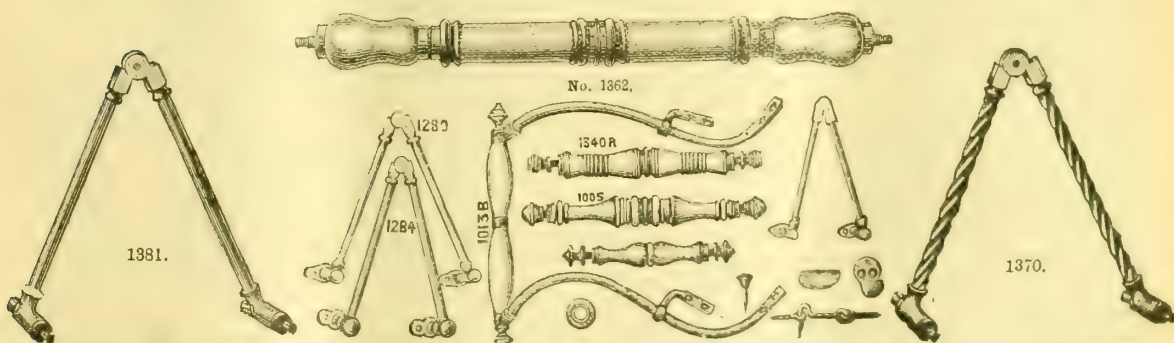
FACTORY AND SHOWROOMS—

104, 106, 108, & 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.

W. FOSTER & CO.,

46, BARR STREET, BIRMINGHAM

REGISTERED DESIGN.



MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PERAMBULATOR FITTINGS, HOOD JOINTS, HANDLES IN BRASS, AND WOOD, BRASS HANDLE RODS, TOY FITTINGS, IRON HOOD FRAMES, CANOPY IRONS, SPRINGS, BODIES, &c.

a thoroughly mechanical manner. My possession of it unfortunately was shortlived—it was stolen, and I have never since been able to set eyes on a Morey machine, nor have I met with one who has had that good fortune.

Not making satisfactory progress with the introduction of his invention here, Morey crossed the channel to try his luck in Paris. Here he was again unfortunate, and, falling into debt, was thrown into "Mazas," the debtor's prison of Paris. One morning, looking out of his cell window, he was challenged by the gendarme on duty. Morey knew not a word of French and simply stared at the sentry; the soldier levelled his piece, and Morey fell back dead on the floor of his cell.

Alas! Poor Morey!

(To be continued.)

Running Machines by Power.

WHILE running a sewing machine is not exactly like running other machinery, it has features in common with all. In applying power to sewing machines about all the different methods at all practicable have been utilised. The loose pulley with its tight mate, the two tight pulleys with a slack belt connecting them, which slack belt is tightened by increasing the distance between the two pulleys, as a swinging bracket is tightened by an idler, are the most general styles where the motion is governed and conveyed by means of the belt, direct. All the others owe their transmission to friction, be the same friction of metallic discs or of paper or leather washers, or of other hugging and pressing devices.

As a matter of fact, a transmitter depending for its efficiency on the friction of a washer between two surfaces or upon the tightening of a belt, though it be enabled to start gradually, cannot exert the full force and power possible by the system of shafting and other conditions *except at full speed*. It is, therefore, plain that when the operator wishes to run the machine a little more slowly, because of a difficult spot in the work, possibly some unusual increase in the thickness, it is done at the expense of force or power. Just when an extra amount of energy is needed, though at a lower rate of speed, a less quantity is obtained. This is true of both kinds of transmitters, those getting power from compressing washers and from tightening belts. In the case of those using washers, or being pressed into engagement in a line parallel with the shaft (either main or counter) it must appear to any one giving the subject a moment's thought that the full energy cannot be obtained except when close, tight pressure is exerted. For example—if the outfit be belted to give fifteen hundred revolutions as the maximum, when the discs, or rather the washers, are compressed as tightly as can be, will the power be the same when that pressure is reduced so as to give a speed of eight hundred only? What causes the reduction of speed? Is it not the fact that the pulley giving the power is not pressed into actual and complete engagement with the driven pulley? Can a pulley running at fifteen hundred, by means of a friction through lateral contact, cause another to revolve at eight hundred without loss of power by slipping? Evidently not.

The same argument applies to pulleys where a slack belt is employed. When said slack belt is tightened it will cause the driven pulley to turn, but not until the proper tension has been imparted to the belt will it transmit the full speed and power. Everybody knows that a slack belt does not revolve the driven pulley at the same speed as that of the driver, unless there be no resistance, viz: no work being done, without slipping. How, then, can a transmitter be adjustable as to speed and still retain the same power? By having a perfect relation of driving and driven parts at all times, in keeping with the demand made upon the outfit. The two rules, considered indisputable, that a sacrifice of power is compensated by increased speed and *vice versa* are flatly contradicted in the workings of the transmitters enumerated above. Restore this condition, and the evil will be remedied also.

It is not at all flattering to say that transmitters made twenty or more years ago were as nearly correct as those made at the present time, and it is a still more deplorable fact when we are compelled to admit that they were even better. I will speak of one that embodied all the prin-

ciples of mechanics as relating to the subject, was efficient, strong, speedy, sensitive, adjustable as to speed, quick to stop, and did not reduce the power with a reduction of speed. That I may not be charged with being an advertising medium, I will not mention the name of this transmitter.

The transmitter was on the floor. Objection number one from somebody, but then the main shaft is generally there too. It had a disc, about 10 in. in diameter, on a shaft extending lengthwise of the transmitter, which ran constantly unless disconnected from the main shaft by throwing off the belt. Objection number two is heard. Yes, but the main shaft runs all the time too, and there is no fault found with that. Some part must be alive constantly, or motion cannot be imparted at will without great detention.

On a hinged bracket or carriage was a second disc of the same size as the one running all the time. From this second disc the machine was propelled by means of a round belt. By pressing on the treadle the second disc was forced against the first, not flat side on, but with its outer edge against the inner part of the live pulley, thus getting power and speed from near the hub of the driving pulley, and receiving it on the greatest circumference of the driven pulley, the power was the greatest when the speed was the least. Exerting more pressure on the treadle pressed the disc farther around until the speeds of the two discs were equal. So also was the power. Still more pressure on the treadle would bring the outer edge of the driving disc in contact with that part of the driven disc nearest the hub or shaft, thus exactly reversing the conditions first mentioned. The second discs would then revolve at a much greater speed than the driving disc, but at a loss of power. However, work needing power would not use this high speed, and when either was wanted it could be obtained. A suitable brake mechanism enabled the operator to stop instantly, while it could be started as slowly as by foot or hand power, and with positive strength.

This style was generally built in pairs or double, so that one driving disc did service for two machines, without interfering in the least. I believe the principles possessed by this transmitter could be utilised to-day, and with such modifications as existing circumstances demand, it would be the most effective that could be wished for general work. It could possibly be removed from the floor, or, if that be considered undesirable, could be so encased as to be easily kept clean, and add to its safety by being out of reach.

(To be continued.)

Infringement of the V. S. Patent.

In connection with the infringement of the V. S. Patent of The Singer Manufacturing Company, by Bernhard Stoewer, the following is a copy of the "Joint Minute":—

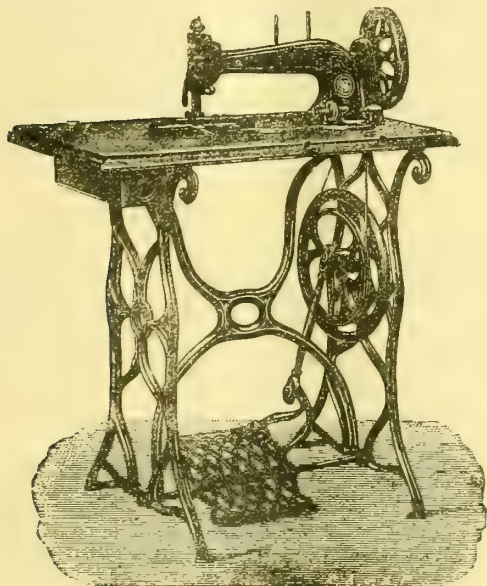
Ure for the complainers and Burnet for the respondent concurred in stating that the respondent, having been unaware that he had infringed any patents; had at once stopped selling the machines complained of, whenever he heard of the infringement; had voluntarily furnished a list of the thirty-five machines sold by him in Great Britain, the numbers of which are hereinafter mentioned, and had undertaken to pay the complainers £40 in full of damages and royalties on the sale of the said machines sold, together with £10 10s. of expenses, and that the complainer had agreed to accept these sums in full of all damages, royalties, and claims of every description competent to them in respect of the sale of the following machines, which may have infringed the complainer's patents founded on, viz, vibrating shuttle sewing machines manufactured by the respondent having his name as manufacturer affixed thereto on the stand supporting the same and numbered: 160,007; 160,141; 160,149; 160,157; 160,170; 160,268; 160,263; 160,254; 160,266; 160,264; 160,272; 160,153; 160,131; 160,132; 160,173; 160,159; 160,193; 160,261; 160,235; 160,256; 160,274; 160,189; 160,152; 160,134; 160,253; 160,238; 160,235; 160,235; 160,257; 160,176; 160,291; 160,227; 160,325; 160,139; 160,180; 160,199. Therefore both parties concurred in craving the court to grant interdict, in terms of the prayer of the note, and to find no expenses due to or by either party.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.**THE STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

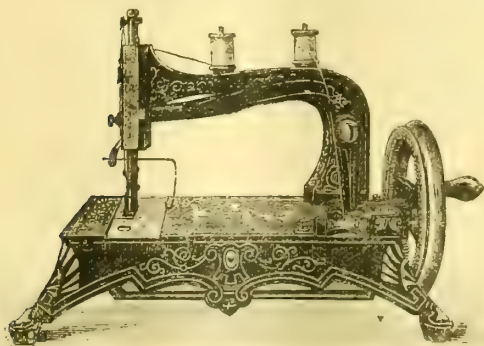
Have added a **SEWING MACHINE DEPARTMENT** to their **BUSINESS**, and beg to acquaint their Friends and the **Trade** generally, that they are prepared to supply the best quality of machines at the lowest prices.

STAR Sewing Machines.**ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.****GREAT VARIETY.****MODERATE PRICES.**

STAR CHAIN STITCH, No. 1, with iron base.
STAR CHAIN STITCH, No. 10, Wilcox and Gibb's system.
STAR CHAIN STITCH, No. 15, Automatic Tension.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 20, iron base, Elsa pattern.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 25, iron base Howe pattern.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 40, wooden base, Singer pattern, 1st quality.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 40A, Singer pattern, 1st quality, plain cover.



STAR MEDIUM MACHINE.



THE STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 25.

STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 40B, Singer pattern, 1st quality, fancy cover.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 40C, Singer pattern, 1st quality, bent cover.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 45, Singer pattern, 1st quality, high arm.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 45A, Singer pattern, 1st quality, high arm, plain cover.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 45B, Singer pattern, 1st quality, high arm, fancy cover.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 45C, Singer pattern, 1st quality, high arm, bent cover.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 20, Singer pattern, 2nd quality.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 30A, Singer pattern, 2nd quality, plain cover.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 30B, Singer pattern, 2nd quality, fancy cover.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 30C, Singer pattern, 2nd quality, bent cover.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 35, Singer pattern, 2nd quality, high arm.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 35A, Singer pattern, 2nd quality, high arm, plain cover.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 35B, Singer pattern, 2nd quality, high arm, fancy cover.
STAR LOCK STITCH, No. 35C, Singer pattern, 2nd quality, high arm, bent cover.
STAR FAMILY MACHINE, No. 60, 1st quality, with treadle, low arm.
STAR FAMILY MACHINE, No. 65, 1st quality, with treadle, high arm.
STAR FAMILY MACHINE, No. 50, 2nd quality, with treadle, low arm.
STAR FAMILY MACHINE, No. 55, 2nd quality, with treadle, high arm.
STAR INTERCHANGEABLE MACHINE, No. 80, Singer pattern, with hand machine and treadle, 1st quality.
STAR INTERCHANGEABLE MACHINE, No. 70, Singer pattern, with hand machine and treadle, 2nd quality.
STAR MEDIUM MACHINE, No. 100, Singer pattern, with high arm, double feed, and plain cover.

The **STAR SEWING MACHINE FITTINGS, NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, OILS, BELTINGS, &c.** at **Lowest Prices.**

SEND FOR STAR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEWING MACHINES.

REMEMBER TO SEND ALSO for the **STAR BABY CARRIAGE CATALOGUE, 1892.**
 The Designs are Unequalled in the Trade for Novelty and Attractiveness.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY.

The Star Manufacturing Co.
 GOODINGE ROAD, YORK ROAD, N.

Jottings.

TRADE SUPPER.—On the 29th Jan., the employees At the Hinckley office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, sat down to a capital spread at the "Crown and Anchor," provided by Mr. K. Pratt. On the cloth being drawn, Mr. Clare, of the Leicester office, was voted to the chair, and Mr. Bellamy acted as vice-chairman. The toast of the "Royal Family" having been proposed and duly honoured, a musical programme, with recitations, &c., was gone through in a creditable manner, and much enjoyed by all present. Two other toasts, viz., "Success to the Singer Manufacturing Company," and "The trade of Hinckley," were proposed and received in a very hearty manner.

Mr. F. Allpass has turned his business into a Company, under the style of W. Ellis & Co., Lim, Thavies Inn, E.C., himself being managing director.

Mr. Marsh Coleman, who has for many years had a sewing machine and perambulator depot on Pentonville Hill, N., has just given up business.

A rather extraordinary scene occurred over the dead body of John Hobson, late a canvasser for the Singer Company, at Hinckley. A few weeks before his death he was married at a local church, and on the morning of the date fixed for his burial, another woman turned up and claimed the deceased as her husband. It then transpired that Hobson deserted his wife two years ago, and she had lost all trace of him until by a mere accident, she heard that he was awaiting interment.

The ways of advertisers are often mysterious and past finding out. A cute American sewing-machine agent, residing in Lima, Ohio, has, however, discovered, according to the *Advance*, that a good advertisement for his wares could be obtained by getting up a sham fight in the streets. Accordingly, two friends of the sewing machine dealer assembled in a public thoroughfare, and started a discussion so heated that soon a large crowd assembled, when they discovered that the merits of the Vertical Feed machine were under discussion. It is needless to add that the whole affair was concocted to induce the sale of the machine in question.

Mr. Thomas Potter has been appointed traveller for the Star Manufacturing Company of Gooding Road, London, N. This Company are well known to our readers as the largest manufacturers of perambulators, but they have other goods which Mr. Potter on his travels, will offer to the trade, viz., the Star invalid carriages, sewing machines, mangles and wringers, baby chairs, etc. We understand that Mr. Potter is travelling the country with a large assortment of the Star Company manufactures, and that these will be on show at hotels in the various towns he will visit.

The Bell Organ and Piano Company, Lim. have removed from Holborn Viaduct, to 95, New Bond Street, W.

H. Peters & Co., of 84, Oxford Street, W., have just issued a new list of their automatic and other musical instruments, which we would recommend our readers to obtain. See their advertisement on page 4 of cover.

Mr. G. Humphreys, late sewing machine repairer, of Duke Street, Luton, has opened a domestic machinery and perambulator showrooms in St. Albans.

The *Sewing Machine News* of New York, contains in its last number an article on old machines, and mentions one as being in existence in the United States, made by J. Drake, of Huddersfield in 1848. Can any reader give us further information of this person or his machine?

The marriage of Mr. Paul Silberberg, which we foreshadowed in our February number, duly took place last month, but the family name of the fair bride was Kronheimer and not Kronheim, and her father is a merchant, not a piano manufacturer, as stated.

Mr. Isaac Hunter, who has represented the Singer Manufacturing Company for 14 years at Peterhead, was recently presented with a purse of money by the employees and townsmen.

Mr. Block, the well-known sewing machine and cycle importers of Moscow and St. Petersburg, has issued an exceedingly handsome calendar for the present year, showing his magnificent Moscow, showrooms.

NEW COMPANY.—(W. Summerscales & Son, Lim.)—Registered by Molson Brothers, 8, Brownlow Street, Holborn, W.C., with a nominal capital of £50,000 in £10 shares. The objects are to adopt and carry into effect an agreement made between Joseph Summerscales and H. C. Longsdon of the one part, and this company of the other part, for the acquisition of the undertaking of a machine maker, &c., and now carried on under the style of W. Summerscales & Sons, of Coney Lane Works, Phoenix Foundry, and Phoenix Steel Works, Keighley, Yorks, and generally to carry on the business of ironfounders, mechanical engineers, manufacturers of washing and wringing machines, brass-founders, metal workers, millwrights, iron and steel converters, smiths' woodworkers, &c., the acquisition and laying out of land for building purposes, and the establishing and maintaining of railways, tramways, canals, &c., the establishing and subsidising of companies, and the general business of a financial agency.

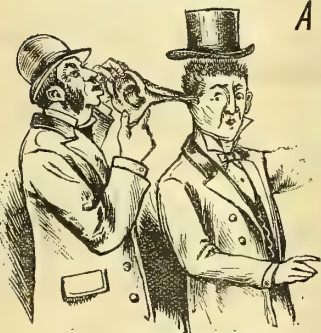
The respected district manager of the Northampton district of the Singer Manufacturing Company entertained the sub-managers and Northampton canvassers to a meat tea at the Northampton Abington Square Cafe on the 19th ult. The company included Mr. Line of Luton; Mr. Summers, of Wellingboro'; Mr. Whitie, of Bedford; Mr. Girdler, of Rugby; Mr. Prentice, of Hereford; Mr. Everal, of Hitchin—all sub-managers; Mr. Harrison, superintendent of canvassers of Northampton; Mr. Carylisle, cashier; Mr. Reynolds, head mechanic; Mr. Spriggs, Mr. Watts, Mr. Mallard, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Walding, and Mr. Wallington, Northampton, salesmen. After tea, a meeting was held—Mr. C. Orrell, the district manager, presiding. The Chairman gave an interesting address of some length, which was very interesting, it being a summary of the year's business, which, he said, was very satisfactory. Then followed short addresses by the following—Mr. Harrison, Mr. Summers, Mr. Line, Mr. Whitie, Mr. Girdler, Mr. Prentice—the principal subject being the improvement and increase in the hire business, collections, &c. After a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. C. Orrell, the members dispersed.

JONES' SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED, have declared interim dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on both the Preference and Ordinary shares for the period to November 30th last. It is further announced that although the rate of dividend on the Ordinary shares is less than previously declared, the result of the half-year's working shows the profit to be equal to that of previous years; the extended business however requires the use of a large amount of capital, and the directors have decided to strengthen the position of the company by carrying the balances of profit to reserve.

A SEWING MACHINE dealer in Agen (France), named Vigier, has been ordered by the Local Tribunal of Commerce to discontinue the use of the name "Singer," and to pay a fine of £2.

A "White" convention, the second of its kind, was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th and 7th of January, at which were present Messrs. Thomas H. White, R. C. White, D'Arcy Porter, George W. Baker, Howard W. White, Henry W. White, M. R. Hughes, and F. M. Sanderson and others of the company; M. B. Johnson, attorney; A. L. Moore, general manager, and the managers and travellers throughout the States. To judge by the speeches delivered, the White sewing machine appears far off being deposed from its lofty position as "King."

MECHANIC.—WANTED, a good MAN, to take charge of Sewing Machines and other Machinery in a Wholesale Clothing Factory. Must have a thorough knowledge of Singer's Machines, also of their Button-hole Machines. Good Situation to a suitable man. Character must bear strict investigation.—Apply, by letter, stating experience, references, &c., "Singer," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.



A WORD IN YOUR EAR, AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

THE
CHERRY TREE MACHINE COMPANY

ARE MAKING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST QUALITY AND FINEST FINISHED

WASHERS, WRINGERS, AND MANGLES,
IN THE MARKET.

NO SPLIT ROLLERS, BROKEN WHEELS, OR SIDES.

ALL BEARINGS ADJUSTABLE AND MACHINE TURNED.

Send for REDUCED TRADE LIST to

R. J. JOHNS, 59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

Works: CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.

THREE NEW THINGS

That every Sewing Machine Dealer
should have:—

- 1.** A set of the New Illustrated
Price Lists of Parts of
Sewing Machines, just
issued by the Wheeler &
Wilson Manufacturing Co.

- 2.** One or two of the W. & W.
1892 Calendars.

- 3.** Some of the New Illustrated
Price Lists of Wheeler &
Wilson Sewing Machines.

Orders will be executed in rotation as
received. Applications from towns in which
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Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

280. A. J. Jacobs for improved means for automatically applying brakes to perambulators and similar vehicles.
 330. W. Bowden for improved method of embroidering infants' bibs.
 522. I. M. Sellers for improvements in children's carriages.
 652. E. L. Brade for improvements in, or additions to, sewing machines.
 752. T. Harvey, for improvements in perambulators or similar vehicles.
 966. S. T. Fawcett, D. Simpson, and J. J. Simpson, for improvements in or connected with perambulators.
 967. S. T. Fawcett, D. Simpson, and J. J. Simpson, for improvements in the construction of perambulators.
 1031. W. V. Ober for improvements in welt sewing machines.
 1099. E. Bush and J. A. Burton for improvements in mail carts for children.
 1306. J. Poyser for improvements in sewing machines.
 1399. G. Topham for improvements in what are known as children's go-carts.
 1487. A. Dey for improvements in needle-threaders as applied to sewing machines.
 1568. W. Wallick for improvements in button-hole sewing attachments for sewing machines.
 1675. J. Ballantyne, a communication from Rudolph and Thiele, of Germany, for improvements in knitting machines.
 1944. S. Davis and Co. (E. S. Wilks and D. Davis) for a new spring for perambulators.
 1956. W. H. Revis and J. Marriott for improvements in and relating to circular knitting machines.
 2050. J. Tobler for an improved hollow seam sewing machine.

2058. W. H. Revis and J. Marriott for improvements in and relating to circular knitting machines and in fabrics made thereon.
 2172. W. Cox, for improvements in the driving of circular or spiral needles in sewing machines.
 2187. T. Wilde and W. Astill, for improvements in or relating to straight bar knitting machines.
 2210. A. G. Pinfold, for improvements in, and in connection with, children's mail go-carts.
 2435. G. Hervieu and N. A. Aubertin, for improvements in motions for actuating sewing machines, &c., to make them become hygienic and suppressing the dead point.
 2647. D. Flanagan, for improvements in sewing machines.
 2654. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company of United States for improvements in driving attachments for sewing machines and the like.
 2669. E. Cornely and R. Cornely, for improvements in over-seaming and embroidering machines.
 2787. T. Kiddier, J. Kiddier, and J. W. Kiddier, for improvements in rotary knitting machines for producing tucked fabric.
 2857. C. W. Allen and T. R. Rossiter, for improvements in sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

799. Perambulators. W. J. Harris, of 219, Old Kent Road, London and E. Redman, of 8, Osborne Mews, Clapham. Dated Jan. 15th, 1891. Price 8d.

The handles are formed similarly to the handle bar of a safety bicycle, whereby they are more easily grasped than the ordinary straight handle. The handle bar is adjustable in height; and in order to diminish the effects of jolting or vibration, the body is hung from spring-actuated levers pivoted to the frame work.

2121. Sewing Machines. E. Davies, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent. Dated Feb. 5th, 1891. Price 8d.

Relates to that class of sewing machines (known as "zig-zag"), in which the needle bar oscillates, and consists in improvements whereby such machines, whilst retaining their uses as "zig-zag" machines for overseam or plain sewing, are capable of employment for sewing and "barring" button holes.

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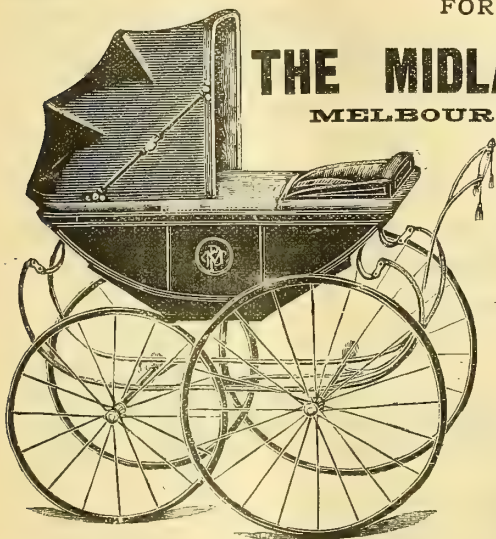
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2384. Knitting machines. G. A. Cartwright, of Limehurst, Loughborough, Leicestershire. Dated Feb. 10th, 1891. Price 11d.

According to the invention an automatic motion of the frame needle bars is produced so as to facilitate the introduction of an extra thread known as the splicing thread, into the seats of quarter-pants, by effecting a slackening of the loops during a portion only of a draw or course corresponding with the width of the splicing, which effect may be produced at will on either side of fabric as may be required.

2996. Sewing Machines. J. Morton, W. U. Morton, and J. R. U. Morton, all of 11, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow. Dated Feb. 19th, 1891. Price 6d.

Relates to running stitch or casing sewing machines using one or more bent needles. Hitherto the wheel or pinion upon which the points of the needles rest has been the driver and has given motion to all the other pinions. But according to this invention, the pinion (commonly called the plate pinion) upon which the needles rest is made the driver.

3113. Sewing Machines. J. B. Robertson, of 181, Grosvenor Street, Belfast. Dated Feb. 20th, 1891. Price 8d.

In rotary or oscillating machines the shuttle raceway is dispensed with, thereby doing away with the friction between the shuttle and raceway and consequent use of oil, which has a tendency to soil the work operated on, entailing additional labour and expense to remove.

3634. Sewing Machines. W. Birch, of Milton Street Iron Works, Lower Broughton, Manchester. Dated Feb. 28th, 1891. Price 6d.

Relates to an improved device applicable principally to that class of sewing machines employed by bleachers, calico printers, and others for the purpose of sewing together the ends of the pieces of woven fabrics, wherein the "cloth feed" employed consists of a revolving ring of metal provided with a series of pins or needle points which enter the cloth and feed it along as the sewing proceeds. The improvements consist in the combination with the revolving feed ring of a clearing ring for disengaging the pins of the feed ring from the cloth before they reach the horizontal position opposite the axis of the feed rings.

4212. Friction driving apparatus. E. Pearson, of Wigan, and E. Y. Walsh, of Cross Street, Manchester. Dated March 6th, 1891. Price 8d.

The friction driving apparatus is designed primarily to be applied to sewing machines driven by power, with the object of dispensing with the transmitter commonly used, and of driving the machine direct from the main driving shaft with only one belt.

21013. Sewing Machines. A. Anderson, of Kilbowie, N.B. A communication from the Singer Manufacturing Co., of New York. Dated Dec. 2nd, 1891. Price 11d.

Comprises improvements in the treble mechanism, in the shuttle and shuttle mechanism and adjuncts, and in the needle clamp and guide of such machines.

21014. Sewing Machines. A. Anderson, of Kilbowie, N.B. A communication from the Singer Manufacturing Co., of New York. Dated Dec. 2nd, 1891. Price 8d.

Relates to an attachment for over-seaming sewing machines, which will so present the work to the needle that a kind of blind stitch over-seam may be formed, or, in other words, an over-seam which will show but little on one side of the work but the stitches of which will have a deep engagement from the edge of the goods on the other side of the work. The attachment is more especially intended for over-seaming or "serging" the raw or cut edges of velvet, moquette or other carpets, but may be used for other work in which blind stitch seam is desirable.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JANUARY 5TH, 1892.

466,559. B. Fischer, Stuttgart. Sewing machine.

466,607. H. L. Kemp, Gloucester. Sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JAN. 12TH, 1892.

466,906. E. Kohler, London, England. Sewing machine.

467,103. W. D. Huse, Laconia, N.H. Thread tension device for sewing machines.

467,134. W. Koch, New York, N.Y. Quilting machine.

467,136. J. W. Ramsden and H. S. Ellis, Leeds, England. Sewing machine.

467,138. C. E. Hadley, Washington, D.C. Quilting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JAN. 19TH, 1892.

467,299. W. A. Neely, Lynn, Mass. Sewing machine.

467,408. E. J. Hall, Stillwater, Minn. Needle for sewing machines.

467,461. S. Benson, Spring Valley, Minn. Shuttle carrier for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JAN. 26TH, 1892.

467,643. T. Powell, Fort Scott, Kans. Button hole attachment for sewing machines.

467,841. W. Wallick, Philadelphia, Pa. Button hole attachment for sewing machines.

467,878. G. R. Pearce, Lynn. Sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED FEB. 2ND, 1892.

467,997. W. H. Almy, Rochester, N.Y. Transfer device for knitting machines.

467,956. R. W. Scott and L. N. D. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa. Circular knitting machine.

468,056. E. K. Morrison, South Acworth, N.H. Work guiding device for sewing machines.

468,117. D. McC. Smyth, Northwood, N.H. Book sewing machine.

468,118. D. McC. Smyth, Northwood, N.H. Book sewing machine.

468,137. J. B. Paxton and E. J. O'Neill, Philadelphia, Pa. Web holder for knitting machines.

468,153. T. S. Maxwell, Cleveland, Ohio. Attachment holder for sewing machines.

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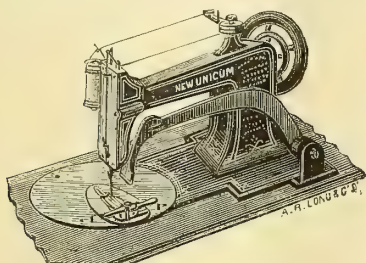
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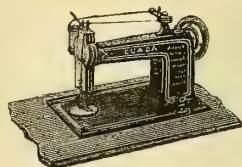
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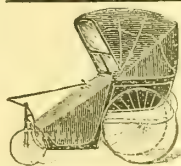
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The Story of the Sewing Machine

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

(Continued.)

Chapter 5.—THE FIFTIES.

We noticed in the last chapter but one of the inventions of Charles Morey, viz., that containing the first indication, in the serrated, or toothed bar of the feed, of what when perfected was destined to come into almost universal adoption. But the Morey specification gives us not one, but several distinct machines. In particular there is one which contains in embryonic form the wheel feed, viz., a revolving wheel with roughened periphery. But a step further was needed, and Morey would have realised the two descriptions of feed which are to-day used and will continue to be used wherever the sewing machine is produced. The fates, however, were unpropitious, Morey fell on evil times, and his life was sacrificed to the blundering incapacity of a French sentry, and his own unacquaintance with the customs or the language of the country which held him a prisoner. Had he lived, he would have occupied a very high position indeed amongst sewing machine inventors. As it is, his unperfected inventions entitle him to that niche in the Temple of Fame which we willingly accord to him.

The Fifties saw another sight. It is to this decade we owe the full development, the complete evolution in fact of the sewing machine. Hitherto we have been dealing with inventors who were feeling their way, "if haply they might find it" to more perfected conditions of this invention. And the later of them might be said to occupy the position of that missing link in creation which scientists discovered in the imaginary anthropoid ape which was so unfortunately lost to sight, yet to the memory of the learned so dear, when it sank for ever from their view, with the Islands where it luxuriated, into the dark, unfathomed caves of the Indian Ocean. The creature was evidently unhappy in its environment, and furnishes only a memorable instance of the non-survival of the fittest.

Our early inventors, scarcely more happy in their environment, have left us little but indistinct memories, and no other records of their imperfect achievements than those contained in the records of the Patent Office. For these let us be thankful. The year 1850 (we have, of course, to do with the English record only, and do not pretend to deal with that of the United States) witnessed the production of two inventions worthy of a moment's notice. The first is that of John Alexander Lerow, of Boston, Massachusetts, in which is claimed the invention of a shuttle, travelling within an endless race either of a circular or any other suitable form. In addition to the endless race of the shuttle, this patent exhibits an endless baster plate, which is nothing more or less than Howe's baster plate, transformed from the horizontal to the annular form. It is most extraordinary that Elias Howe, in all his operations in connection with Mr. Thomas, was never able to take this single step in advance, though after he left England this was actually done by Mr. William Frederick Thomas, to whom much further reference will have to be made later on.

The second and only other invention this year, was that of David Christie, a merchant of Salford, the specification of which strange to say was enrolled on the same day as Lerow's. This too was a machine containing needle and shuttle. The feeding mechanism embraced the baster plate, and the ratchet action of feed, so arranged that after the stitch was completed and the work carried forward the feed plate returned to its former position. Like the Morey it had the forward and backward movement, but it still lacked the upward and downward action. For this improved feed a separate claim is made. There is another claim that is interesting and in addition decidedly novel. It is for "arresting the feeding in of the fabric to be stitched when the thread from the shuttle breaks or otherwise ceases to be supplied." The idea is original; its source, however, is not difficult to find. In the power looms of the North, there is attached to the lathe of every loom a two or three pronged fork or tumbler. This is known as the weft fork; as the shuttle passes it at every throw of the picking stick this fork which is loosely hinged is thrown back, and when the

weft breaks from any cause, it instantly throws the loom out of action. That was undoubtedly Christie's idea. And this is how he describes it:—"Upon the shuttle driver is hinged a lever, to arrest the feeding in of the fabric, when the thread from the spool in the shuttle is expended or breaks. One end of the lever works in a slot in the hind end of the shuttle, and the other end has a hook attached to it. Beyond the said hook is a spring with two notches in it to fit on to a pin fixed in the shuttle driver. This spring and pin hold the lever in one of two positions in which it is placed when the machine works. When the thread passes over the shuttle, it catches on the end of the lever and moves it. The hook is then in position for striking against the upper end of the spring catch, as the shuttle driver moves forward by which the work is caused to advance. By this means, so long as the thread from the spool continues to act on the lever, the fabric is fed forward. Should the thread fail the lever remains in its place, the work does not come against the spring, and, consequently, the motion of the work is impeded until the thread is pieced or a fresh spool is put into the shuttle."

This arrangement, though apparently complicated, was really simple, and calculated to answer its purpose. It does not appear, however, to have been followed up, or found its way into any of our modern machines, and, in point of fact, would probably be incompatible with the use either of the four motion or the wheel feed.

The year 1851 opened to the world a new volume of "great expectations."

The first of the world's great fairs was our International Exhibition of that year. Mankind was on the very tiptoe of expectation, and every nation claiming to be civilised, from the extremest orient to the farthest occident, came to take its part in that grand tournament, each to dispute the claim of the other to industrial supremacy.

I have no more glorious memory than that associated with my first entry into the noble edifice of iron and glass erected on that most fitting site in Hyde Park. Men looked with wonder on the fairy picture. The great trees north and south, which luxuriated in magnificent foliage beneath the lofty roof of its transept, with that exquisite structure of glass in its centre sending aloft its fountain of sparkling and cooling water glistening in the glorious sunlight, was a sight once seen never to be forgotten.

It might have been supposed that specimens of all the inventions in relation to sewing machines which had gone before would appear here. But it was not so. Why William Thomas did not exhibit the productions of Howe whilst employed in his English factory I never could tell, save that they had proved so unsatisfactory to himself that they had been in fact consigned to the lumber room. The "Saint," of course, lay buried deep, unknown and undiscovered, in the unfathomed archives of the Patent Office.

The machine of Thimonnier, however, put in an appearance. But no attempt being made to bring it before public notice by actual operation, it languished in inglorious obscurity waiting for the sunlight of publicity, for which it waited in vain. And poor Thimonnier, with his great merits unrecognised and unacknowledged—

"Like many a gem of purest ray serene,
And many a flower that's born to blush unseen,"

retired to end his days poor, neglected, and despised in his native land. An angry mob, irritated by the invasion of machinery, broke up his factory and utterly destroyed his stock. He died in 1857, 27 years after the first publication of his invention.

Only one other machine appeared in the great Exhibition. This was the "Blodgett," in the United States section. This machine was patented in 1849 in America, but never in England; a specimen or more still exists in the States. I have never seen it, but from such description as I have been able to obtain, it was the exact counterpart of the machine of our own. Drake, of Huddersfield, described in our last chapter, and possibly was copied from it. Like the Thimonnier it was unattended, and therefore wholly escaped recognition at the time. And this and the other, 61 years after "Saint," was all the world had to show for mechanical invention in this great industry.

A single patent only was taken out for sewing machines during the course of this year. This was one by Frederick R. Robinson, also of Boston, Massachusetts. It claims

the production by machinery of ordinary stitching and backstitching, employing two needles operating in opposite directions from vibrating arms, connected and operated by a rocking lever. The backstitch was formed by the fabric being moved backwards the length of the stitch, and at its next movement being carried forward double the length of the stitch. This arrangement of machine stitching has survived, and came pretty prominently into use in calva-work a few years later. In the second arrangement the running or basting stitch was produced by passing the thread alternately through the needle-hole backwards and forwards. This has been frequently attempted since, but never successfully. The fabric was carried by pins on a baster plate of large size, as described in previous inventions.

Curiously enough, as an illustration of how the old reappears, the very arrangement here described of alternate needles was repatented and exhibited publicly at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, two or three years ago, as an entire novelty, under the title of the "Noble" machine. It was announced as a lockstitch, but this was altogether wrong, as it came asunder with the same facility as the Grover and Baker stitch. The inventor anticipated a fortune, but the public declined to recognise its virtues, and it fell, like many others, stillborn.

There is one feature in the specification which is thoroughly American in its character. In this the patentee attempts to claim an invention which he has never worked out. Here is what he says: "Although the elements which constitute the combination of my machine may be adapted to the production of either of the two kinds of sewing described, and this by slight changes in the mechanical contrivances by which the motions are produced and regulated, they may also be adapted by proper changes (?) to the production of the ordinary cordwainer's (or shoemaker's) stitch, which is produced by two threads which cross one another every time they are passed through the cloth.

"It is to be understood, however, that the movements of such elements, in order to produce the cordwainer's stitch, must be effected and regulated by suitable mechanical contrivances applied to them; the application of such mechanical contrivances, as well as their selection and adoption, being the work of the mechanic who constructs the machine, and not, generally speaking, one of invention."

Seldom have I read anything more absurd. He describes the nature of his invention, but gives no indication of the means of carrying it into effect. The paragraph was undoubtedly designed to hold the field against future inventors who might discover the means of accomplishing that of which the patentee was in this case evidently profoundly ignorant. Had the patent ever come into a court of law, short shrift would have been given to this vaguest of all the claims I have met with in my observation or experience.

(To be continued.)

HOW TO KEEP BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS IN GOOD CONDITION WHILST IN STOCK.—Brass bedsteads require special attention when placed in the showroom or front shop. It is customary to dust the head and foot exposed to view with a feather duster, consequently many parts are left untouched. To keep brass, or black and brass, bedsteads in good condition whilst on show, they should be dusted with a soft duster every day, and in damp weather a good chamois leather should be used (after dusting) every other day; in dry weather, at least once a week. Showrooms heated with steam pipes have their influence on brass and polished iron in preventing the dull and damp appearance always present with a damp atmosphere. If all bedsteads on show cannot receive due attention, a rule should be made to do some every day until all are found in a good and bright condition. Bedsteads not on show and kept in stockroom should remain in paper, as received from the manufacturers, and not kept in a damp room. By due attention to the removal of dust and dampness, bedsteads can be taken from show when sold and sent out almost equal to those wrapped in paper. It is always pleasing to customers to see furniture without any dust on it. Bedsteads should not be neglected if it is wished to retain the new appearance, and this can always be kept up without much trouble or expense.

Running Machines by Power.

(Continued from our March number.)

The second means of power is gas. Especially where small power is wanted, gas engines are gaining in popularity every day, and so many manufacturers are applying them that a description of them will certainly not be amiss. It may be of interest and assistance to sewing machine dealers throughout the country who may be called upon to furnish or suggest something of the kind, when any other motive power would be impracticable.

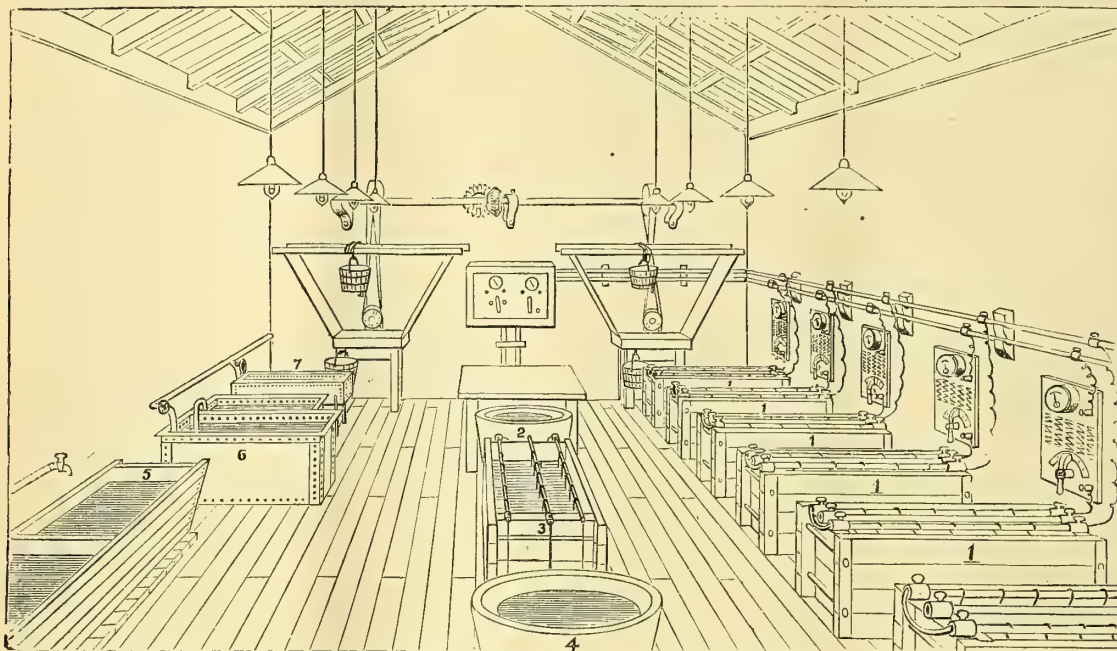
The gas engine is constructed with a cylinder, piston, crankshaft, and fly-wheel. It has valves to admit gas and air, and others to permit the escape of waste gas through an exhaust.

The power is derived from a mixture of air and gas, introduced behind the piston and compressed, and while under compression ignited, which causes an explosion. This explosion forces the piston outward only. The momentum caused thereby carries the fly-wheel and crankshaft around, which enables the returning piston to drive out the waste gas, and the remaining momentum in the fly-wheel carries the piston out and back again, when a new charge is introduced and the operation is repeated. Thus one explosion effects two revolutions of the fly-wheel and crankshaft. The impulse is exerted on one side of the piston only; this is the principle on which most gas engines work. There are other and varied ways of manipulating power derived from this agent, but this has proved the best, having been in use for over ten years in all parts of the country and on all kinds of work, everywhere giving good satisfaction. A water jacket surrounds the cylinder, through which water is constantly circulated, to keep the cylinder cool. But for this precaution it would soon heat, cause the piston to wear, and possibly break something. By this means the heat generated by the explosions is counteracted. A governor automatically regulates the amount of gas admitted to the cylinder, according to the amount of work being done. The gas used is the ordinary illuminating gas, readily procured in all cities and large towns, so no one need have any difficulty in being supplied with same should it be desired to employ an engine of this kind. The horizontal gas engines occupy a little more floor space than a small steam engine, though the vertical ones do not. Still the former are preferable.

I will now enumerate some of the advantages possessed by gas engines as a motive power for sewing machines. There is absolutely no danger from explosions—no boiler being needed. No engineer is required, for the boy who sweeps out the shop can start it, and, with very little instruction, look after it and keep it in order. All that is necessary is that it be cleaned once a week, for a great deal of soot is deposited, consequent on the continual explosions of gas in the cylinder. You are enabled to work at night as well as during the day; on holidays and Sundays, though I hope no one has to do the latter. I don't believe in Sunday work at all. A man who cannot do business enough in six days of the week had better stop and give up. It is economical, costs nothing when not running, and the moment it is stopped all expense stops also. This is a decided advantage in some lines of business that run in seasons, for when you have no work for it, it will cost nothing, and be ready to start at a moment's notice by the application of a match. And you have no extra insurance. There is no getting up steam half an hour before you want the power, but you can start the fire—a small flame—at the same time that your hands begin work.

These are eloquent advocates for the use of gas engines for small power users, not to speak of the great advantage of having it entirely under your own control. There is no waiting for steam from any source, and if one desires to finish a piece of work not quite done when quitting time comes, the engine can be kept running until the job is completed.

There is, however, one item which may deter some from employing gas engines, and that is the first cost. One of the best make costs considerably more than a steam engine and boiler, but in my opinion the advantages it possesses more than overcome this objection, and I would advise anyone contemplating the employment of power to look well into the matter before coming to any definite decision.



"ARCAS" SILVER VAT. 2. QUICKSILVER SOLUTION. 3. COPPER (ALKALI). 4. CYANIDE SWILL. 5. HOT POTASH. 6. SAWDUST.

Arcas Silver Plating.

Its Advantages Over Silver & Nickel Electro Plating.

IT is well known that the great drawback to silver-plating is that it readily tarnishes when exposed to an atmosphere containing even a trace of sulphur. Silver, electro deposited, also has the disadvantage of being comparatively soft, and is, therefore, soon worn off at the prominent parts of the coated article, and the baser metal exposed. Although cheaper than silver plating, nickel plating has only a limited field, for a number of reasons, amongst which may be mentioned that it is quite unsuited for spoons, forks, and such-like articles. Again, it cannot be deposited to any required thickness, and on account of its great hardness and brittleness is very liable to crack and peel off.

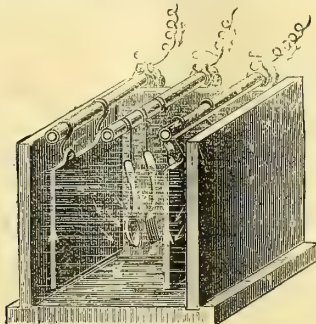
The nickel coating is also porous, allowing moisture to penetrate to the baser metal and corrode it; therefore, it is of little use for protecting iron and steel. Its disagreeable colour is also much against it.

The London Metallurgical Company, of 80, Turnmill Street, E.C., have introduced an invention to overcome these drawbacks, and they claim that it provides a metallic coating for articles which fulfils the following conditions:—

1. It is not readily discolourable when subjected to tarnishing influences, and not easily affected by acids.
2. It is capable of being deposited to any required thickness in an adhesive form, and is impervious to moisture.
3. It is almost as hard as nickel, but far more elastic.
4. It has the appearance of silver.
5. The same thickness of Arcas plating lasts much longer than the same thickness of silver plating, because it requires no powder to remove some of the metal every time it is cleaned, as is the case with silver, and being harder, a comparatively thin coating will last longer than a much thicker one of silver.
6. It is cheaper than silver plating.

The process of Arcas plating is, in some respects, similar to that employed for electro silver and nickel plating, the chief improvements consisting in the metal and chemicals used.

Articles to be Arcas plated, when made of copper, brass, or German silver are first given a smooth surface suitable for receiving the



electro deposit by polishing, all grease being removed by boiling in hot potash (6). They are then filmed with a coating of mercury by passing them through a weak alkali solution of that metal (2), after which they are quickly put into a striking bath where a comparatively strong electric current is used, so that the articles are instantly coated

when immersed in the solution. An electric current is then caused to flow from a battery or dynamo, through the plates A (anodes), which are made of Arcas alloy, to the articles to be coated C (cathodes). The electric current passing through the solution E (electrolyte) decomposes the metal it holds in solution, and causes it to be precipitated on the articles to be coated, the chemicals thus set free attack the Arcas plates and dissolve the alloy. This is continued until the articles have received the desired thickness of Arcas plating. They are then removed and thoroughly scratch-brushed, and put into an Arcas plating vat to remain for some hours, according to the thickness of metal required.

Iron and steel articles are first of all coated with a thin covering of copper in an alkali bath (3), and are then put into the Arcas striking bath. The anodes used in the bath are cast from the Arcas alloy, and then rolled into sheets of a suitable thickness.

Articles requiring to be plated are first accurately weighed, and when plated are marked according to the amount of Arcas alloy deposited on them.

Arcas silver plated articles are always burnished when practical. Finishing gives a much smoother surface, but has no consolidating effect, and unless very carefully watched, the finishers are liable to move a larger quantity of the coating than has been allowed for when depositing.

We have carefully examined articles Arcas plated, and feel that we can strongly recommend this invention for bicycle, sewing-machine, and perambulator plating.

Caution to Firms Employing Females.

MR. J. H. GREENWOOD, of 10, Trinity Street, Hanley, and of Burslem, has had to pay several pounds in fines and costs, for a purely technical offence under the Factory and Workshops Act, and he wishes us to put other sewing machine dealers on their guard.

His premises are three storeys high, and in the top rooms he has some twenty-eight women and girls machine knitting, commencing at 8 and finishing at 7 p.m., except on Saturdays, when they leave at 1 p.m. Thus the hours worked are eight less than the law allows.

On the ground floor is Mr. Greenwood's sale department, and two girls have hitherto divided their attention between working machines in the window for advertising reasons and assisting in serving customers. These girls have worked under the same rules as regards time as those in the factory, except that they left off at 1 o'clock on Thursday and worked until 7 o'clock on Saturdays. This was surely a reasonable arrangement, but, would it be credited, Mr. Brewer, the local inspector, ordered Mr. Greenwood on the 12th of August last to let the shop girls have their half holiday on Saturday the same as the women in the workrooms! To this he objected, urging as its effect loss and injury to his business, and consequently went on as before.

On Saturday, the 2nd of January, the inspector called between five and six, and, finding the two girls still at work, spoke insultingly to Mrs. Greenwood, and said, "I will make it cost Mr. Greenwood £10."

Mr. Greenwood then wrote to the Secretary of State explaining matters, and obtained a reply, dated the 18th January, to the effect that he would be allowed to continue his conduct as he had asked permission, provided that he posted up a notice of his rules, which he at once did.

The inspector thus far had never said that by posting up the rules another day could be substituted for the Saturday half-holiday, merely stating that all the girls must have their holiday on the same day.

What was Mr. Greenwood's surprise to receive, the first week of February, a summons for each of the two girls working on the 2nd of January, when the inspector called? True, he had not complied with

he letter of the law, which requires that girls shall not be engaged to make goods for sale after eight o'clock on ordinary days, and four o'clock on Saturdays. But as soon as he knew that he could substitute another day than Saturday for the half-holiday by merely posting up the rule, he complied fully with the requirements of the law, and we hold that the factory inspector ought from the first to have pointed out that that Mr. Greenwood could gain his reasonable point, and yet be acting legally. When at last the Act was complied with to the letter, to summon our correspondent for a prior technical offence was a piece of tyranny which does no credit to the factory inspector, and we heartily sympathise with Mr. Greenwood in the loss and inconvenience he has suffered.

We have reported this case rather fully, as it should tend to put other traders on their guard.

The Singer Company v. Jersey State.

THE Singer Manufacturing Company, a corporation with a capital stock of 10,000,000 dols., is involved in a litigation with the State of New Jersey, the outcome of which will be a matter of serious importance both to the State and all manufacturing corporations. The charter of the Singer Company was granted in 1873, and, like many of the older charters, contains important exemption in regard to taxation. New Jersey was desirous of having large manufacturing companies locate within her boundaries, and offered great inducements. In the charter of the Singer Company a stipulation was made that so long as the corporation shall keep invested in real estate in this State the sum of 500,000 dols., the real and personal property of the company not actually within the State, and the stock, shall not be liable to any tax or impost whatever. The reason for this exemption was that the company employed 3,000 hands, and annually turned out 400,000 sewing machines. When it located at Elizabethport it spent about 1,000,000 dols. in land and buildings, which cover about nineteen acres, and pays annually for wages 2,000,000 dols. Until within a year or two, it merely paid the local tax, which in Elizabethport amounts to 2.98 dols. on every 100 dols. worth of property. In 1891 the legislature passed an act imposing a tax on all manufacturing corporations, excepting those who have at least 50 per cent. of their capital stock invested in manufacturing enterprises carried on in this State. The tax is a small one, and in the case of the Singer Company it amounts to only 4,212 50 dols., but the company disputes the right of the State to impose a tax, and has carried the matter to the Supreme Court. R. V. Lindabury, the company's counsel, claimed that the charter of the company is a complete exemption from all tax, excepting the local tax, and further, that the charter is irrepealable.

Attorney-General Stockton in his argument admitted that the charter exempts real estate and stock in the hands of stockholders, but that nevertheless, the State had power to impose a franchise tax. He claimed that this was not a property tax, but a tax in the nature of a license. The decision of the court, which was reserved, is awaited with some anxiety. This is the first attempt on the part of the State to tax manufacturing corporations. It has been the policy to hold out inducements to such company, and even the sweeping tax acts of 1884 expressly exempted manufacturing companies. The law under which this act is imposed exempts all manufacturing companies who have 50 per cent of their capital invested in the business.

Failures and Arrangements.

GILLON, JAMES BRUCE, East India merchant, 88, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

The above, who was a shipper of perambulators, has been gazetted as a bankrupt. Among the creditors is the Star Manufacturing Company for £21 2s. 9d.

BRADLEY, ALFRED, sewing machine agent, 47, Higher Audley Street, Blackburn, late of Accrington.

A receiving order and adjudication was registered against the above on March 2nd.

NOAKES, JOSEPH, sewing machine dealer, 74, Worcester Street, Birmingham.

A deed of arrangement was filed in the above on March 11th, the liabilities being stated at £240 7s. 10d., and the net assets at £110. Among the creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Cheston & Peet, Birmingham	45 0 0
Cherry Tree Company, Blackburn	13 13 6
König & Company, Kaiserslautern	106 16 0
Smith, Marks, & Co., Keighley	32 7 10

CHARLES WELCH, sewing machine dealer, Luton.

The above, finding his liabilities £150, and assets (furniture and book debts) only valued at £100, has offered to assign his property for the benefit of his creditors. It is hoped that the creditors will agree to the private arrangement, and thus avoid Court expenses.

ALFRED BRODLEY, Sewing Machine Agent, 47 Higher Audley, Lancs.

This bankrupt came up for his public examination at the Blackburn County Court on the 23rd ult., before Mr. Registrar Bolton:—The statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to £76 4s. 2d. and a deficiency of £64 4s. 2d. In the course of his examination by the Official Receiver, the debtor said the cause of his failure was in consequence of his being out of work and having to borrow money to make up the amounts due to the company he represented. He borrowed £13 in 1889 and £37 10s. in 1890 and 1891. The debtor's examination was then ordered to be adjourned.

COUNTY COURT JUDGMENTS.

STRIPE, A., sewing machine dealer, Boscombe. February 2nd. £13 8s. 2d.

JACKSON, W., sewing machine maker, 413, Battersea Park Road. February 8th. £12 16s.

FESTIVE GATHERING.—The manager of the Wellingboro' district of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Mr. L. Summers, entertained the employees and a few friends to a dinner on March 3rd. Amongst those present were Mr. C. Orrell, the Northampton district manager, and Mr. J. Carlyle, cashier of the Northampton office. After dinner Mr. Orrell was voted to the chair, and in reply to the toast of the Singer Manufacturing Company, made a lengthy and instructive speech. Other toasts were, "The Wellingboro' District," to which Mr. Summers replied; "The Town and Trade of Wellingboro'," to which Mr. Vorley replied; "Our Volunteers and Firemen," to which Fireman Chamberlain replied. The musical part of the evening was contributed to by Messrs. A. G. Summers, A. W. Summers, A. E. Summers, W. Capon, and J. Carlyle. A vote of thanks was heartily given to Mr. & Mrs. Summers, and this brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

PRESENTATION.—The employees of the Singer Manufacturing Co. met together on Monday evening, Feb. 22nd, at their Chief Office, 69, Grafton Street, Dublin, to present their manager, W. F. Spiess, Esq., with an address, on the occasion of his marriage. Accompanying it was a silver tea set, on silver mounted oak tray, the whole forming a handsome present. Mr. Spiess has been managing the Dublin district for the past two years; and has won the esteem and good feeling of all he has come in contact with—both for his geniality and the energetic manner in which he has conducted the Company's business. The address was executed by Mr. Lynch, of Sackville Street, Dublin, and was beautifully illuminated. In the corners were inscribed the arms of the Provinces, at the foot the Dublin coat of arms, on the right side the round tower, &c., on the left the Singer Manufacturing Co.'s trade mark. At the top were the photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Spiess, encircled with orange blossoms, and the address was signed on behalf of the employees by the chiefs of the various departments.

EXTRA SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.

Under the above heading, we issued, on the 16th ult., an eight-page Journal which we sent to all our postal subscribers. In order that subscribers through the newsgates should not be at any disadvantage, we are compelled to reproduce this Journal as follows:—

The Use of the Word "Singer."

APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

On Wednesday last in the High Court of Justice, before Mr. Justice Chitty, the Nahmaschinen Fabrik, formerly called Frister and Rossmann, moved for an injunction to restrain the Singer Manufacturing Company from writing and publishing or causing to be inserted in any newspaper or otherwise any advertisement, letter or announcement stating or implying that the use of the name Singer, to designate sewing machines not manufactured by the defendants, is wrongful and the persons so using the name "Singer" are liable to be restrained by injunction of this honourable Court. Mr. Levett, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Byrne, Q.C., with whom was Mr. G. White, for defendants.

Mr. Levett, stated that his clients were wholesale German manufacturers and that they did not deal with the retail customer. "I have it in evidence that there are five distinct instances of our customers, who are retail dealers, writing to us on this very point, and asking to be indemnified against these threatened actions, which are referred to in the advertisement." Mr. Levett went on to say "I have five cases in which they (defendants) have taken these papers and sent them round as registered letters to our customers. I can prove five cases where my customers have been afraid to deal with me because they say, 'We cannot fight a great corporation like this, and unless you indemnify us, and undertake to hold us harmless we must close our account.'" Mr. Levett then put in a sewing machine made by Frister and Rossmann, and said that it was part of the defendants' case that although the wholesale dealers would not be deceived the buyers would, and went on to say that he would submit to his Lordship that it is perfectly impossible any outsider would be deceived.

Mr. Justice Chitty: You are not entitled to say that nobody may use the word "Singer" either alone or in conjunction with other words.

Mr. Byrne: No, my lord "wrongfully using it." There is no dispute between us as to what is meant, and what is known to be the meaning of it. They must not call this machine a "Singer machine" or "an improved Singer machine."

Mr. Justice Chitty: The whole subject matter of the motion is the advertisement, is it? Could you not alter the advertisement and put it in this way, "from using the name so and so in any manner contrary to the decision of the House of Lords."

Mr. Levett: I will accept this at once.

Mr. Byrne: That would not quite do, because the

decision of the House of Lords has left one set of infringements untouched. It applies to the wholesale trade and not the retail. We might say, "or otherwise wrongfully." We want to warn people they must not use any label or brass plate attached to any machine with the word "Singer" either alone or in conjunction with other words. If we do not frame our advertisement sufficiently wide, they will do that.

Mr. Levett: I would ask them to recite the injunction.

Mr. Justice Chitty: No, no. They are not bound to go to the expense of doing that. You cannot dictate to them the form of their advertisement, or put them to so much expense.

Mr. Levett: If your Lordship pleases. It is a larger injunction than I thought. They have no right to bring an action against me, and then to advertise to all the world that I am wrong.

Mr. Byrne: It is all very well for my friend to say

that. He for the first time says that they are indemnifying Spence & Co.—that is new. I assure my friend that these advertisements are not meant to warn Spence & Co., or his clients, but they are meant to warn other people.

Then followed a discussion as to the exact terms of the advertisement, which having been settled (as per the form shown at foot) his lordship said that it was as much as to say, in plain terms, to a plain man of common sense, "We allege it is wrongful, because we should not bring an action unless we thought it was wrongful."

Mr. Levett then, on behalf of his clients, gave an undertaking not to make use of the order to the prejudice of the defendants, except that they may state to their customers that an arrangement has been made pending proceedings, and without prejudice.

Mr. Byrne: Then the costs, I suppose, will be costs in the action.

Mr. Justice Chitty: Yes.

COPY OF JUDGMENTS IN SINGER V. LOOG.

(1878, S. 148.)

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL

Tuesday the 14th day of December, 1880.

Mr. CLOWES, Registrar.

FO. 114.

Between THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Plaintiffs.

HERMANN LOOG *Defendant.*

UPON THE APPEAL of the defendant from the judgment dated the 24th July, 1879, coming on the 7th, 10th, and 13th December, 1880, and this day before this Court, and upon hearing counsel for the appellant, and for the plaintiffs, and upon reading the order dated the 24th July, 1879.

THIS COURT DOTH ORDER that the said order dated the 24th July, 1879, whereby it was ordered and adjudged that a perpetual injunction should be awarded to restrain the defendant Hermann Loog, his agents, servants and workpeople from selling or offering for sale as Singer machines, any sewing machines not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and from selling and offering for sale in any manner whatever, any sewing machine not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, having branded, impressed, stamped, or painted thereon or otherwise attached or affixed thereto, the words "Singer machine," or the word "Singer," and from attaching to any sewing machine not of the plaintiffs' manufacture any plate or label bearing the words "Singer machine" or the word "Singer," and from advertising or invoicing as "Singer machines" or Singer's machines any sewing machine not of the plaintiffs' manufacture; and from otherwise using the name "Singer," as a designation of, or in connection with, any sewing machine not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and from representing in any manner that machines not of the plaintiffs' manufacture are Singer machines, and from representing in any manner machines sold or offered for sale by the defendant, and not of the plaintiff's manufacture, to be of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and that an account should be taken of all profits made by the defendant, by the sale of sewing machines not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, sold, offered for sale, advertised or invoiced as "Singer machines," or having branded, impressed, or painted thereon, or otherwise attached or affixed thereto the words "Singer machines," or the word "Singer," and that the defendant Hermann Loog should within one month after date of the Chief-Clerk's certificate pay to the plaintiffs, the Singer Manufacturing Company, what should be certified to be the amount of such profits, and that the defendant, Hermann Loog, should pay to the plaintiffs, the Singer Manufacturing Company, their costs of this action, such costs to be taxed by the taxing master, be discharged.

And It is ordered that the defendant Hermann Loog, his agents, servants, and workpeople be restrained by injunction until further order from using any label or brass plate upon or attached to any sewing machine on which the words "Singer machine" or "Singer's system," or the word "Singer" either alone or in conjunction with

any other word or words is in any way used, and from selling or using any machine with the word "Singer" on the above, or otherwise affixed thereon, or attached thereto.

And It is ordered, that an account be taken of the profits made by the defendant, by the sale by him of any machine with any such label, or otherwise, with the name of "Singer," either alone or in conjunction with any other word or words, affixed upon or attached to such machine.

And It is ordered, that the defendant, Hermann Loog, do, within one month from the date of the Chief Clerk's certificate, pay to the plaintiffs, the Singer Manufacturing Company, the amount which shall, on taking the said account, be certified to be the amount of such profits.

And It is ordered, that it be referred to the taxing master to tax the plaintiffs their costs of this action, up to the date of delivery of the statement of defence; and to tax the defendant his costs of this action since that date, and his costs of this appeal, and of the shorthand notes of the evidence and judgment, and to set off the said costs of the plaintiffs against the said costs of the defendant, and to certify to whom, after such set off, the balance is due.

And It is ordered, that the amount of such balance so to be certified, be paid by the party from whom, to the party to whom, the same shall be certified to be due.

And: It is ordered, that the three hundred pounds money on deposit, and one pound and ten shillings cash in court to the credit of "The Singer Manufacturing Company v. Loog, 1878 148 S. security for the costs of the defendant's appeal," and any interest to be credited in respect of the said money on deposit, be paid to the defendant, Hermann Loog.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

DIE MERCURY, 13TH DECEMBERIS, 1882.

After hearing counsel for the appellants, as well on Thursday the 16th, as Friday the 17th, Monday the 20th, Tuesday the 21st, Wednesday the 22nd, and Thursday the 23rd days of November last, upon the petition and appeal of The Singer Manufacturing Company of No. 39, Foster Lane, in the City of London, sewing machine manufacturers, praying: That the matter of the order set forth in the schedule thereto, namely, an order of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal, of the 14th of December, 1880, so far as regards the words: "This Court doth order that the said order, dated the 24th July, 1879, whereby it was ordered and adjudged that a perpetual injunction should be awarded to restrain the defendant, Hermann Loog, his agents, servants, and workpeople from selling, or offering for sale as Singer Machines any sewing machines not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and from selling and offering for sale in any manner whatever any sewing machine not of the plaintiff's manufacture, having branded, impressed, stamped, or painted thereon, or otherwise attached or affixed thereto, the words, 'Singer machine,' or the word 'Singer' and from attaching to any sewing machine, not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, any

"plate or label bearing the words, 'Singer machine,' or the word 'Singer,' and from advertising or invoicing as 'Singer machines,' or 'Singer's machines,' any sewing machines not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and from otherwise using the name 'Singer' as a designation of, or in connection with, any sewing machine not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and from representing in any manner that machines, not of the plaintiffs' manufacture are Singer machines; and from representing in any manner, machines sold or offered for sale by the defendant, and not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, to be of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and that an account should be taken of all profits made by the defendant by the sale of sewing machines not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, sold, offered for sale, advertised, or invoiced as 'Singer machines,' or having branded, impressed or painted thereon, or otherwise attached or affixed thereto the words 'Singer Machines,' or the word 'Singer,' and that the defendant Hermann Loog should within one month after date of the Chief Clerk's certificate pay to the plaintiffs, the Singer Manufacturing Company, what should be certified to be the amount of such profits, and that the defendant, Hermann Loog, should pay to the plaintiffs, the Singer Manufacturing Company, their costs of this action, such costs to be taxed by the taxing master, be discharged;" and also the words, "And it is ordered that it be referred to the taxing master to tax the plaintiffs their costs of this action up to the date of delivery of the statement of defence, and to tax the defendant his costs of this action since that date, and his costs of this appeal, and of taking, and transcribing, and printing the shorthand notes of the evidence, and to set off the said costs of the plaintiffs against the said costs of the defendant, and to certify to whom after such set-off the balance is due. And it is ordered that the amount of such balance, so to be certified, be paid by the party from whom, to the party to whom, the same shall be certified to be due;" might be reviewed before Her Majesty the Queen, in her Court of Parliament, and that the said Order so far as aforesaid might be reversed, varied, or altered, or that the petitioners might have such other relief in the premises as to Her Majesty the Queen in her Court of Parliament might seem meet as also upon the printed case of Hermann Loog lodged in answer to the said appeal; counsel appearing for the respondent, but not being called on: and due consideration had this day of what was offered for the appellants. It is ordered and adjudged by the lords spiritual and temporal, in the Court of Parlia-

ment of Her Majesty the Queen assembled, that the said order of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal of the 14th of December, 1880, complained of in the said appeal, be, and the same is hereby affirmed, and that the said petition and appeal be, and the same is hereby dismissed this House: And it is further ordered, that the appellants do pay, or cause to be paid, to the said respondent, the costs incurred in respect of the said appeal, the amount thereof, subject to the following directions, to be certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments; It is hereby directed, that in taxing the respondent's costs of the appeal nothing be allowed for drawing the appendix; and that all costs of so much of the appendix as consists of shorthand notes of arguments be disallowed.

(Signed) WILLIAM ROSE,
Clerk of the Parliaments.

CAUTION.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
WHEREAS certain persons have recently used the name "SINGER" to designate sewing machines not manufactured by The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY; AND WHEREAS proceedings have been commenced in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) to restrain certain persons from using the trade name "SINGER," NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons using the aforesaid Trade Name "SINGER," either alone or in conjunction with other words, contrary to the decisions of the House of Lords in The Singer Manufacturing Company v. Wilson, and The Singer Manufacturing Company v. Loog, or otherwise wrongfully, will be held liable for so doing.

(Signed) GILBERT D. WANSBROUGH,
39, Foster Lane, London, E.C.,
Solicitor for The Singer Manufacturing Company.

German Sewing Machine Companies

THE imports of German-made sewing machines of late years have grown to such a magnitude that it is important that dealers should know how fare the makers. The career of the sewing machine industry in Germany has been remarkable indeed. The majority of the present manufacturers were originally merely dealers, obtaining their supplies principally from this country. A number of them then commenced to manufacture copies of the machines they had formerly imported, and most of these firms made money. Their success becoming known induced other firms to start in the trade, but most of these have failed to obtain more than a bare return for the capital invested. To-day there are in existence about eighty sewing machine manufacturers in Germany, but probably not one-half can be considered as successful concerns, and the really sound, prosperous makers do not exceed twenty.

When last visiting the German sewing machine factories, we were told by the best authorities that a great change would take place in the near future, as quite a number of the manufacturers were standing on the threshold of bankruptcy. It would seem that this time has now arrived, and that very shortly the ranks of the German trade will be considerably thinned through various causes, but largely from the fact that sewing machine manufacture at the present prices does not pay.

In our last issue we announced the failure of Vogel, also of Schmidt, both old-established makers, and we now have to chronicle the purchase of König's business by Mr. G. M. Pfaff. Thus, in a single month, three well-known makers have fallen out of the list. König and Schmidt both did a fairly large trade with this country, but Vogel was scarcely known here.

It might be interesting to note who are the other German makers exporting to the United Kingdom. The most important of these are Silberberg, Wertheim, Seidel and Naumann, Pfaff, Biesolt & Locke, Grimme, Natalis and Co., Stoewer, Mundos, Gritzner and Kayser, and these firms rank among the most substantial in Germany, and we have no hesitation in saying that in all probability they have a long and prosperous career before them.

We do not know exactly what to say as regards Frister and Rossmann, who are another German firm exporting to this market. We have before us this firm's balance-sheet for several years past, and they must be by no means pleasant reading for the shareholders. Started,

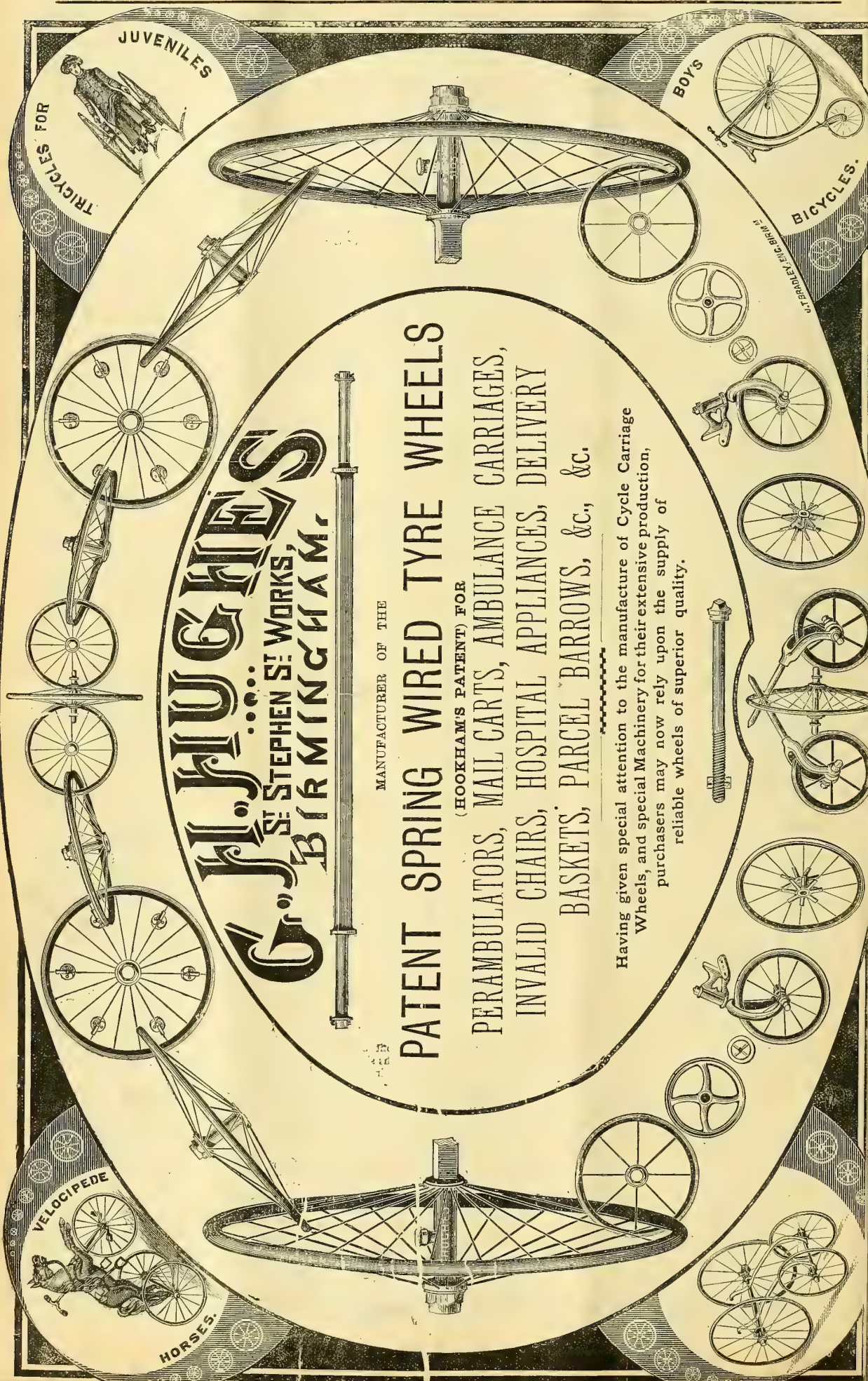
we believe, as a limited liability company in 1872, their first dividend was 9 per cent., but their average dividend for the next ten years was only 2½ per cent. In 1883 they declared 6 per cent., on the strength of which they obtained additional capital to the extent of £140,000. The next year their dividend dropped to 4½ per cent., and in 1885 to 4 per cent., since which time the shareholders do not appear to have received a single farthing in dividends. On the contrary, their losses have been prodigious. We observe that in three years alone, 1885-87-88, the net deficiency amounted to £168,000! In the latter year the stock was "watered," and with no sparing hand. The face value of each share was at this time £15, and the shareholders were called upon to surrender four old shares in exchange for a single new one of the same face value. In other words, their shares were reduced in value by three-fourths, as instead of a share being valued at £15 it was to be considered as worth £3 15s. only. Little wonder, then, that they should talk of giving up sewing machine manufacture, as they do in the 1888 report.

It was reasonably to be expected that the concern would now show a profit, but such has not been the case. Indeed, the next twelve months showed a further loss of £21,914! The balance-sheet for the following year, 1890, also shows no dividend; but, on the other hand, 1891 was commenced with a deficiency of £9,058.

We cannot afford space this month for giving the last balance-sheet in full, as we have done in former years, but must say that if it is a fair specimen of German accountancy, it does little credit to the auditors. What would be thought in this country of depreciating manufacturing plant at the rate of 1 per cent. only per annum? Such, however, is the per centage shown in the balance-sheet for 1890, the last issued.

We observe that the sales of the company in 1890 amounted in value to £224,314, so that there would appear to be a large trade done by Frister & Rossmann. What, then, is the cause of these annual immense losses? Is it that sewing machines at the present prices do not pay the makers, or is the management at fault? Some radical alteration is clearly necessary, or the shareholders will be compelled to realise their property, as no concern can go on year after year losing money at this remarkable rate (£198,972 in 5 years).

Wholesale importers are always complaining of the dealers constantly demanding machines at prices which leave practically no profit whatever. With the foregoing facts before them, dealers will, perhaps, be a little more considerate to the makers in this matter in the future.



TRICYCLES FOR JUVENILES

BOYS BICYCLES

VELOCIPED HORSES

BICYCLES

G. J. HUGHES
ST. STEPHEN ST. WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURER OF THE

PATENT SPRING WIRED TYRE WHEELS
(HOOKHAM'S PATENT) FOR

PERAMBULATORS, MAIL CARTS, AMBULANCE CARRIAGES,
INVALID CHAIRS, HOSPITAL APPLIANCES, DELIVERY
BASKETS, PARCEL BARROWS, &c., &c.

Having given special attention to the manufacture of Cycle Carriage
Wheels, and special Machinery for their extensive production,
purchasers may now rely upon the supply of
reliable wheels of superior quality.

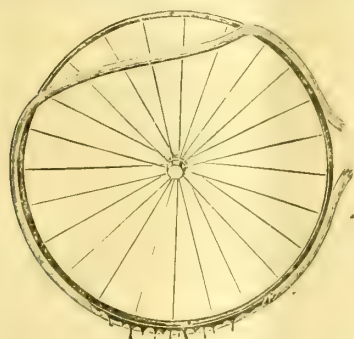
BUY ONLY
HUGHES'
PATENT
CEMENTLESS SPRING-WIRED
RUBBER TYRE WHEELS.

(HOOKHAM'S PATENT.)

These Tyres are absolutely Warranted not to
break, burst, or come off the Wheels.

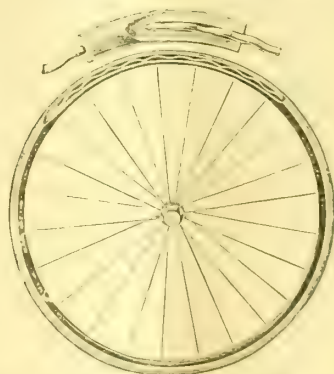
MANY THOUSANDS ARE NOW IN DAILY USE

Difficulties with the Old Rubber Wheel.



Tyres breaking, slipping off,
sticky cement, &c.

The Spring Wired Rubber Tyre Wheel.



Tyres will not break or slip off, and no cement is used.

G. H. HUGHES,
SAINT STEPHEN STREET WORKS,
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SIMMONS & CO.'S

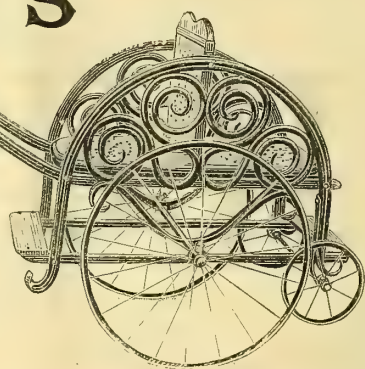
NEW AND ELEGANT,
STRONG AND LIGHT

"AUSTRIAN" CART.

(REGISTERED.)

In Bent Wood.

Works: TANNER ST., BERMONDSEY ST.,
NEAR LONDON BRIDGE



PARKER BROS.,

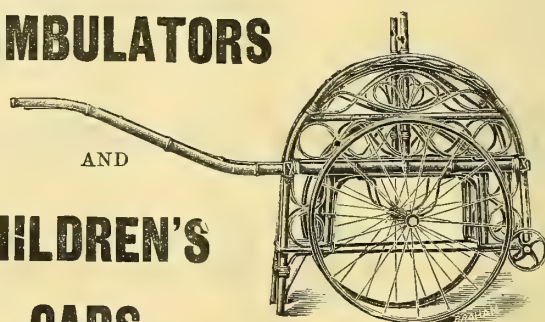
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF

PERAMBULATORS

AND

CHILDREN'S CARS.



WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS.

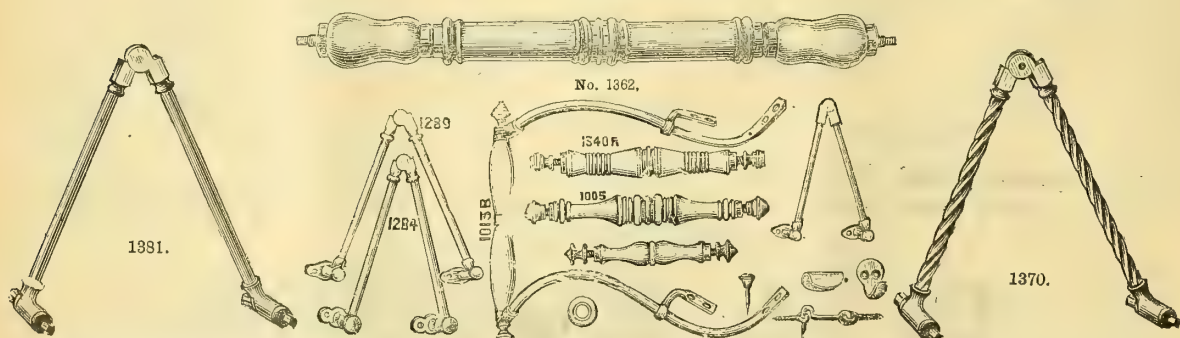
FACTORY AND SHOWROOMS—

104, 106, 108, & 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.

W. FOSTER & CO.,

46, BARR STREET, BIRMINGHAM

REGISTERED DESIGN.



MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PERAMBULATOR FITTINGS, HOOD JOINTS, HANDLES IN BRASS AND WOOD, BRASS HANDLE RODS, TOY FITTINGS, IRON HOOD FRAMES, CANOPY IRONS, SPRINGS, BODIES, &c.

26, SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON, S.E.

We beg to advise our customers that the business heretofore carried on by us, under the style of the
BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY,
has been amalgamated with the following Companies:—

EMPIRE WRINGING COMPANY, of Auburn, N.Y.
METROPOLITAN MFG. COMPANY, of Middlefield, Conn.

F. F. ADAMS COMPANY, of Erie, Pa.

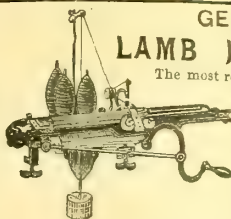
The new Company will trade under the style of
THE AMERICAN WRINGER COMPANY,
and a stock of all Goods heretofore manufactured by the above-named Companies will be kept at the London Warehouse, at the above address.

As our facilities for manufacturing and warehousing have been largely increased, we are able to offer you a greater variety as well as a larger stock of Machines to select from.

THE

AMERICAN WRINGER COMPANY,

Per T. CHARLES COLE,
MANAGER,



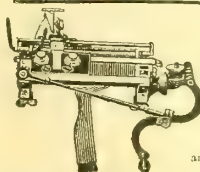
GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,
44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.



NEW HARRISON

SWISS GOLD MEDAL

KNITTER

KNITS Stockings ribbed or plain

GLOVES and CLOTHING in

WOOL, SILK, or COTTON. INSTRUCTIONS FREE. List sent per post.

TRUMPANT AWARDED at FAIRIS. The only

WINNER in the WORLD of 1 GOLD MEDALS

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Works - 49, Upper Brook St., Manchester.

Telephone No. 4667.

Telegrams, "Groved, London."

GROVER & WOOD,
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM
MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

The Use of the Word "Singer."

LETTER FROM THE SINGER COMPANY'S SOLICITOR.

AT the request of several dealers, we have applied to the Singer Manufacturing Company as to what rights they claim in respect of their trade name, and have received the following reply from their solicitor:—
To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your enquiry as to how a man may use the name "Singer" in conjunction with the words "system," or "principle," I beg to inform you that inasmuch as litigation is pending on the subject of the use of the trade name "Singer," I am unable to give you any definite answer. You are, I am sure, aware that I am at all times willing to oblige you, or give any information I can. At present I can only say that persons using the name should do so with the greatest care, and in a way that is by no means calculated to deceive.

At any other time I shall be pleased to define to you the way (if any) in which the name can be used. Now, for the obvious reason stated, I must decline to say anything further.

Yours truly,

GILBERT D. WANSBROUGH.

39, Foster Lane, E.C., 30 March, 1892.

The "Euada" Machine.

ON visiting the factory of the Patent Button-Hole Machine Company in Gray's Inn Road, E.C., the other day, we found a number of the "Euada" machines ready for delivery, and the "New Unicum" button-hole machine almost completed.

This company have made the most ample arrangements for a large trade in both their machines, the factory being now supplied with the very latest tools and the best plant procurable.

As we have before explained, the "Euada" is a machine which will produce either a lock or a chain stitch by a slight alteration. It is very silent in action, and as it has been run at over 3,000 stitches per minute, it is one of the fastest in the market. Several thousands of pounds have been spent in perfecting the "Euada," and the "New Unicum," and the owners have ample capital at their command.

We hope next month to give full details of the latter machine, which the patentees claim is without an equal in the trade.

William Newton Wilson.

(Concluded from our last issue.)

OUR last article brought us down to 1865, when Mr. Wilson was the first member of the trade to adopt a trade-mark, his example being very shortly followed, as we stated last month, by the Singer Company and the Wheeler and Wilson Company, and by other makers. In the same year was heard the first case in the history of the trade, in which the question of trade name was raised. It was heard in the Liverpool County Court, on November 29th, 1865, John Baron being plaintiff and Newton Wilson defendant.

Mr. Everett, the counsel who appeared for the defendant, contended that his client was entitled to invoice a machine made according to Howe's expired patent as a Howe's machine, and as proof that in so doing the public would not be deceived, he made use of the common illustration of the macintosh coat. It is curious to note in this case, the first of several of the same character, the Judge recalled two of the plaintiff's witnesses, and inquired if the defendant's machine was made on the same principle as the plaintiff's machine. When told that this was so, his Honour said that "there was clearly an end to the case, even on the admission of the plaintiff's own witnesses; he was clearly of opinion that there was not the slightest pretence for an allegation of fraud, and he should nonsuit the plaintiff, with costs."

Soon followed other lawsuits, in which the question of trade or descriptive name was raised, in which Mr. Newton Wilson figured very largely. Indeed, so much has he had to do with legal questions, that he years ago earned the sobriquet of the "attorney-general of the sewing machine trade."

In the face of the pending action in the High Courts of Justice, where the Singer Company again raise the question of the right to use the word "Singer," we think it wise to defer a full account of Mr. Wilson's lawsuits until after this new action has been settled. Then we can promise our readers a highly interesting record of a legal fight extending over several years—a fight, indeed, which has never yet been settled, as, when it came before the House of Lords, it was referred back to the Master of the Rolls for him to hear further evidence, which, however, has not been done to this date, though ardently desired by Mr. Wilson. In order to strengthen the position of the English makers, the British Sewing Machine Trade Association was started in 1875, and for its successful though short career, it was largely indebted to its first vice-president, Mr. Newton Wilson. We have before us all the correspondence which leads up to the great lawsuit, *Singer v. Wilson*, and will certainly, in due course, print it in our columns, together with such details of the trial which it is to the interest of the trade to have recorded for future reference. Suffice it to say that it was in the beginning of August, 1874, that the statement of claim was served on Mr. Wilson and on the 4th of December the defendant answered to the same.

We have before stated that Mr. Wilson had made several improvements in sewing machines, and although we have not the space to detail the whole of these we might specially mention one or two of his patents. Firstly, as regards the Wheeler & Wilson machine, he added two excellent features (1) A stitch regulator on the right hand side nearest to the hook; (2) An arrangement for preventing the machine from working when driven in the wrong direction. He improved the Singer machine in various ways, principally in such alterations as would prevent the breaking of shuttles and wheels. Not a little credit is due to him for his inventions for enabling the winder to be operated without the fiction of the machine, or the necessity of disturbing the work—in short, Mr. Wilson was the first inventor of a simple plan of making the fly wheel fast or loose as desired.

Fifteen years ago, attachments played a much more important part in the trade than they do at the present time, and Mr. Wilson had much to do with their invention and development. He was also one of the pioneers of the washing machine trade, and introduced numerous other domestic inventions, as well as a very ingenious horse and cattle groomer, and the first Stylus pen which was absolutely automatic in operation.

It is not generally known that Mr. Wilson was one of the first makers of bicycles, and at his works in Pope Street, Birmingham he was among the earliest to use wire spokes and solid steel rims. Indeed, he obtained at a show in Harrogate, the first medal ever given for a bicycle in this country. Further, during the "boneshaker" days, he leased St. Andrew's Hall, Newman Street, as a cycle school.

The Pope Street Works are no longer devoted to sewing machine manufacture, this trade having been given up in 1887. Under the name of the St. George's Engineering Co., cycles alone are here produced. When owned by Mr. Wilson they afforded accommodation for upwards of 500 men, and were equipped with a complete range of tools and plant for sewing machine production. The American's had ample opportunity of seeing the productions of this factory at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. Not only did Mr. Wilson here exhibit modern sewing machines of his own manufacture, but from the imperfect particulars given in an old specification, he produced an example of what he asserts is the first sewing machine invented, and that to the great astonishment of the American Trade. The full details of his discovery of Saint's specification which dates back to 1790, (fifty six years before Howe's invention), Mr. Wilson has embodied in his "Story of the Sewing Machine" now appearing in our columns.

The rest of Mr. Wilson's commercial career is soon told. We have stated that in 1857 he made No. 144 High Holborn his headquarters. Ten years later he opened a city depot at 144, Cheapside. These depots were carried on until about 1882 when Mr. Wilson removed to a single address in Southampton Row, finally retiring from active business in 1890.

Mr. Wilson no longer takes any active interest in commerce, as an incurable malady renders him practically a prisoner in his own house. His mind however is perhaps as clear as ever it was, for proof of which we might state that his "Story of the Sewing Machine" is being dictated to an amanuensis entirely without the aid of notes. We do not know of a single living person who could perform a similar task, but the subject of our sketch has a memory for dates and incidents truly remarkable, in addition to which down to the time of his retirement there was

scarcely an event of importance in the sewing machine trade in which he did not take more or less active interest. Few men have filled so large a place in their trade as Mr. Wilson, and nothing gives him greater pleasure than to converse of old times and fight his battles over again. His sitting room mantelpiece is adorned with a handsome timepiece which is one of his most treasured mementoes of the trade presented to him as it was in 1875 by the workmen at his factory "as a mark of their esteem and respect." He is therefore never likely to forget the trade in which he has been so conspicuous a figure.

Our sketch has extended so much beyond the limits we had mapped out that we have not the space to refer to Mr. Wilson's public life outside the trade. Suffice it to say that in spite of the extraordinary energy he expended in the sewing machine trade, he was always engaged in furthering some political or social scheme. His mind is a remarkable storehouse of political knowledge, and both as a writer and a speaker, he has powerfully served many good causes, particularly those of Liberalism and municipal reform. For many years he took an active part in the work of the Society of Arts and the Inventors' Institute, and there are few subjects upon which he is not able to converse, but, although unusually capable as a talker, he is one of the best listeners we have ever met. Had he been given the choice of a profession he says that he would have preferred that of the law, and his eloquence, ready wit, remarkable memory, and indomitable courage and perseverance would, we think, have assured for him a large measure of success.

In conclusion we should like to add that it has given us the greatest pleasure to pen this outline of Mr. Wilson's career in the sewing machine trade, and that we sincerely hope that we may be able to include him among our best friends and wisest counsellors in the trade for many years to come.

About Trade Marks.

IN our last article (says "Fame")* we tried to make our readers appreciate the difficulties and dangers which surrounded the use of the words "trade mark" upon labels, and we impressed upon them the advisability of carefully considering their labels, and, if the words referred to appeared in an improper position, to alter them without delay. We further advised that if the words appeared not only on the label as they used it, but also as it was registered, they should apply to have their registration altered as soon as possible. Several persons have applied to have their registered marks altered, with results that are interesting to those who may contemplate similar applications. The decisions of the Court appear to be tending in the direction of making this alteration a matter not so easy as had been anticipated. We are led to dwell on this by reason of the recently reported case *re Phillips'* trade marks. In that case Messrs. Phillips had on the register two marks, each having the words "trade mark" on it in an objectionable way, and application was made by them for leave to take out these words. (We will only deal with one of the marks in question, as the decision given by the Court has the same bearing on each.) This consisted of a square, on the upper part of which was printed, in thick type, the words "Boaler's Soap." Under the word "soap" were two straight lines running nearly across the entire square, so as apparently to disconnect the upper portions of the label from the lower. Below these straight lines were the words "trade mark" printed immediately over a device. Messrs. Phillips had used this label before the 13th of August, 1875, and it is therefore what is known as an old mark. Application was made for leave to remove the words "trade mark," but the Court refused for the following reasons:—First, because being claimed as an old mark it should be registered just as it was used; secondly, because, as it has appeared for many years on the register, there is an indication on the part of the owner of an intention to claim the device only, the words "trade mark" being placed, as before mentioned, just above the device, and separated from the other portions of the label, and if they were removed from the label it would take away that indication which the public were entitled to have, *i.e.*, that what the owner considered his trade mark, was not the label as a whole, but the device. Besides, Messrs. Phillips had admitted that they did not claim exclusive use of the words "Boaler's Soap," therefore the Court would not assist them, and they lost their application. Although this decision showed the difficulty there is in altering a mark which is registered as having been used before 1875, especially when there are portions of the label which are not claimed as exclusive property; it should emphasize the desirability of altering the registration of labels in actual use when the label as a whole is claimed by the owner.

The care which is necessary in fixing upon a word as a trade mark which would not be open to the objection that

*Sewing Machine Gazette, October.

it is geographical or descriptive, which we referred to in our former article, is well exemplified in a case just heard before the Chancery Court. We refer to the case of Hopkins and Sinclair. The plaintiff claimed an injunction to restrain the defendant from using the word "Britannia" upon soap, Mr. Hopkins being the registered proprietor of that word as a trade mark for that article. There was no contention that the defendant was putting up his goods in any way so as to resemble the plaintiff's, except only in the use of the word "Britannia." The defendant retorted—as is often done in trade mark cases

—by an application to strike it off the register; and, after a long argument, the judge decided that the word "Britannia," being the slightly-varied Latin name for Great Britain, and to our knowledge as representing a metal, and also as signifying the national goddess, who especially occupies herself in ruling waves, it must be taken to be a geographical term, and, therefore, not the subject of a good trade mark. This resulted in the plaintiff's mark being removed from the register, and the total failure of his action.

NEW BOOK BY MR. TUDOR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM.

The SEIZURE CLAUSE in HIRE AGREEMENTS.

How, When, and Where to re-take Hired Goods.

POST FREE ONE SHILLING.

SEWELL & CO.,

28, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

To MESSRS. SEWELL & CO.,

28, 29, 30, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

Please supply me with a copy of the "Hire Traders' Guide and Record" monthly, for which I enclose 2/6, being one year's subscription in advance.

Name _____

Address _____

Trade _____

Date _____

Jottings.

Messrs. Zamek & Edelstain, the well-known perambulator and piano dealers, of 32, Bridge Street, Aberdeen, are selling off their stock preparatory to giving up business.

Mr. Isaiah Proctor has taken over the business of his late brother, Benjamin Proctor, as a dealer in mangles, bicycles, &c., High Pavement, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

Mr. James B. Petter, domestic machinery dealer, Levens, has purchased the stock of Denver & Stiby, of the same town.

Messrs. Taylor & Howarth, of New Scarboro', Wakefield, inform us that they have been appointed sole agents for their district for the Wheeler & Wilson Co.'s sewing machines.

Mr. David Patton, who, besides being a dealer in domestic machinery, also retails whiskey, has now opened a separate building for the former in Market Street, Monaghan.

Mr. Lambie, jeweller, and dealer in perambulators, Ayr, is retiring from business.

Messrs. Timberlake & Co., sewing machine and cycle dealers, of Southport, have opened a dépôt at 4, Burscough Street, Ormskirk.

Mr. H. Gawthorpe has removed his sewing machine dépôt to 88, Abington Street, Northampton.

Mr. Watson has opened new premises in Oldbury, opposite the public buildings, where he will keep a large stock of perambulators and sewing and washing machines.

We regret to have to record the deaths of both Mr. J. Kirkwood and his son, which occurred within a fortnight of each other. These two gentlemen were well-known in Middlesborough as carrying on the dual trades of stationers and sewing machine agents. We believe we are right in saying that the former business only will in future be carried on by Mrs. Kirkwood.

Mr. G. M. Pfaff has purchased Konigs sewing machine factory, at Kaiserslautern, for the sum of £7,000.

We hear that the failure of the Portsea Island Building Society has seriously affected both sales and collections in Portsmouth and neighbouring towns, so largely was it supported by the working classes.

JAMES JOHNSON, alias Frederick Johnson, formerly a collector for the Singer Company, has been committed for trial for obtaining money on false pretences from a woman at Southwold.

A Cookery exhibition has just been held in the Corn Exchange, Bedford. Among the exhibitors the following were conspicuous:—Messrs. Turner & Sons, of Lime Street, Bedford, who showed perambulators, and the Singer Manufacturing Company, who showed several of their latest machines.

We must congratulate Mr. J. R. Warwick, the well-known Lancaster domestic machinery dealer, upon the excellence of his advertisements in the local press. We never remember to have seen a more tersely worded public announcement in any trade. The principal lines in this advertisement are as follows:—"In every house there must be a good wringing machine." "Every lady wants a sewing machine." "Every boy wants a bicycle." "Every baby must have a bassinette." Advertising in this way is much more effective than the plan followed by most dealers.

Jones' Sewing Machine Co., Lim., are advertising that they are prepared to receive loans of £50 and upwards at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Mr. John Jones, fancy draper, Henblas Street, Wrexham, is attempting to boom his agency for Bradbury's machines, by advertising in his local paper, the whole of Messrs. Bradbury's latest ballad, viz., that of "the old woman who lived in a shoe."

Messrs. Bradbury & Co. Lim., have just engaged permanent show-rooms and warehouse in the City of London, for both perambulators and sewing machines. These are located at No. 102, Newgate Street, E.C., exactly opposite their city dépôt.

HIRE TRADERS' PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE LICENCE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, JUNE 21, 1891.)

Constitution and Objects.

This Association is a combination of dealers in articles sold on the Easy Payment and Hire System, and, according to its Rules, its objects are "the protection and furtherance of the interest of persons trading on what is known as the Hire Purchase System, and to ensure for hirers fair and honourable treatment."

Subscriptions.

It is purely a co-operation of traders aiming at raising the tone of the Hire System and the assistance of hire traders in cases of difficulty, for which purpose it retains one of the best legal authorities, Mr. H. E. Tudor, whose fees are fixed at one-half (or less) than the usual solicitor's charges.

Advantages.

The annual subscription is one guinea for town members, and half-guinea for country members, dating from January to December.

The Association supply, firstly, a legal form of hiring agreement, which it considers fair between owner and hirer. Should this agreement be broken by the hirer, Mr. Tudor, the solicitor to the Association, will write the hirer at the member's request, at a charge of 6d. Should the goods be pledged, he will write the pawnbroker stating the owner's title to the goods, and endeavour to get them returned; the same remarks apply to landlords, carriers, or other persons in wrongful possession. Mr. Tudor can be consulted at certain times (see Rules) free of charge, and at all times will give written advice on legal difficulties at a charge of 1s. in ordinary cases. Should members desire to conduct their own cases, the solicitor's charge for drawing up the brief is 3s. 6d.

Country Members.

In order that country members shall not be at a disadvantage, Mr. Tudor has drawn up a series of forms which, when filled in, will render a personal consultation unnecessary.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary,

SAMUEL JAMES SEWELL,

28, 29, & 30, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

"A DECIDED HIT."

The **STAR** CARRIAGES FOR 1892

MORE POPULAR THIS YEAR THAN EVER.

The best all-round Value in the Market.

Finish
Unsurpassed.

Sound Quality
in
every Line.



Moderate
Prices.

Absolutely
Best Goods
for all Dealers.

HANDSOME COLOURED DESIGN SHEET FREE BY POST UPON APPLICATION.

THE **STAR** SEWING MACHINES,

IMMENSE VARIETY—BEST MAKE.

Every Machine warranted to be carefully made, and the best of its class.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

STAR WORKS,

GOODINGE ROAD, Cattle Market, LONDON, N.

The **STAR WORKS** are within **FIVE MINUTES** of the following: - CAMDEN ROAD (M.R.), HOLLOWAY (Caledonian Road Entrance, G.N.R.), MAIDEN LANE (N.L.R.), CALEDONIAN ROAD TRAMCAR, from King's Cross to North Road, CAMDEN ROAD TRAMCAR, from Euston Road to Brecknock.

The Montrose Cycle Company have removed their cycle and domestic machinery depôt. to 62, Murray Street, Montrose.

Mr. E. Zelger, who, for a year and a half, has represented Biesolt & Locke in this country, has returned home to Vienna. Mr. G. Zschwindscher will in future act as sole wholesale agent for these sewing machines, his office being at 102, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

Messrs. Swepson & Richards announce that they have taken over the wholesale agency for the Domestic Sewing Machines, previously held by Gordon & Gotch, and will carry on the business at the old address of the agency, in Bride Street, London, E.C.

Mr. Wm. Rushby is now returning thanks in the *Louth Advertiser* to 1,200 persons who have bought machines at his "Sewing Machine Stores," at 107, Eastgate, Louth, and, in doing so, takes the opportunity to announce that in future he intends to deal "in all the very best" sewing machines, including the W. & W., Jones', Bradbury's, Eclipse, and Vertical Feed.

Dealers should take note of the crime of Mortlock, late a canvasser in the Singer service, reported elsewhere. This young man had mapped out for himself a rather novel career, viz., that of calling upon hirers, getting them to deliver to him their machines on plausible grounds, and instantly pledging the same. Of course, he was soon found out, and for a period of eighteen months will be able to think over the foolishness, not to speak of the dishonesty, of his conduct.

The *Nantwich and Sandbach Star* is announcing that it intends to give away a ten guinea sewing machine every three months to those sending in the largest number of coupons cut from its columns.

With reference to the report in our last issue of a summons for assault against Mr. A. H. Jackson, the Sheffield manager for Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, we are informed that certain facts favourable to the defendant did not transpire, or quite a different construction would have been put on the affair. We are quite sure that Mr. Jackson would only have used physical force under strong provocation, and that such provocation was given there is not the slightest doubt. There are certain facts in connection with this matter which we dare not make public. Suffice it to say that we are convinced that Mr. Jackson only acted as any other manager with the spirit of a man would have done.

The opening of the Sewing Machine Exhibition has been adjourned.

Mr. Josiah Hughes, dealer in domestic machinery, has removed to larger premises, at 159 & 161, High Street, Bangor.

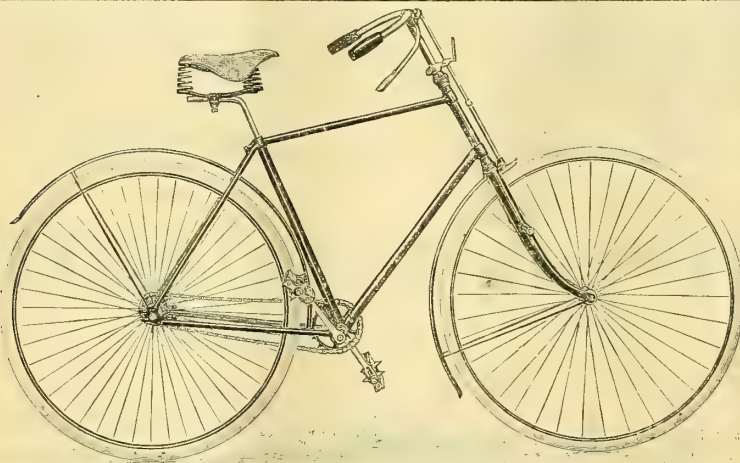
The Bailey Wringing Machine Co., of 26, Southwark Street, S.E., will in future be known as the American Wringer Co. They have now a number of new washing, freeing and minding machines well worth the attention of our readers, also a capital line of perambulator and cycle tyres, which are, considering quality, the cheapest in the market.

The Hemming & Veining Company, of Lurgan, have just sold off their sewing and knitting machines which were injured in their recent fire.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company appear to have taken quite a new lease of life, and under Mr. Joseph Powell's management they are displaying energy and enterprise of a really remarkable nature. For a year or two past they have been appointing agents for towns and districts at such a rate that very shortly there will not be a town in the country where they are not represented. Already, we are told, these agencies have more than justified their existence, and our latest enquiry as to the state of their trade was met with a most satisfactory reply. This company have annually presented a number of sewing machines to charitable institutions for years past, but now they are doing the thing in a systematic manner. Every month a No. 9 is now procurable by such promoters of charity bazaars or deserving widows as obtain the most satisfactory recommendations. The company make public the fact that they do not do this out of philanthropy, but as an advertisement for their machines.

Messrs. Gladwell & Penfold, sewing machine and cycle dealers, of Reading, Guildford, and Godalming, have dissolved partnership. Mr. W. Penfold will pay the debts of the Reading branch, and Mr. J. Gladwell those of the other branches.

A rather startling item appears in the last issue of the *Sewing Machine Advance*, viz., the failure of the Brosius Sewing Machine and Motor Company, of Atlanta, Ga. This concern was started some three years ago to exploit a new motor requiring a capital of £100,000, one-third only being subscribed. What makes this failure the more strange is the remarkable amount of tall talk that has been expended over the company's machine and its sales and prospects. The directors have talked of erecting at least half a dozen factories in different parts of the States, and at the date of Mr. Wanser's failure they were actually in treaty for purchasing that veteran's factory. The Atlanta papers, which have boomed the Brosius Company to an extent almost unparalleled, rightly describes its collapse as startling.



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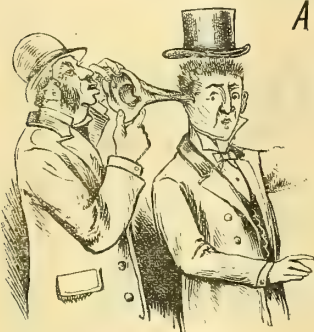
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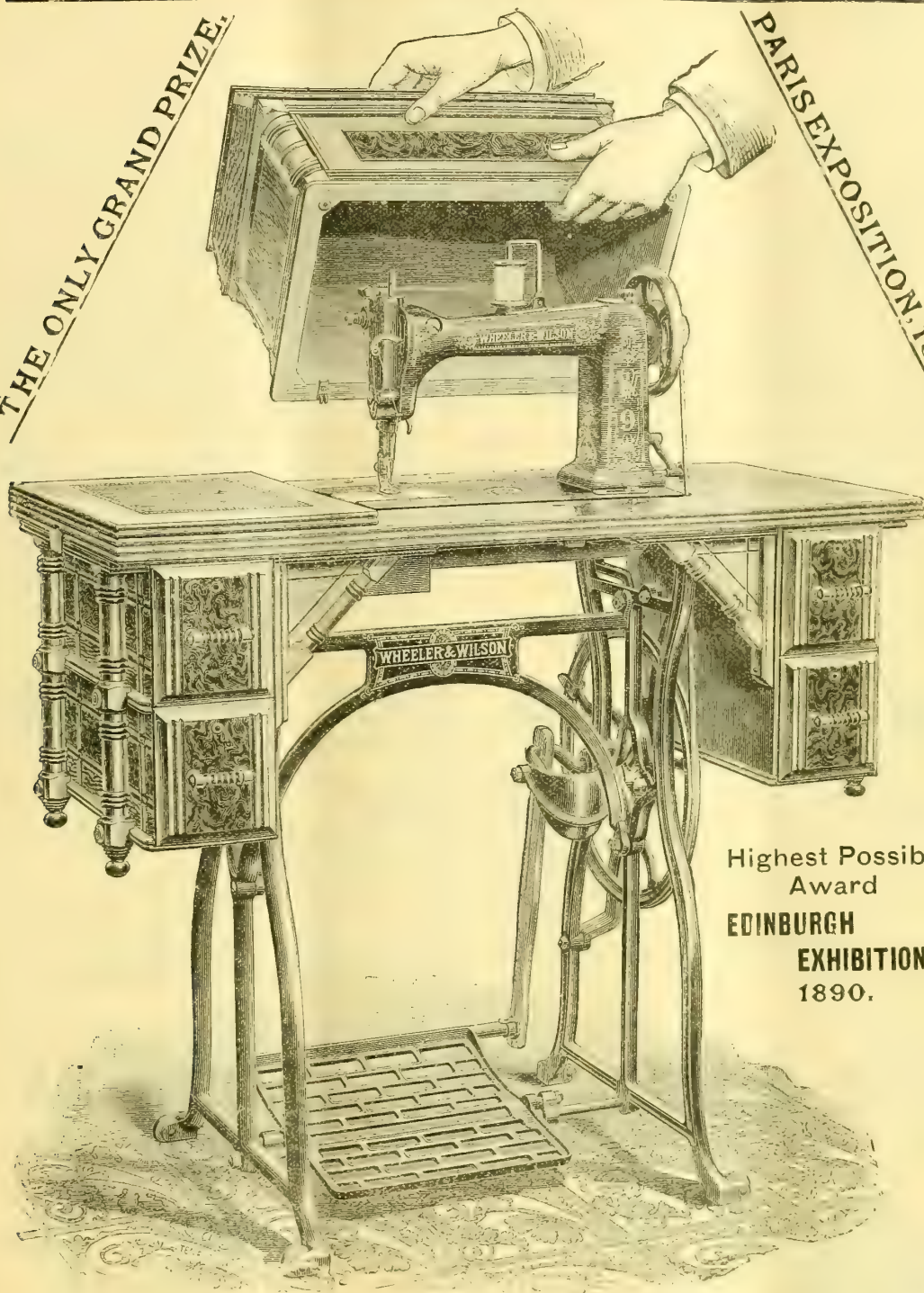
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Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high-class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company and can be fully recommended. We solicit correspondence from all first class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

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Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

2435. G. Hervieu & N. A. Auberton, 47 Mall Road, Hammer-smith, London, for improvements in motions for actuating sewing machines, &c. to make them become hygienic and suppressing the deadpoint.
2647. D. Flanagan, for improvements in sewing machines.
2654. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in driving attachments for sewing machines and the like.
2669. E. Cornely & R. Cornely, for improvements in overseaming and embroidery machines.
2787. T. Kiddier, J. Kiddier & J. W. Kiddier, for improvements in rotary knitting machines for producing tucked fabric.
2867. C. W. Allen & T. R. Rossiter, for improvements in sewing machines.
2947. C. G. Hill, for improvements in sewing machines.
2948. J. W. Ramsden & H. S. Ellis, for improvements in the construction of sewing machines.
3003. E. J. Humphry, H. Keates & T. Finney, for improvements in handles for perambulators, bassinets, and such like carriages for children and invalids.
3174. G. Speight & S. Chapman, for improvements in oscillating shuttle sewing machines, and in adapting the same for use in conjunction with button hole appliances.
3502. J. W. Rhodes & J. Holmes, for improvements in brakes for perambulators, bath or invalid chairs, and like vehicles.
3525. H. R. Tracy & J. E. Tracy, for improvements in sewing machines.
3541. H. H. Lake a communication from A. H. Metcalf & C. S. Gooding, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
3590. J. McHardy & W. G. De'Forges Garland, for a portable convertible baby cage, crib table, and rocking carriage.
3702. W. J. Start, for improved apparatus applicable to straight bar knitting machines.
3704. J. Wardall, for an apparatus or machine for making French knitting and the like.
3820. J. Lovatt, for an improved appliance for attachment to sewing machines for folding and guiding braid cloth, metallic lace, or the like material into position on to, or between cloth or similar material for being sewn together when making military uniforms or other garments.
3857. C. Drescher, for a contrivance for securing children in cradles or perambulators.
3900. E. Hodder, for improvements in machinery for sewing binding on the edges of coir, yarn, and other mats.
4054. E. Calm, for improvements in sewing machines.
4116. E. C. Larking and T. Lester, for an improved children's folding mail-cart.
4147. E. Kohler, for improvements in sewing machines.
4432. W. H. Dorman, for improvements in knitting machines.
4626. E. A. Dale, 22, Sheen Park, Richmond, Surrey, for "The Tourist," or folding mail-cart or children's carriage.
4658. J. M. Stringer, for improvements in adjustable baby's chair.
4838. C. R. Munch, for improvements in sewing machines.
4861. E. Edwards, a communication from the Countess Johanna Paumgarten, of Germany, for improvements in lamps for sewing machines, and in fastenings for the same.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

PRICE 8D. EACH.

2513. *Rotary Shuttles.* H. Moore, of High Street, Wellingborough. Dated February 12th, 1891.

Relates to means for adjusting the rotary shuttle of a sewing machine in position in its "race," of taking up the wear of the shuttle in the "race" and of applying to such shuttles a spherical thread case to contain the underthread employed in lock-stitch sewing machines, such thread being inserted in the spherical thread case

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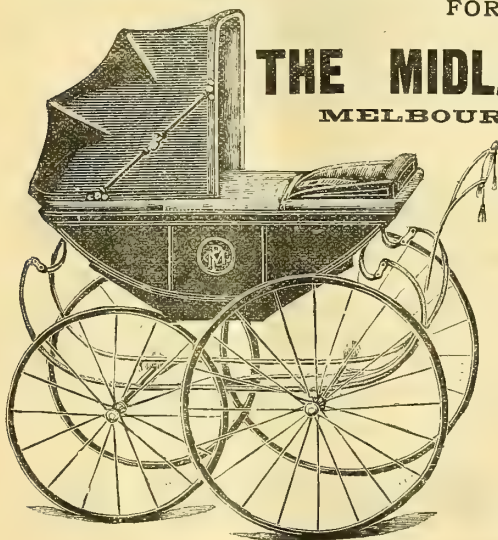
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SPECIALITE—

The New Patent Safety Suspension Hammocks.

(formed of two half spheres closing together) either wound in the shape of a ball or on a small reel

2514. *Rotary Shuttles.* H. Moore, of High Street, Wellingborough. Dated February 12th, 1891.

In order to avoid the necessity of passing the thread between the contact surfaces of the rotary shuttle and its driver a double driving mechanism is provided, making contact with the rotary shuttle at two points alternately, and thereby creating release from contact of the double driving mechanism with the parts of the rotary shuttle, upon which the same operates alternately at the required time for allowing the passage of the thread of the loop without hindrance.

4813. *Knitting Machines.* W. H. Revis and J. Marriott, both of Goldsmith Street Works, Nottingham.—Dated March 18th, 1891.

Consists of a circular-rib knitting machine provided with moveable knocking over and clearance cams.

5616. *Sewing Machines.* T. Warr, of 40, Wisteria Road, Lewisham.—Dated April 1st, 1891.

Relates to machines in which hitherto a single thread has been used for effecting seaming or embroidering, for which the machine is designed, such for instance as the Wilcox & Gibbs' chain-stitch machine, the Hague machine, &c., the object being to provide such machines with means whereby the unravelling of the sewing in the event of a stitch breaking or being severed is prevented.

9806. *Machine for sewing together the sheets or signatures of books.* J. Nasch, of 251, Whitechapel Road, London.—Dated June 10th, 1891.

According to this invention the needles are each mounted on a separate needle bar, working independently upon a lever or arm pivoted upon a carrying shaft and actuated by eccentrics, cams, springs, or other equivalents.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED FEBRUARY 9TH, 1892.

468432. G. K. Winchester and N. S. Hood, Providence, R.I. Braiding machine.

468457. C. McNeil, Chicago, Ill. Machine for sewing long lengths of fabrics.

468490. L. N. D. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa. Machine for sewing knit fabrics.

468649. A. Fornander, New York, N.Y. Braiding machine.

ISSUED AND DATED FEB. 16TH, 1892.

469006. J. Bradley and G. T. Hodge, North Chelmsford, Mass. Circular spring beard needle knitting machine.

469008. C. A. Dahl, Lynn, Mass. Buttonhole stitching and arring machine.

469077. G. Caspani, Milan, Italy. Motor for driving sewing machines.

469123. H. Eddishow, Ilion, N.Y. Burring and napping attachment for knitting machines.

469199. W. S. Brown, Belvidere, Ill. Feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

469200. J. Butler, Lowell, Mass. Knitting machine.

469217. J. W. Ramsden and H. S. Ellis, Leeds, England. Sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED FEB. 23RD, 1892

469367. H. R. Tracy, New Brighton, N.Y. Sewing machine.

469374. A. H. Metcalf, Pawtucket, R.I.; and C. S. Gooding, Brookline, Mass. Sewing machine.

469452. G. Rehffuss, J. G. Rehffuss, and M. O. Rehffuss, Philadelphia, Pa. Sewing machine for forming fringe upon fabrics.

469458. T. A. Weber, New York, N.Y. Sewing machine.

469525. L. Muther, Oak Park, Ill. Machine for sewing looping fabrics.

469610. R. W. Thomson and E. M. Phelps, Lynn, Mass. Sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 1ST, 1892.

469694. J. F. Gordon, Lowell, Mass. Circular knitting machine for ribbed work.

470092. R. G. Woodward, Waukegan. Feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

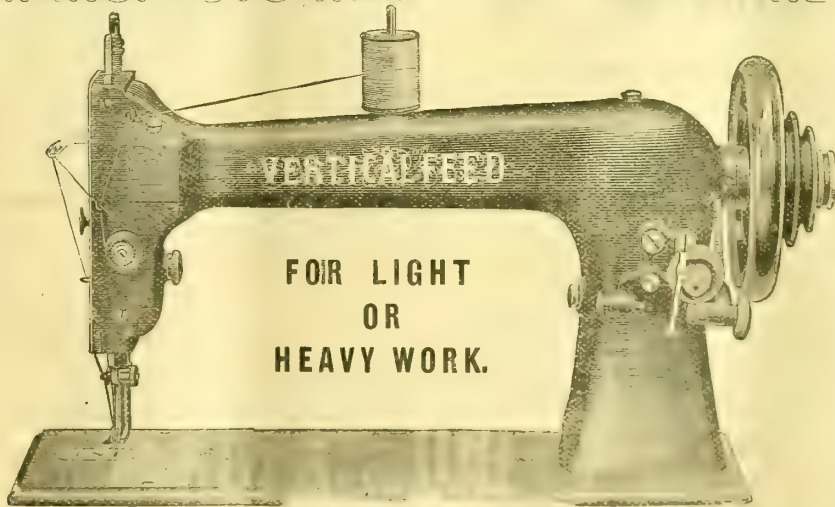
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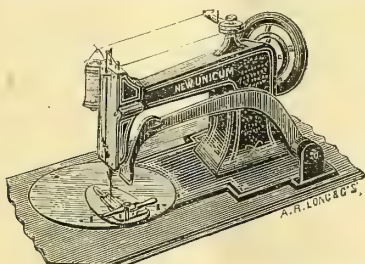
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THE PATENT BUTTON-HOLE AUTOMATON

"EUADA"

(TRADE MARK),

The Patent Lock-Stitch and Chain-Stitch Machine



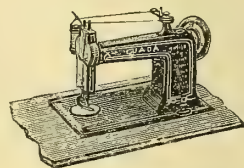
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 Branston Two-reel Sewing Machine Co., 59, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., the Branston Two-reel machine.
 Bishop's Cluster Co., 147, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., the Gloria machine and others.
 Eclipse Machine Co. Oldham, Lancs., the Eclipse machine.
 Jones Sewing Machine Co., Ltd., Guide Bridge, Jones' machines.
 Kimball & Morten, Ltd., Bothwell Circus, Glasgow, the Lion machine and others.
 Lohmann, C., 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C., the Electra machine, and others.
 Murdoch J. G. & Co., Ltd., 91, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., various machines.
 National Sewing Machine Co., Fetter Lane, E.C., the National machine.
 Patent Button-Hole Machine Co., 4, Newgate-street, London, E.C.
 Sellers W. & Sons, Keighley, the Stitchwell machine.
 Singer Manufacturing Co., 39, Foster Lane, London, and branches.
 So-all Sewing Machine Co., 3, Oxford Street, W.
 Vadey & Wolfenden, Keighley, Yorks., the Cyclops machine.
 Vertical Feed Co., 24, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., the Vertical Feed machine.
 White Sewing Machine Co., 48, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., the White machine.
 Wheeler & Wilson Co., 21, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., the Wheeler and Wilson machine.
 Webster H., 41, Chippenham Terrace, London, W., the New Home machine.
 Ward & Co., Wells Street, London, W., arm and platform machine.
 Zschwinescher, G., 102, Fenchurch Street, E.C., Biesolt & Locke's machines.

WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINES.

Machines à Laver.

Acme Machine Co., Henrietta Street, Glasgow, rubber wringers.
 Bailey Wringing Machine Co., 26, Southwark Street, London, S.E., rubber wringers.
 Cherry Tree Machine Co., Cherry Tree, Lancs., washers and mangles.
 Kimball & Morton, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow, rubber wringers.
 Taylor & Wilson, Atlas Works, Accrington.

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Acme Machine Co., address given above.
 Bailey Wringing Machine Co., do.
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 Lloyd & Co., 131, Borough, London, S.E.

Murdoch, J. G. & Co., Ltd., address given above.
 Whight, G. & Co., Regent Street, London, W.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Bell, W. and Co., 95, New Bond Street, London, W.
 Grover and Wood, 62, Glengall Road, London, S.E.
 Lohmann, C., address given above.
 Murdoch, J. G. and Co., Ltd., (automatic, etc.) do.
 Peters and Co., do, 84, Oxford Street, London, W.
 Whight, G. and Co., do address given above

KNITTING MACHINES.

(Machines à Tricoter).

Biernatzki and Co., 41, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.
 Eclipse Machine Co., Oldham.
 Harrison Knitting Machine Co., Manchester.
 Stibbe G., 25, Jamaica Street, Glasgow.

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 Hardstaff T., Nottingham.
 Halesowen Pram Co., Halesowen, Birmingham.
 Lloyd & Co., Borough, London.
 Lloyd Jas. & Co., Lower Hurst Street, Birmingham.
 L'Hollier L., Bath Passage, Birmingham.
 Luckett T., Ince Street, Birmingham.
 Midland Pram Co., Edmund Street, Birmingham.
 Parker Bros., Curtain Road, London E.C.
 Price G. R., Gooch Street, Birmingham.
 Poole B., Bristol Street, Birmingham.
 Simmons & Co., Tanner Street, London, S.E.
 Star Manufacturing Co., Gooding Road, London, N.
 Walker F. J. & Co., Potter Street, Birmingham.
 Wells G. H., Bishop Street, Birmingham.
 Wilde J & Sons, Bissell Street, Birmingham.

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Only of these splendid machines, made by Dubied, will be sold at that price, to show those who do not know, what value can be got of

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WE have VACANCIES for MEN with good records, and recognised ability as Depot Managers, Superintendents, &c.—Apply to D.J. Falconer, the Singer Manufacturing Co., 18 and 19 High Street, Bristol.

WANTED to PURCHASE, quantity Second-hand Sewing Machines, or Job Lot New Machines, Cheap. State quantity and prices.—"S. M.," *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

GAS ENGINE.—Crossley's 2 h.p. Nominal; complete. Price, £50.—98, King's Road, Camden Road, N.W.

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May now be obtained direct from the Importers and Wholesale Agents,

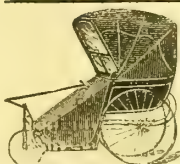
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AGENTS.—WANTED, District Agents to SELL the DUBIED PATENT KNITTING MACHINES, and STIBBE'S "No. 1" STOCKING KNITTER.—For terms, etc., apply to G. Stibbe, 25, Jamaica Street, Glasgow.

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CYCLE OILS, Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Pram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address, The "Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

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The Story of the Sewing Machine

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

(Continued).

Chapter 6.—40 YEARS AGO.

THE year 1852 marks an epoch in the history of invention. It opened with an announcement in Parliament of an amendment of the patent law. Not before it was needed; probably this country was at the time in the rear, and greatly in the rear, of civilization generally, in regard to this particular subject. Under that law, which had existed for so long a period, an enormous tax was levied on the inventor on the issue of every patent, a tax which made it impossible for men other than capitalists to obtain a patent. There was in connection with that law a provision by which any number of totally differing inventions could be embraced within the covers of a single specification. In many of the old patents we see striking illustrations of this speciality.

Thus in the same patent of 1790 the invention of the sewing machine, and of the braid-making machine, were hidden away in a description of compositions for uniting and cementing leather in connection with the manufacture of boots and shoes. And it was the commonest thing to find an invention for improvements in textile machinery side by side with another for stitching machinery. The stamp duty, £175, had to be paid in full on the completion of the final specification, within six months of the date of the petition, the first stage in the patent.

It was a singular and remarkable feature of this law that a patent could not be granted for Great Britain as such, nor for Great Britain and Ireland; but was limited to England, Wales, and the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, and all the colonies and plantations abroad belonging to the Government of Great Britain. It followed that separate patents had to be taken out for Scotland or Ireland if required. This singular result ensued, that where a patent, as in the case of Howe, was taken out for England alone, it could be pirated or infringed to any extent across the border. And the goods so infringing and freely imported into Scotland could be thence despatched into England, to compete with the English patentee. And this was exactly what occurred when the patented invention was profitable in character. This in its turn led to frequent litigation in the courts and to great dissatisfaction.

The bill brought into parliament proposed to alter and amend these conditions. First, by making the patent fees, which were not proposed to be reduced, distributed as follows:—£5 on the petition; £5 on notice to proceed with that petition; £10 on application for the great seal, which had to be made twelve clear days before the expiration of the preliminary six months; and £5 on the filing of the final specification. Three years after the date it had to be presented at the patent office to receive another stamp of £50; and four years later still, or at the end of the seventh year, to receive another stamp of the value of £100.

Secondly, the patent was altered so as to embrace Great Britain and Ireland, but to exclude all the foreign colonies. In the new as in the old law no provision was made for a preliminary examination as to originality or validity.

Yet, the Attorney General and the Solicitor General received enormous fees for inspecting the provisional specifications.

The inspection or examination, if it could be so called, was so absolutely perfunctory and *pro forma* in character that it could not prevent, and did not prevent, a patent taken out one day from being identically repeated on the following. It was only directed in fact to occasional corrections of verbiage, and to the prevention of anything hostile to the public weal receiving the Royal grant. Many years ago I took out a patent, in a portion of which I described a revolving brush in its action as "gravitating." The provisional specification was returned by the Attorney General, who objected to the word, which he could not understand. I struck out this word gravitating, inserting in its place "falling by its own weight," when it was at once passed.

The provision for patents to be taken out as "a communication," or as a communication from a foreigner residing abroad, remained the same in the new as in the old law.

Another feature of great importance was introduced which confined the patentee to improvements of an absolutely cognate character, so that it became quite impossible, as heretofore, to unite in one patent improvements in one class of machinery with those which belonged to another. Cotton spinning and sewing machinery were thenceforth to be divorced from each other. Every separate invention became the subject of a separate patent, and the new bill was duly passed into law, and came into operation on the 1st of October in this same year of 1852, the omnibus patent, which could include everything, becoming a thing of the past.

The whole Act was conceived in a narrow spirit. The terms to inventors were illiberal in the extreme; but what it did, and what was good, was to afford a man an opportunity of to some extent testing the value of his discovery before being compelled to invest an extravagant sum in Government fees.

Let us now see what was the effect of the introduction of this new measure.

The very announcement of the intended boon led inventors to defer the publication of their inventions till the new law should come into operation. Hence, but a single patent was taken out for improvements in sewing machines in the first nine months of the year, while the old law remained in force.

On the other hand more patents were filed within the first month of the operation of the new law than had been issued in the previous twelve months of the old one. The total number of patents issued during the entire existence of the old law only numbered a little over 14,000, while the number under the new, from the 1st of October to the 10th of November, inclusive, was actually 700. So much for the influence of cheapness. One serious disadvantage to the community, and to the inventors themselves, attended the postponement referred to, as it gave the opportunity for anticipation. A striking illustration of this is found in the one patent issued in 1852 prior to the new Act becoming law.

But before proceeding to the consideration of this patent, we must glance for a moment at the incidents which led up to it.

Sluggish and dormant as invention undoubtedly was in England during the early months of this year, unusual activity had been exhibited on the other side of the Atlantic. Isaac Merritt Singer had perfected what he called his "patent perpendicular action, straight needle machine," working with a shuttle, and wheel feed, and was preparing it for the market. He was, however, in a very straightened position, as will be manifest when it is mentioned that his own pattern-maker, Mr. Mackenzie, brought his savings to the aid of his principal, and by an opportune loan saved him from impending bankruptcy. This incident was referred to very fully in the recent memoir of Mr. Mackenzie which appeared in these columns.

At the same time Mr. Grover, of Boston, had perfected the first form of the machine subsequently known as the "Grover & Baker." And contemporaneously, Mr. A. B. Wilson prepared that exquisite arrangement of revolving hook and stationary spool known as the "Wheeler & Wilson" machine. These machines were introduced into the American market at high prices, the manufacturers in the meantime being specially careful to guard every individual sale, so as to prevent, if possible, their being used by enterprising speculators to anticipate them in securing patents abroad for their inventions.

All of them were, in fact, waiting for the incoming of the new law then passing through the English Parliament.

But watchful eyes were upon them. An American of the name of Charles Tiot Judkins, then carrying on business in London and Manchester as a manufacturer of gas regulators, and Charles Foster Waldo, a buyer in the well-known firm of Hermann Sampson & Leppoc, of Manchester, entered into an arrangement of partnership for introducing these machines and patenting them in England on their own account. A machine was purchased from Grover & Baker, and another from I. M. Singer on the statement that they were intended for use in Virginia, and were brought over to this country. A patent was taken out in

great haste. This was the patent, the single patent, taken out in this year under the old law. It was in the name of Edward Joseph Hughes, a patent agent of Manchester, and was taken out in strict accordance with the old law "as a communication from a foreigner residing abroad," and bore the date 10th August, 1852.

It was of the usual omnibus character, containing various improvements in cotton spinning machinery, and the two machines referred to.

The ownership of the patent was equally shared by Mr. Judkins and the other party.

A high official, and one of many years' standing in the Singer Manufacturing Company, recently said to a friend that he had never been able to trace the connection of Edward Joseph Hughes with their company, or that they had ever in any way instructed him to describe what was certainly their machine in this patent. No wonder, but he will find in the account just given the true solution of this problem.

Arrangements were promptly made for having the machines manufactured. A great strike had taken place in the North of England in the engineering trade in 1851. Many of the mechanics on the settlement of that strike never found their old places. Amongst them were two brothers, Thomas and Frederick Sugden, George Francis Bradbury, and Henry Firth.

These men, all practical mechanics, employed by Hibbert Platt & Sons, clubbed their savings together and, under the designation of Sugdens, Bradbury, & Firth, started a small mechanics' workshop at Rhodes' Bank Foundry, Mumps, Oldham. While here they got introduced to Mr. Judkins, and entered into a contract for manufacturing for him the Grover & Baker machine, to which Mr. Judkins gave the name of the "Lancashire," a name it has continued to bear to this day.

This was the first practical sewing machine introduced into the English market. For the first time we had the application of a perfect feed motion. All through the years which preceded it, the invention had been, as it were, hobbling on crutches, now and for ever to be discarded.

It had been limited (to change the figure) to the caterpillar and chrysalis states. All at once it burst its bonds and entered on a full-fledged life. It was almost equal to finding the secret of perpetual motion. It was like the emancipation which knowledge found in the discovery of the art of printing, when

"Knowledge forsook the hermit's ruined cell,
The narrow convent, and the cloister's gloom;
With world embracing wings to soar and dwell
Midst purer ether and sublimer room."

The complete evolution had taken place, and during the 40 years which have elapsed since then nothing has been found to supersede it. Nor is anything needed.

All, or nearly all, the subsequent inventions embrace this as a basis. Some idea may thus be formed of this master patent. Its owners had some idea of its value, though a very imperfect one. Illustrations of this and the Singer machine will be presented in the next chapter. It is a patent with a history, and has been the bone of contention in many a lawsuit.

The machine came but slowly into use. Perhaps this was partly owing to the price, £30 for a machine, and £5 for a table and treadle on which to fix and drive it. It was a very high price, but it was not much higher than was obtainable by some of the machines that immediately succeeded it, such as the Wheeler & Wilson, and Thomas machines here. Similar high prices obtainable in America, through the agency of a close monopoly, gave the American firms a great start, and explain the secret of their rapid and extraordinary growth in wealth.

Here the reception of the little stranger was far from enthusiastic, and frequent strikes took place where it was introduced. Messrs. Spackman, of Belfast, were the first to illustrate this experience. They were clothiers, and on the introduction of the machine all the men struck work.

It is not surprising then, that the prejudice of the British artisan should in this case, as in that of many a preceding invention, have militated strongly against its acceptance.

The immediate result to Mr. Judkins was undoubtedly a great disappointment.

The sales were of too casual a nature to enable him to

meet his expenditure. He was besides a very speculative man, generous to a degree and extravagant. He was constantly taking out patents—some good, some bad—but he did not possess adequate capital for working them.

To relieve himself, he sold several licences, one to Daniel Foxwell, of Manchester, another to his manufacturers—Sudgens, Bradbury, and Firth. But all this failed to save him from financial difficulties, and in the latter end of 1854, or the beginning of 1855, he was compelled to seek the protection of the bankruptcy court. It was at this time and to this circumstance indirectly, that I owe all my connection with the sewing machine.

(To be continued.)

The "Standard" Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine.

The Standard Sewing Machine Company, whose extensive factory is at Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. have just opened a London office at 94, Hatton Garden, E.C. Mr. R. H. McKittrick is manager for the United Kingdom, and as he was for some time in the service of another sewing machine company in this country, he is not unknown to many of our readers. Nor is the Standard machine a stranger in our midst. As will be seen on another page it works with a rotary shuttle, and is the invention of experienced mechanics. Although only a few years old, it enjoys the highest possible reputation in the States, and is made by a wealthy company, which bears an honoured name.

In a future issue we shall give a number of illustrations, but for the present can only state that the bobbin is unusually capacious, and that the machine will make either a lock or a chain stitch as required. It is one of the quickest on the market, and is made of the best materials procurable.

Mr. McKittrick informs us that he only intends to sell the Standard to the company's own agents, and that dealers will be protected in the territory allotted to them. Readers on the look out for an agency which will do them credit, should therefore apply to the Standard company at the address given above.

Cycle Repairing.

UNDER the above heading our excellent young contemporary, the *Sporting Goods Review* makes the following remarks:—Country gunmakers and others who wish to do a cycle repairing trade, may commence with a trifling outlay, it being the rule to write to manufacturers and factors for parts to replace broken stampings or castings. A rough drawing is generally enough to enable the factor to identify the pattern, and send an exact duplicate, but in a little time any mechanic will be able to recognise the make at a glance and order the new piece from the trade catalogues. In the event of extensive repairs, it is preferable to send the machine or broken parts to the maker, but ordinary repairs can be done with the tools used in gun repairing. Cement for fixing tyres must be kept, also solution for splicing and patching, and a quick-drying, hard enamel varnish. A supply of screw pins and nuts will be found useful, as also taps and screw plates of larger size than used for gun work. The only stampings that can be kept with safety are a few pair of rear-fork ends for cross-frames, a few cross-frame centre brackets, handle-bar T-pieces, clutch legs for steering-posts and seat-pillars, to fit 1-in. and 1½-in. tubes, a few spoons for brakes, with forked ends for brake-rods, a few brake-pieces, and lugs for attaching to handle-bar; 6-in. and 7-in. crank-stampings may be kept, also finished axle and pedal pins. A small stock of weldless steel tubes should be kept, from 1½ in. down to ½ in., falling by ¼ in.; some straight and curved forks, mud-guards and stays, L-pins for saddles, &c., &c. A stock of spokes, both for safeties, ordinaries, and tricycles, is necessary, of a gauge from 10 to 15; also butted spokes, as many machines have the latter, the butt being No. 8, and the shank about 11 or 12.

Hypnotising a Sewing Machine Inventor.

We take the following extraordinary story from the *Sewing Machine Advance* of Chicago. Our esteemed contemporary, who obtained it through the *New York World*, rightly says that it "proves that truth can knock out fiction and not half try."

At No. 64 East Eleventh Street is an old-fashioned three-storey brick house, with brown stone trimmings and a broad, high stoop. It was an aristocratic mansion two generations ago, when that neighbourhood was the most select in the city. Since then it has shared the fate of so many other old New York dwellings, and become a boarding house. Now it has a gloomy and uninviting appearance, as if resentful of its fate.

Mrs. Sarah E. Lodwick is the mistress of the house. She is a woman of refinement, who takes pride in the social position of her boarders. Her establishment is only three doors below the St. Denis Hotel, and within a stone's throw of Grace church.

For the last five years one of her boarders has been J. Barnes Tripp, an inventor, whose productions have apparently brought him more than an ordinary competence. In personal appearance he is tall and slender, with an intellectual face, strong features, and long hair and beard slightly tinged with grey. His forehead is broad and high, and his eyes large and expressive. At first glance you would say he was over sixty years old, but he was born just fifty-five years ago.

His fellow-boarders have always looked upon him with respect. He never made intimates of them, and while uniformly affable and courteous there has been a quite dignity in his manner and a certain reserve which repelled familiarity. From the landlady the other boarders learned that he was the inventor of the Leader sewing machine, which brought him large returns, and that he had disposed of patents on hundreds of mechanical devices of all sorts.

People who knew him casually would have said that Inventor Tripp was the last man in the world to figure in a romance. He seemed wedded to his work; a man to whom a problem in mechanics would come more naturally than a love affair. It was only over his inventions that he ever became enthusiastic. And still the people under Mrs. Lodwick's roof heard and believed a curious story about the elderly inventor.

Mrs. Lodwick told the story herself.

It was a love affair. The cold and calculating inventor had actually fallen under the spell of a pretty face. He had met his fate in California. The girl was young enough to be his daughter. She was well connected on the Pacific Coast, was romantic, and had musical aspirations. He had married her and sent her to Milan to study music. Her name was Marie something, but in Milan she was known as Mme. Mattia, a prospective prima donna. The education was costing the inventor a great deal of money, but he was happy to toil and struggle for her advancement.

This much Mrs. Lodwick knew, together with everybody else who was at all interested. The other boarders looked upon the sedate and thoughtful Mr. Tripp with increased interest, but when his face appeared the conversation invariably drifted into other channels. There was something about him which precluded familiarity.

A few months ago the boarders heard very queer stories indeed. Mrs. Lodwick had heard—and that good woman never breathed a word that did not come to her from the most reliable sources—that Mme. Mattia's mind had become affected in far-off Italy, and that her demands upon Inventor Tripp's resources had crippled him financially. Nobody was certain as to either rumour, for Milan is a good way off and Mr. Tripp invariably paid his bills promptly.

Soon afterwards Mr. Tripp went away. The boarders had reasons to believe that he met his wife at an ocean steamship pier and went to California with her.

Five weeks ago he came back. He brought Mrs. Tripp with him, took his old rooms in Mrs. Lodwick's hospitable house, and introduced her to all the boarders. They saw a handsome woman about thirty years old, tall and commanding as to figure, with well-rounded outlines. She had dark hair and eyes, and a pleasing manner that soon won the friendship of all.

But she had queer notions. On the floor above the Tripp apartments lived Mrs. Babcock, a spiritualist. Mrs. Babcock was a queer person. She pretended to receive all sorts of spiritual communications and spent half her time communing with inhabitants of the other world. She was the first to learn that the inventor's wife herself had uncanny connections, and a sort of rivalry sprang up between them. She told Mr. Lodwick and Mrs. Lodwick told the boarders, and then everybody knew, that Mrs. Tripp was a spiritualistic medium, or pretended to be.

Mrs. Tripp out-Babcocked Mrs. Babcock. She climbed to spiritualistic heights her rival never dreamed of.

After she became acquainted with all the boarders she begged them to permit her to practise upon them. She was also a mesmerist, she declared, and the most perfect subject she had ever encountered was her husband.

It wasn't long before the other boarders became afraid of Mrs. Tripp. After she was fairly domiciled in the Lodwick house her peculiarities became more marked and grew stronger day by day. After a while people who knew her alleged that her old mental trouble had not left her and that she was as crazy as anybody ever put in an asylum.

A change had come over the inventor, too. He gave up his work almost entirely and spent practically all his time in his apartments with his wife. The general impression was that she was "practising" upon him. He grew more reticent than ever, and the wrinkles in his face grew deeper.

One day he unbosomed himself and made a confidant of his landlady. He told Mrs. Lodwick that his wife was a terrible woman. She exercised some wonderful influence over him, he said, and when he was in her presence he was as helpless as an infant.

"Do you think she is crazy?" asked Mrs. Lodwick anxiously.

The old inventor looked around the room with an expression of terror.

"Don't speak loud—she might hear," he whispered. "I don't know what to think. I am a ruined man. She has some extraordinary hypnotic influence over me. It drives me almost crazy. Instead of attending to my work I have to stay in my room, and I seem to lose all my powers. It's awful."

"Why don't you shake off this spell? I think it's all nonsense," replied Mrs. Lodwick, practically.

"It's impossible. I can't do it," said the old man, with a groan.

The boarders talked more than ever. They couldn't understand the situation. It seemed ridiculous to them, and yet they had the evidence before their own eyes. Gossip went round that an insane woman was in the house.

About two weeks ago this impression was confirmed. Mrs. Tripp loudly declared that the people about her were trying to poison her. She refused to appear at the table, and insisted upon eating in her own room. The only persons who ever visited her there were her husband and two of the boarders—Miss Jennie E. Bradshaw, a young woman from Saratoga, now visiting New York, and Miss Annie Gillispie, also of Saratoga. Mrs. Tripp has refused to taste any food unless it was handed her by Miss Bradshaw. The inventor's wife has "practised" upon both of these young women.

For two weeks Mrs. Tripp has not left her room. It has been her habit to sit in bed all day with a table in front of her and plenty of writing paper convenient. With pencil in hand she has received her communications from the spirit world. The unfortunate inventor's usual place has been in a rocking chair by her side. Stories have been current in the house that for hours at a time he has been in a state of insensibility while his wife wrote sheet after sheet of incoherent nonsense.

The boarders became alarmed. They did not fancy such doings in the house. Mrs. Lodwick was greatly troubled, but did not know what to do. She had invested money in one of Tripp's inventions, which promised large returns, and hesitated at expelling him and his wife from her home.

Finally the boarders joined in open revolt. They were sure the woman was insane, and declared they would all leave unless Mrs. Lodwick took some action. The landlady made several attempts to talk to Mrs. Tripp, but the latter refused admission to her room.

Mrs. Tripp's actions meanwhile became more violent, and yesterday the boarding-house-keeper decided upon heroic measures. Day after day the insane woman's husband fell more completely under her spell. He ate his meals with her and left her presence only on the rarest occasion.

Early in the morning Mrs. Lodwick called on Justice Divver, in Jefferson Market Court. She told him her story, and his eyes opened wide in astonishment. Mrs. Tripp, she said, had gone so far as to threaten to shoot her. The justice told her to bring the husband to court.

"That is something I cannot do," said Mrs. Lodwick. "He never leaves her room now."

The Police Justice said he had no power to act in the matter. Mrs. Lodwick left Jefferson Market and went to a district court, where she obtained a dispossess warrant.

Late yesterday afternoon Marshal Dowd, with two assistants, called at the house. The door of the Tripps' room was locked. To Marshal Dowd's knock Mrs. Tripp called out; "I'm dreaming; go away." The marshal knocked again.

"Send me a coffin—I'm dreaming," called out the same voice from within. Marshal Dowd would not break in the door. The cook of the house came and pushed the lock in. Mrs. Tripp sat up in bed writing. Mr. Tripp sat in a rocking chair beside her. Apparently he was asleep. Dowd spoke to him, but he did not answer. Then he caught hold of him, but the inventor did not move.

"The man's dead!" exclaimed the marshal. Dowd felt Tripp's breast and could discover no signs of respiration.

"What's the matter with you, anyway?" asked the astonished marshal. Still no answer came.

Then he looked at the woman. She was half buried under the bed clothing, and without speaking kept up writing. Dowd announced that he held a warrant to dispossess them.

Mrs. Lodwick called the marshal aside and told him to turn the people out, but to wait until to-day. The marshal and his assistants went to another room and read a communication they had picked up on the floor. It was as follows:

"James Tripp, now know once for all that the only one you are to speak to on command is Mrs. J. Tripp and none other. Say nothing, or I will have you arrested as a spy and accomplice for helping to kill Aunt Mattia! if any one comes to the door, simply say all right, and make him stop his noise. Take that bottle marked poison in the bureau and throw it out of window, or you will suffer the consequences, as it is not poison it will be analyzed. This is a blind also. James! tell her once for all that you are lying when you say that you don't know, for, as she knows the whole story tell her all you know."

"Mattia! if they open the door by force don't you scream or say a word as your coffin is coming to the door. Now or later, all right, lay still; we will send in refreshments first, as we hear you have been so long dying."

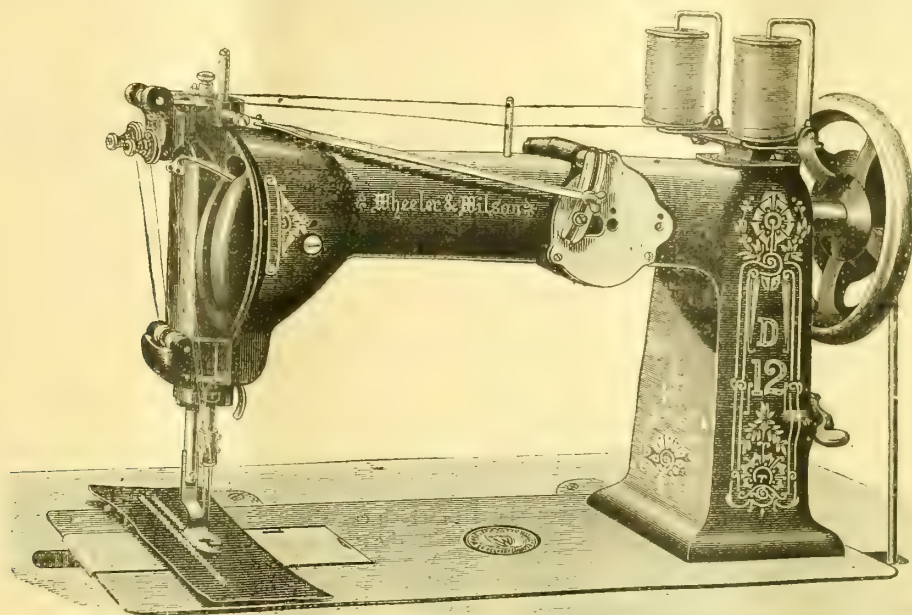
While the astonished marshal was reading Mrs. Tripp appeared at the door. She wore a long red cloak and threw inside this written message, after which she disappeared!

"Orders—Will any one of you gentlemen who love me enough to break into my room to see a raving maniac and will dare to testify that I am not and can prove it? I will tell you how I get my messages. From your room, as my instrument is in there. I am taking every word you say, so hurry and bring the first coffin full of coffee."

Late last evening Mrs. Lodwick said that Tripp was not yet out of his trance, and she did not dare go near his room.

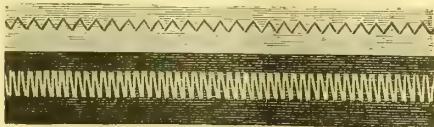
To-day the woman will be removed and examined as to her sanity. The extraordinary condition of her husband puzzles every one. Mrs. Lodwick, however, says that she has no doubt that after his wife has been taken away he will come to his senses again.

Wheeler & Wilson Special Machines.



"D 12" TWIN-NEEDLE ZIG-ZAG MACHINE.

THE Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, of 21, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and branches, had on show at the recent Leather Trades Exhibition, among other valuable inventions, several machines for ornamental stitching. One of the most interesting was the "D 12" Zig Zag Machine, of which we give an illustration. This machine has a capacity truly surprising, as will be at once recognised from the woodcuts given below, which show the nature of its work. There are several varieties of Zig-Zag machines made by this company, one working with two and the other with a single needle. Without the aid of a single attachment, the range of work illustrated can be produced automatically by any ordinary operator.



ZIG-ZAG SINGLE-NEEDLE STITCHING.



ZIG ZAG TWIN-NEEDLE STITCHING.



ZIG ZAG 4-STITCH

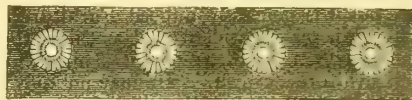


FOUR SPECIMENS OF NEW VARIETY STITCH.

The New Variety Stitch Machine can be run at a very high speed, and will produce as much perfect work in three minutes as has hitherto been possible in three hours.

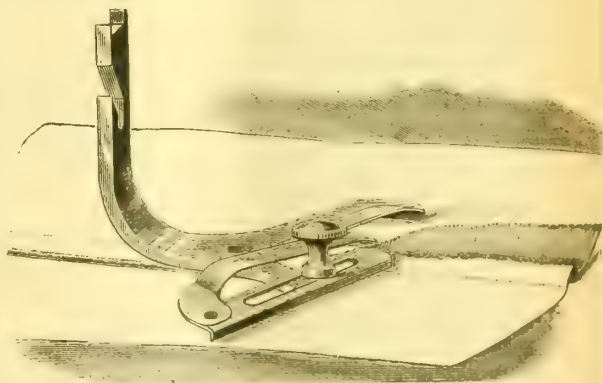
All the Wheeler & Wilson Co.'s Zig-Zag machines, excepting that for the variety stitch, will also do plain stitching.

Our next illustration shows work done on this company's Eyeletting Machine, which will produce various sizes of holes at a high rate of speed.



EYELETS MADE BY THE W. & W. MACHINE.

It has hitherto been considered a great disadvantage in hemming and felling that the attachments could not be materially altered to suit various sizes of work. The Wheeler & Wilson Co.'s new patent combined hemmer and feller, which we illustrate, is therefore a great improvement, as, by simple adjustment, both hemming and felling can be produced of any desired nature.



ADJUSTABLE HEMMER & FELLER.

All the above and several other special machines can be seen at the Wheeler & Wilson Co.'s head London office, where is now a workroom fitted with power, benching, &c., at which they can be tested practically. On visiting this workroom, we specially observed the company's latest invention, which is a No. 12 fitted with a "walking foot." The object of this appliance is to prevent puckering, one foot being so fitted within another as to travel with the under feed no matter what be the length of stitch. The utility of this appliance must be seen to be appreciated.

We might add that this company have received a notification that they have been allotted the "highest award for fancy stitching on leather machines."

Beyond doubt, many customers of this estimable company will visit the States during the World's Fair at Chicago next year. It would certainly interest them to then visit the Wheeler & Wilson factory at Bridgeport, Conn., and the owners will not only welcome a time visit, but provide the visitors with a free pass from New York to Bridgeport.

Last year's business in this country was one of the best in the annals of the W. & W. Company.

Hints on Repairing and Adjusting Sewing Machines.

RENOVATING MACHINE TABLES AND STANDS.
From the New York "Sewing Machine News."

These instructions for the repairing and revarnishing of machine tables and stands are mainly intended for the thousand and one mechanics engaged, in a small way, in the sale and repair of sewing machines, who may wish to add that branch to their business. The trade in this way may not be sufficiently large to warrant one in going to much expense on the outfit, and he had better go cautiously at first, until enlarged experience and increased trade warrant him in adopting another course. Keeping this in view, the method advised, in so far as part of the work is concerned, is doubtless not the plan in use in the large manufactories, but the plan, if it be not the best, is at least a good one to start with, and has this special advantage, that it is the result of actual practical experience and, so far as it goes, may be depended on.

The following things will be required, and can be had from an oil and colour merchant. They are all absolutely necessary to start with, and although few in number and inexpensive, will meet any contingency that may arise.

A quart each of quick-drying furniture varnish; boiled linseed oil, turpentine, and air-drying black japan; a pint of alcohol and half a pound of shellac; a small quantity, say ten cents worth each, of powdered Vandyke-brown, burned sienna, raw-sienna, lamp-black, fine ground pumice-stone, whiting and dry white lead, a package of deep gold bronze, a few sheets of sand-paper, and an ounce or two of beeswax.

The technical name of the varnish is Turpentine Varnish, but it is generally dubbed Furniture Varnish. In buying it, it may be well to mention this to the varnish merchant, as he may put a different signification on the words "Furniture Varnish." He may not also keep the air-drying black japan in stock, which is, comparatively speaking, a new substance, and may not be got in every town. In which case it will be compulsory to fall back on the furniture varnish and lamp-black, which is not nearly so good a substitute for the ordinary japanning as the air-drying substance. In any event, attachment dealers should have it in stock, and can be applied to for it.

The following brushes will also be required: a round hog hair brush and two sash tools, such as painters use, a flat hog hair brush, tin bound, say two-and-a-half inches broad, two smaller ones, say an inch-and-a-half broad, and a still smaller one half an inch broad.

The large brush is mainly required for dusting and for washing the stands and tables, the large flat tin-bound brush for varnishing the tables, and one of the sash-tools for varnishing the stands; the other sash-tool is for use in the air-drying japan, one of the smaller tin-bound brushes is for use in the shellac and alcohol, the other one, and also the smallest one, are to be kept as handy tools. Their use will be afterwards described.

The burned sienna and raw sienna have each the advantage of possessing a good body, as well as being transparent colours, and in that sense are very useful as glazing colours to make one wood match another.

To complete the outfit a few handy pots or old cans such as preserved fruits are put up in are very useful.

As alcohol evaporates very quickly, it is necessary to have a can with a cover on it for the mixture of shellac and alcohol, which will also hold the brush, when not in use, as it must always be kept moist by lying in the mixture.

To prepare the shellac for use, put say a third of the quantity purchased into a bottle and then pour in sufficient alcohol to more than cover the shellac. Cork it up, and in a night's time the alcohol will have dissolved a portion of the shellac. The mixture can then be used as a varnish and is called for shortness, "shellac."

Now let us suppose that an old table and stand is to be renovated. If the table be in that condition that it needs rubbing only with sand-paper to make a creditable finish, proceed in this manner: take off the brasses in the first place, and with a rag, dipped in turpentine, clean the oil off the balance-wheel, treadle, and dripping-pan—machine oil prevents other oils from drying. As the

stands are often much covered with dust, it is a good and a quick plan, as a general rule, to take a bucket of water, and with the large round brush and a piece of soap make a lather, and soap the stand all over, and afterwards wash it off. Do the same to the table, and while it is wet, with a half-sheet of sand-paper wrapped round a piece of wood, rub it lengthways—the way of the grain of the wood—until it is thought to be sufficiently smooth. Do not rub across the grain. The scratches made in so doing will not always be obliterated with the varnish to be afterwards used. The advantage of using water is that the sand-paper will not clog with the old varnish in the rubbing, which it would do if used dry. The water plan is also cleanly and expeditious. As soon as finished, wipe the water off the table with a dry cloth. When the stand is dry, the parts at the hub of the balance-wheel, where oil has been, may have a slightly whitish look. That will vanish in the varnishing.

In varnishing the stand, it is not necessary that the varnish should be thick, or put on thick. The idea is simply to revive the old japanning. For this purpose put say one part of turpentine to three parts of varnish. Use a sash-tool to varnish the stand. The bottom of the legs and the treadle will, no doubt, be somewhat worn, in which case slightly touch the bottom of the legs and paint the treadle entirely with the air-drying japan.

Where there is any bronzing to be touched, put a little of the bronze on a piece of glass or board, and with the small tin-tool mix a little of the varnish with the bronze and lay it on the parts requiring it. A brighter appearance will be given to the bronze if, when it is all but dry—which will be in about ten minutes—a slight quantity of the dry bronze is made to adhere to it, with the aid of a piece of cotton wool, or something of that kind. The bronze could be put on entirely, in this way, shortly after the stand is varnished, but the whole stand being then wet, it would require extra care to do so, as the dry bronze is apt to fly on other parts.

If there be any dents in the table, melt a little of the beeswax on the end of a knife—a table knife will do—and fill in the dents, after which rub the whole smooth with sand-paper. Then, being sure that the table is thoroughly dry, give it a coat of shellac, which will dry in a few minutes. Afterwards give it a coat of varnish, and, at the same time, if there be any bare or light parts on the table, caused by the rubbing of the sand-paper or otherwise, touch these with Vandyke-brown or other colours as required. After the varnish is dry, which will be in a day's time, give it a coat of shellac to finish.

The plan adopted in laying on shellac is a modification of the plan in laying on varnish. The object, in all cases, is to lay it on evenly, smoothly, and of uniform thickness. In varnishing, the best plan is to do the moulding and edge of the table first, then around the cutting in which the machine is put, then lay three or four stripes, of equal quantities, as near as may be guessed, lengthways. Brush these together crossways, so as to cover the entire table, after which brush again lengthways, but more slightly, with the idea of getting it smooth, then cross it again still more lightly, and finish by "sweetening" it off lengthways. If this be done without unnecessary delay, the hair marks that may be left in the varnish will gradually float together, and be obliterated, and the whole will be like a sheet of glass.

As shellac "sets" so quickly there is no time for this formality. One thing in its favour is that it is light and easily spread.

In laying on the shellac, follow the same plan as in varnishing, with this exception: that there is only time to cross it once and "sweeten" it off. The shellac should run almost as freely as water, and if a full coat is put on it will give longer time to work it.

As a last resource in the event of a failure, the work can always be finished with varnish. The shellac is mainly useful because it dries and hardens quickly, and therefore the work can have quick despatch, which is generally an object in view.

After it is finished, allow two days for it to dry hard. Then rub it smooth with ground pumice-stone and oil, using a soft rag for the purpose, until the glossy appearance is taken off. When the gloss is left on, every inequality of smoothness of the table is easily seen, and also the marks of the fingers in handling. When rubbed

it keeps its uniform appearance longer and will not show the handling. A day should intervene between each coat of varnish.

If it be decided to re-japan the stand, use the air-drying japan. It may be that, if there be any bronze ornamentation on the legs, they will require two coats, as the japan is somewhat transparent. A little lamp-black, squeezed up with turpentine, added to the japan, for the first coat, would give a better covering body to it. The first coat also may be thinned, somewhat, with turpentine.

There are some legs that have, simply a stripe of bronze, which looks neat. This could be easily done with the aid of a camel's hair pencil.

(To be continued.)

A New or Improved Automatic Brake for Perambulators.

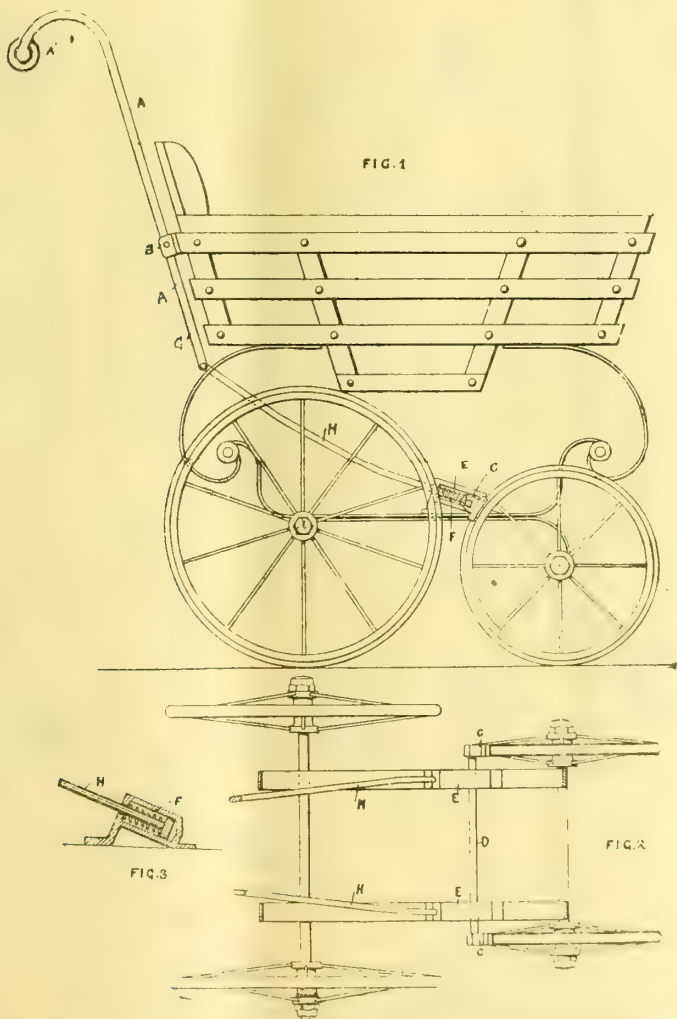
Mr. John Scott Marland, yarn agent, James Scott Marland, clerk, and William Wylie Marland, brass finisher, all of 12, Wall Street, Park Road, Oldham, in

matematically controlling a brake appliance situated beneath the body of the vehicle to effectually scotch or prevent the vehicle running backwards or forwards when left standing on an incline.

Fig. 1 of the accompanying illustration is a side elevation of a perambulator, and Fig. 2 a plan of so much of the underframe as will be needful to show what the patentees have found to be the best method of carrying out their invention. A A are the supporting rods for the handle A, which, instead of being fixed to the body of the carriage as heretofore, are in accordance with the invention pivoted on short arms B B branching from the perambulator body as illustrated, thus permitting of an oscillating movement. Underneath the carriage body and in a line with the rims of one pair of wheels (in this case the front pair) the inventors affix a pair of brake shoes C C on the ends of a horizontal rod D working in a spring box E (see detail view Fig. 3). In this spring box will be seen a spring F, whose function is to press the horizontal rod D and therefore the brake shoes C C into contact with the wheels unless they are drawn out of contact by the pushing forward of the handle, for which purpose the lower ends G of the handle rods A A are connected to the horizontal rod D through the connecting rod H. It will thus be seen that the brake shoes C C are always in contact with the wheels except in the act of pushing the vehicle, when they are automatically withdrawn by the slight forward movement of the handle rods turning upon the short arms B B.

In this manner the inventors say that they effectually scotch or prevent the vehicle moving either backwards or forwards except under the push of the handle in the act of wheeling, and in this manner they produce a brake device which is automatic and free from the defects of previous devices for the purpose.

In their provisional specification the patentees mentioned that the handle rods might be operated by pressure exercised upon them in lieu of being pushed as in the act of wheeling the vehicle. In such case they would support the rods by preference on springs strong enough to raise the rods to their full height, but capable of being depressed by the weight of the hand resting upon the handle, and the downward movement thus obtained is utilised to lift the brake shoe C C out of contact with the wheels, as in the previous modification, but immediately the handle is "let go" the brake shoes come into action. Instead of using springs they might utilise the weight of the brake shoe to counter-balance the weight of the handle-rods. It will be obvious that the invention is equally applicable to bassinets, bath chairs, and other like vehicles which are propelled in a similar manner to perambulators.

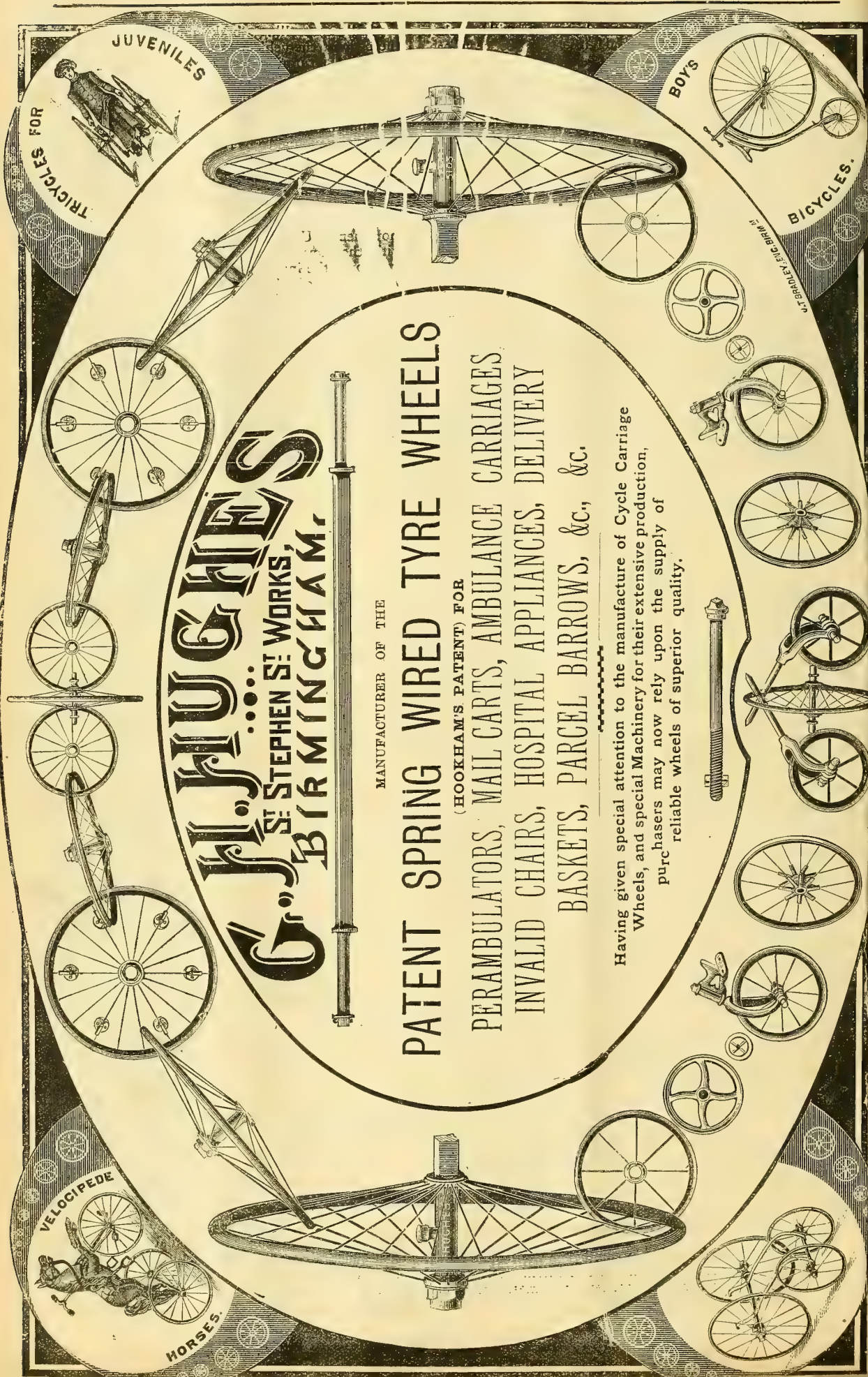


the county of Lancaster, have taken out a patent for the above.

This invention consists in employing the handle bars or supporting rods of the handles of bassinets, perambulators, and other like vehicles, as a means of auto-

The inventors declare that what they claim is:—

The automatic brake for perambulators and other like vehicles mounted and operating substantially as hereinbefore described and illustrated on the accompanying drawing.



G. J. HUGHES
ST. STEPHEN'S WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURER OF THE

PATENT SPRING WIRED TYRE WHEELS

(HOOKHAM'S PATENT) FOR

PERAMBULATORS, MAIL CARTS, AMBULANCE CARRIAGES,
INVALID CHAIRS, HOSPITAL APPLIANCES, DELIVERY
BASKETS, PARCEL BARROWS, &c., &c.

Having given special attention to the manufacture of Cycle Carriage
Wheels, and special Machinery for their extensive production,
purchasers may now rely upon the supply of
reliable wheels of superior quality.

26, SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON, S.E.

We beg to advise our customers that the business heretofore carried on by us, under the style of the
BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY,
has been amalgamated with the following Companies:—

EMPIRE WRINGING COMPANY, of Auburn, N.Y.
METROPOLITAN MFG. COMPANY, of Middlefield, Conn.

F. F. ADAMS COMPANY, of Erie, Pa.

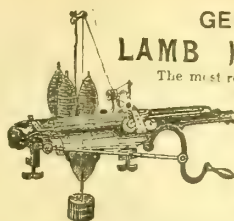
The new Company will trade under the style of
THE AMERICAN WRINGER COMPANY,
and a stock of all Goods heretofore manufactured by the above-named Companies will be kept at the London Warehouse, at the above address.

As our facilities for manufacturing and warehousing have been largely increased, we are able to offer you a greater variety as well as a larger stock of Machines to select from.

THE
AMERICAN WRINGER COMPANY,

Per T. CHRLS COLE,

MANAGER.



**GENUINE AMERICAN
LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.**

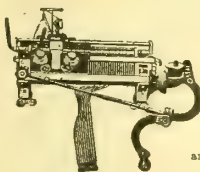
The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and
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CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special
automatic attachments.

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44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.



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SWIFT GOLD MEDAL

KNITTER

KNITS Stockings ribbed or plain
GLOVES and CLOTHING in
WOOL, SILK, or COTTON. INSTRUCTIONS FREE. Lists 2d. per post.

TRUMPET AWARD at FAIR. The only
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GROVER & WOOD,
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM
MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

CAUTION.—To ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
WHEREAS certain persons have recently used the name "SINGER" to designate sewing machines not manufactured by The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY; AND WHEREAS proceedings have been commenced in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) to restrain certain persons from using the trade name "SINGER," NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons using the aforesaid Trade Name "SINGER," either alone or in conjunction with other words, contrary to the decisions of the House of Lords in The Singer Manufacturing Company v. Wilson, and The Singer Manufacturing Company v. Loog, or otherwise wrongfully, will be held liable for so doing.

(Signed) GILBERT D. WANSBROUGH,

39, Foster Lane, London, E.C.,

Solicitor for The Singer Manufacturing Company.

The Infringement of the V.S. Patent.

WE stated several months since that the Singer Manufacturing Company had obtained an interdict against Bernard Stoewer, sewing machine manufacturer, Stettin, for infringing their V.S. patent. The following is another official document just issued in this matter:—

At Edinburgh, the twenty-third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, in the process of suspension and interdict brought before the Lords of Council and Session at the instance of the Singer Manufacturing Company, carrying on business at Kilbowie, near Glasgow, and Frederick Gilbert Bourne, William Fash Proctor, and Edwin H. Bennet, all of one hundred and forty-nine, Broadway, New York, three of the partners of the said company, suspenders, and Alexander Anderson, manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company's works at Kilbowie aforesaid, their mandatory against Bernard Stoewer, manufacturer (Grünhof) Stettin, Germany, against whom arrestments *ad fundum jurisdictionem* have been used, respondent. After sundry procedure, in the course of which the Lord Ordinary on the Bills by interlocutor, dated twenty-third January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, passed the note

of suspension and interdict, and granted interim interdict, and a joint minute for the parties number six of process was lodged, wherein the suspenders, and the respondent concurred in stating that the respondent having been unaware that he had infringed any patents, had at once stopped selling the machines complained of whenever he heard of the infringement, had voluntarily furnished a list of the thirty-five machines sold by him in Great Britain, the numbers of which are after mentioned, and had undertaken to pay the suspenders forty pounds in full of damages and royalties on the sale of the said machines sold, together with ten pounds ten shillings of expenses, and that the suspenders had agreed to accept these sums in full of all damages, royalties, and claims of every description competent to them in respect of the sale of the following machines which may have infringed the suspender's patents founded on, viz.:—Vibrating shuttle sewing machines manufactured by the respondent, having his name as manufacturer affixed thereto on the stand supporting the same, and numbered (here follow the numbers of the machines which we have previously given), and in which joint minute both parties therefore concurred in craving the Court to grant interdict in terms of the prayer of the note, and to find no expenses due to or by either party. Sitting in judgment the said lords interposed and hereby interpose authority to the joint minute for the parties number six of process, and in terms thereof interdicted and hereby interdict the said respondent during the continuance of the letters patent, numbers three thousand and seventy-nine A.D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, five thousand and sixty-two A.D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty-seven A.D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, eight thousand five hundred and twenty-two A.D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, ten thousand three hundred and ninety-five A.D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, from manufacturing, selling, disposing, or using any sewing machines made in accordance with the invention or by the machinery or apparatus described in the specifications filed relative to the said letters patent, and from either directly or indirectly making, using, putting in practice, or vending the said inventions in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Isle of Man, and from infringing in any manner of way the rights and privileges granted by the said letters patent, found and hereby find no expenses due to or by either party, and decerned and hereby decern. Extracted upon nine pages by me, Principal Extractor in the Court of Session at Edinburgh, this nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two years.

(Signed) WM. DUNCAN.

Sentenced for Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

William Saynor, sewing machine dealer, Doncaster, was indicted at the Doncaster Quarter Sessions on the 31st March, that he having filed a petition in bankruptcy, did unlawfully commit certain misdemeanours against the Debtors' Act of 1869, with regard to the state of his affairs at Doncaster, on October 17th 1891, and on other dates. The Recorder, in addressing the Grand Jury, said he had not had a case similar to the present before him for the past twenty years, and this was the only case that would come before that sitting of the Sessions. He had little doubt that the jury would find there was a *prima facie* case against the prisoner. A true bill was afterwards returned by the Grand Jury against prisoner.

Mr. Kemp, on behalf of the prosecution, stated that the defendant was adjudged bankrupt on November 4th, 1891, and he had carried on business in Doncaster for three or four years. He filed his petition in 1889, when his liabilities amounted to £197, and his creditors received no dividend, and on October 3rd last he borrowed £70 from Stephen Teale and the money was to be repaid in five days with 5s interest. The defendant knew he was insolvent at the time, and he used the £70 to pay out an execution. As the debtor was unable to repay Teale, the latter was allowed to sell a quantity of goods that had been obtained on credit, and not paid for however, the auctioneer did not stop there, and the debtor authorised him to continue the sale until the sum of £133 16s. 3d. had been realised. These goods had actually cost him £263 10s. 3d., so that the effects which should have gone to the benefit of the creditors had been slaughtered to the extent of £50, even taking them at cost price. After paying out the execution and auctioneer's charges, there was a balance of £115 18s. 7d., and that sum was paid over to Mr. Edwards, the debtor's solicitor. Teale was paid off, and instead of allowing the surplus to go to the creditors, the debtor had left it in Mr. Edwards' hands for his own protection, which was a deliberate fraud upon the creditors, moreover it had been ascertained that the defendant had disposed of property with intent to defraud. It was also contended that certain books had been mutilated, and what could be the object of this, but to prevent the trustee finding out what property there was for the creditors. The defendant had a branch at Knowle, and things were in the habit of being sent there. It was also pointed out that certain books were not delivered up together with certain sums of money. With regard to the money in the hands of Mr. Edwards, the Official Receiver had received a letter from Mr. Edwards, saying the money thus left was for work in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings and for the protection of the debtor and the estate. The letter also proceeded to say that "the debtor would not have launched himself amid the troublesome waves of the Bankruptcy Court, unless he had provided for his guidance and protection." The debtor had therefore deliberately handed over the money which should have gone to the creditors, to this solicitor, in order that he might protect himself in the bankruptcy proceedings.

After a number of witnesses had been called for the prosecution, Mr. Wilkinson addressed the jury on behalf of the debtor, saying that the debtor was not a first-rate man of business, accustomed to careful accuracy in the keeping of accounts, in fact so incompetent did he feel that he employed a book-keeper to put his books in order for him. With regard to the sale in question the debtor had not received

a penny of the proceeds. The Knowle business had been managed by a man who could not be found, but the Official Receiver had been able to recover goods which the manager had removed, solely through information received from debtor's solicitor.

The jury after a short absence, returned a verdict of guilty. The Recorder said he agreed with the verdict of the jury; however he would not inflict the maximum penalty on debtor, but he would be sent to jail for four months, with hard labour.

The Leather Trades Exhibition.

The Leather Trades Exhibition held last month at the Agricultural Hall, London, N., was generally voted a complete success. There were numerous exhibits of shoe machinery by various firms; also of boots and shoes and leather. In the former we observed that machinery for finishing occupied most of the space at disposal. Nor is this to be wondered at, as machines never strike, and finishers of late have been too prone to adopt this arbitrary manner of settling disputes with their employers. Inventors have therefore turned their attention to the production of machines which will dispense with most of the manual labour in finishing, and ingenious in the extreme are many of their appliances. We have not the space, however, to do more than notice the sewing machines.

The two principal exhibitions of sewing machinery were those of the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, and the Singer Manufacturing Company. The exhibits of the former occupied one of the largest stands in the show, and are referred to on another page. The Singer Manufacturing Company had on view quite a number of their special machines for the shoe trade, giving special prominence to their universal feed arm machine, and their cylinder arm machine. The latter is one of the largest of its class ever constructed, and met with much appreciation. The machine for military boots has an arm 21 inches long. Of course, the Singer twin-needle machine was to the fore, this working with two shuttles, and producing splendid work, either in vamping or staying. Other special machines at this stand were those for button-holes, overseaming, and zig-zag work, and, last but not least, the Singer eyelet stitching machine.

We understand that both the Wheeler & Wilson and the Singer Co's obtained sufficient orders on the spot to fully justify the heavy expense they had been put to in putting up benching and every other appliance for running either by foot or steam power.

Sewing machines for shoe work were also shown by the International Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company; Keats Brothers & Co., who had on exhibit their "Fortuna" high-speed lock-stitch sole, also fair-stitch sewing machines; the Union Boot & Shoe Machine Company, whose Campbell fair stitcher was turning out excellent work; Robinson & Co., the old-established shoe sewing machine manufacturers; and, lastly, the Denne Syndicate. The latter firm have a new chain fair-stitch machine, which is one of the simplest and cheapest ever constructed. It is the invention of our old friend T. J. Denne, of Hemel Hempstead, who, we are sorry to learn, after years of suffering, recently died, and will not, therefore enjoy the pleasure of following the career of his invention, which is of the most propitious character.

Both Messrs: Ainsworth and Messrs. Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., had tasteful exhibits of their well-known hand and machine threads.

The Too Real (Barr) Lockstitch Sewing Machine.

Our strictures on this undertaking have borne fruit in the failure of the promoter of the concern. As it was only floated (?) about six months ago, we cannot imagine that much cash was subscribed by the public, else why this misfortune? On the other hand, a man who keeps eight or ten horses at Brighton, and makes matches to drive fast ponies against time, can hardly expect, in these days of "sturm und drang," to keep going, except at a big risk. By the way, the brokers to this lockstitch affair, Messrs. May and Reaveley, don't seem very lucky in the companies to which they put their names. The English Antimony Company, Gray's Gold Mines, and the one under discussion make up rather a weak trio.—*The Daily Bourse* [We reproduce the

DO NOT FAIL TO INVESTIGATE THE STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

POINTS WORTH THINKING ABOUT

The "Standard" has the biggest bobbin of any lock-stitch machine.

Holds 100 yards of cotton.

The first stitch perfect without holding ends of thread.

The tension is released when taking out the goods.

The finest goods are not drawn or puckered.

Less noise.

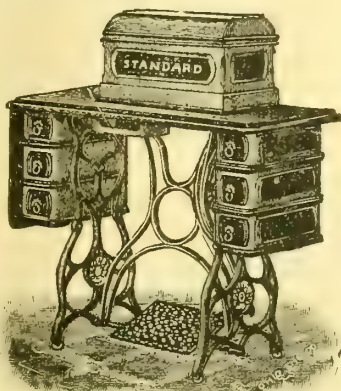
Runs 50 per cent lighter than vibrating machines.

Bent wood work of the finest finish ever made.

Shortest needle used in lockstitch machines—therefore less liable to bend and skip stitches.

Will wear twice as long as other lockstitch machines.

Every part is independent of every other part, and can be replaced at a trifling cost. Therefore you can keep a "Standard" practically new a life time.



TO

DEALERS.

ARE YOU AWARE THAT TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The inventors of the "Standard" Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine invented the first high arm machine?

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO the inventors of the "Standard" invented the first reciprocating shuttle or lever motion machine. All family shuttle machines except the "Standard" are made on that principle to-day.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO the inventors of the "Standard" invented the first drop leaf table for a sewing machine.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO the inventors of the "Standard" invented and made the only machine with adjustable and hardened bearings.

TO-DAY they manufacture the first and only successful Rotary Shuttle, the "Standard."

The above are facts.

The world's ablest veterans in sewing machine invention and manufacturing are at the head of the Standard Sewing Machine Co.

The "Standard" is 20 years ahead of anything else in sewing machines.

We are prepared to grant exclusive territory to one dealer in each of the principal towns, and will only sell our machine through our own agents. We are confident you will find the **STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE** the most **DESIRABLE** and **PROFITABLE** to handle.

THE STANDARD

THE

IS THE

STANDARD

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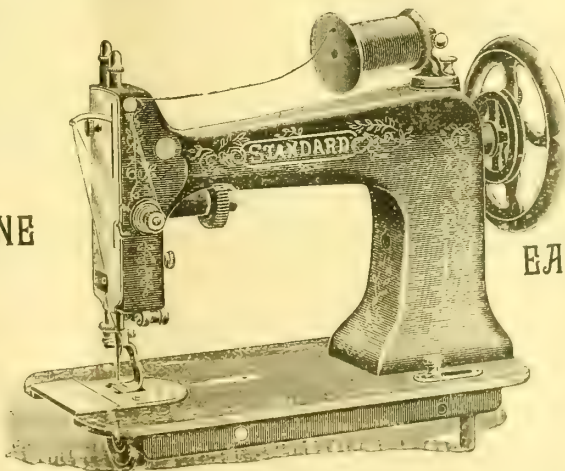
RUNNING MACHINE

EASIEST MACHINE

IN THE

TO LEARN.

MARKET.



TO THE MANUFACTURING TRADE.

The Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine commends itself to your careful consideration as the most successful sewing machine ever offered in the market. It can be run at a higher rate of speed with better results and less wear than any other machine,

AS A FAMILY MACHINE

It commands in the States the highest price of any machines in the market, and is a general favourite. Notwithstanding this fact, our terms to agents are uncommonly favourable.

DEALERS MUST APPLY FOR AGENCIES AT ONCE.

THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE COMPANY CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.),

LONDON OFFICE (PRO. TEM.): **94, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.**

above from our contemporary, in order to show the prejudice which has arisen against the Two-Reel Sewing Machine Company (Jones'), through their burying themselves in Birmingham, and not taking any steps to let the public know that they are still alive, and busily engaged in constructing their first batch of machines.—ED. S.M.G.]

Failures and Arrangements.

WILLIAM WHITWORTH & SON, cabinet makers and dealers in washing machines, Stanley Street, Sowerby Bridge.

This firm, on April 1st, filed a deed of arrangement. The debtors' estate has been assigned upon trust; trustee to re-assign, provided debtors pay to him a sum sufficient to pay 20s. in the £, by monthly payments of £15, commencing May 1, 1892. The unsecured liabilities are given at £221 12s. 3d. Estimated net assets, £450. Among the creditors are:—

Entwistle & Kenyon, Accrington	£12 0 3
Smith & Paget, Keighley	10 1 0

A. & D. COHEN, furniture and perambulator dealers, 6 Rylands Street, Warrington.

The above have filed a deed of arrangement. Unsecured liabilities, £454 15s. Estimated net assets, £950. Among the creditors are:—

Cherry Tree Machine Co., Blackburn	£13 19 0
Harrop, J., Manchester	60 0 0

E. H. & J. B. WILKS, washing machine dealer, &c., 120, South Street, Moor, Sheffield.

The above have filed a deed of arrangement, by which their estate is assigned upon trust to realise to pay all creditors whose debts have been incurred between April 20, 1891, and date thereof (April 7) in full, and balance (if any) to be divided rateably amongst any other creditors. Unsecured liabilities £1,932 5s. 4d. Estimated net assets, £2283 14s. 8d. Among the creditors are:—

Moors, Murton & Co., Keighley	£14 16 1
Smith & Paget	29 14 2

J. SAVILLE & CO, cycle agents and perambulator and washing machine dealers, Darlington, Hartlepool, Hunwick, and Middlesboro.

The above filed a private arrangement on the 13th ult. The assets are stated at £2,375, and the liabilities at £2,782, of which £850 is secured. Among the creditors are the following:—

Eclipse Machine Company, Oldham	£33 0 10
Lohmann C., Jewin Street	14 17 11
Simpson, Fawcett & Co., Leeds	14 18 10
Summerscales W. & Sons, Keighley	52 15 3
Summerscales, W. & S.	67 3 9

Jottings.

A correspondent complains of our devoting so much space to the question of the use of the word "Singer." Did he but know of the great interest in this question throughout the country he would blame us much more did we act otherwise than report all that transpires in this matter. He further thinks that what we have already printed may discourage dealers in their business, especially the "caution" reported in our last issue. Our reply is a very simple one. We are not now permitted to make any comments on the principles involved in the use of the word "Singer," as actions are pending, but as danger exists in the misuse of the name, we feel that it is our duty to place before the trade all the materials of a public nature which will enable dealers to form an opinion for themselves and act accordingly. In this spirit we have acted in the past, and shall continue so to act, as we are assured that it is in the best interests of all the parties concerned.

Mr. Henderson has left the service of Messrs. Egdeell & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and started business in the same town, in Newgate Street, as a cycle manufacturer.

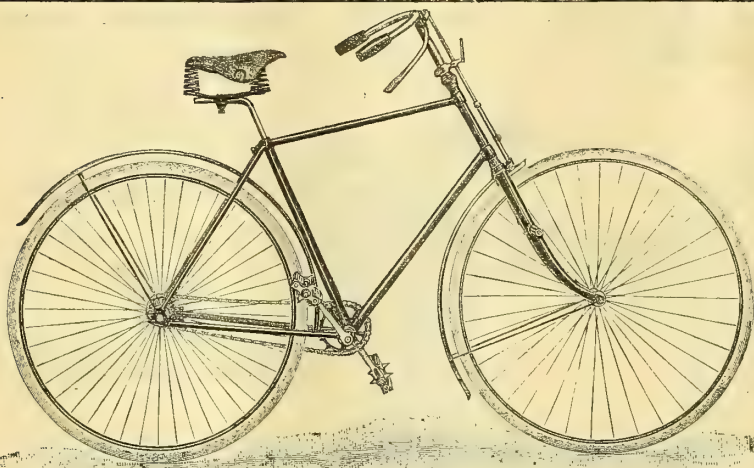
Mr. Cox, of the Bishop's Cluster Company, informs us that in a recent journey in the North he found business practically at a standstill north of Leeds, owing to labour troubles.

Mr. Mark Coleman, late sewing machine dealer and perambulator manufacturer, of Pentonville, N., is now travelling in the interests of the Bishop's Cluster Company for sewing machines, &c.; also for Chas. Coleman & Co. for bassinets and invalid carriages.

The Bishop's Cluster Company, of 147, Aldersgate Street, E.C., have taken additional premises, which will enable them to keep a well-stocked showroom of all their manufactures.

The annual meeting of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's managers and experts was held in London on the 7th ult. Its object was the discussion of the past year's business and the ventilation of new ideas for the future. As 1891 was one of the best years on record, the meeting was of an extremely pleasant character.

Mr. J. M. Caie, who left London a few months since to travel on behalf of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, is now on his way to Australia and New Zealand. He has already visited Bombay, Zanzibar, Durban, Natal, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. He has met with the greatest success in encouraging the old agents of his company and appointing new agents where not formerly represented.



The OXONIAN, No. 7.

List Price **£12.**

With Cushion Tyres and Ball Head.

GUARANTEED for 12 MONTHS.

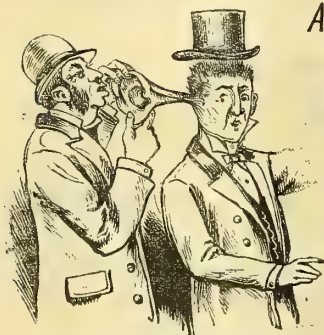
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WASHERS, WRINGERS, AND MANGLES,
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Works: CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.

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STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

STAR WORKS,

GOODINGE ROAD, Cattle Market, LONDON, N.

The **STAR WORKS** are within FIVE MINUTES of the following:—CAMDEN ROAD (M.R.), HOLLOWAY (Caledonian Road Entrance, G.N.R.), MAIDEN LANE (N.L.R.), CALEDONIAN ROAD TRAMCAR, from King's Cross to North Road, CAMDEN ROAD TRAMCAR, from Euston Road to Brecknock.

Both the *Vegetarian Messenger* and the *Hygienic Review* have recently given interesting details of the lives of Mr. and Mrs. William Harrison. The former is well known to our readers as trading as the Harrison Knitting Machine Company, of Manchester and London. We learn that he was born at Downham in 1836, and very early in life identified himself with temperance and cognate subjects. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are enthusiastic vegetarians.

President Bourne, of the Singer Company, accompanied by his private secretary, reached London the middle of last month, and has now gone on a Continental tour.

During the past month the sales of perambulators as a whole were satisfactory. The mail cart trade was also good, and several makers were quite cleared out of stock, among them being Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, and Messrs. Lloyd & Co.

A perambulator maker who has just returned from a visit to France, says that English designs are the only ones that sell the present year. The French people now refuse French designs. This is satisfactory enough, and should mean an increased trade for our makers, but the duty is fearfully high. The carriage and duty on a single bassinette to Paris is actually 14s. It has been this fact that has caused Mons. M. Heberlinck to start a perambulator and perambulator wheel factory at Lille, where he is turning out both carriages and carts at such prices as place the British manufacturer at a great disadvantage.

The sewing machine trade in Germany is much exercised over the rumour that their Government intends to introduce a Bill to prohibit payment by instalments. "Grandmotherly" legislation indeed!

Mr. C. R. Farmer, dealer in washing machines, &c., has removed from 24, Lord Street, to larger premises in Silver Street, Gainsborough.

Mr. John Harrop, in sending us a copy of his new pram, and car catalogue, which is one of the best of the year, says that never in the existence of his business was he so busy as at the present time.

The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company have now on show at their London address, 24, Aldersgate Street, E.C., their new underfeed machine, which they call the "Advance." It has a high arm, runs extremely lightly, and is uncommonly noiseless.

Mr. William Rushby, of Louth, writes in reference to our note last month concerning his trade. He says that we omitted to mention that he had sold 100 sewing machines made by W. Sellers & Sons, and states that "a more honest and upright firm it is not his privilege to buy of."

One of the largest shipments of sewing machines in a single steamer was made last month in the *Jason*, from Glasgow for Lisbon, Cadiz, and Seville. There were the steel and iron parts for 3,894 machines, valued at £12 496.

Mr. Frank Schofield, for many years with Bradbury & Co., as manager at Manchester, is travelling for the W. & W. Co.

Messrs. Simmons & Co., of Tanner Street, London, S.E., are well known as ranking among the most ingenious of perambulator manufacturers. Their designs, however, have been so pirated of late that they now either patent or register same. Mr. H. Heinrichs has just expressed to Messrs. Simmons his regret at having infringed their popular "Oriental" cart design, and has undertaken not to offend again. The special feature of this cart is the radiation of the cane in the form of the figure 8 from the centre.

Board Schools & Sewing Machines.

At a meeting of Langholm School Board, on the 3rd April, it was stated that a well-known sewing machine company was about to present the Board with a sewing machine, the reason for making the gift apparently being that the machines at present in the school, the use of which is being taught to the pupils, are those of another company, and that consequently the coming generation will be greatly prejudiced in favour of the machines they have seen in school to the detriment of those of rival companies. Several members of the Board humouredly expressed their willingness to receive presents of sewing machines from other companies.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

5119. A. J. Boulton. A communication from H. R. Tracy and J. E. Tracy, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
5153. R. T. Webb, Newtownards, County Down, Ireland, for an improvement in the process of hemstitching linen, cotton, union, or other fabrics.
5200. P. Burt. For improvement in children's mail or perambulator carts.
5272. M. Oldroyd, for improvements connected with sewing machines for sewing together the lists or selvages of woven fabrics and for other purposes.

5451. H. Beech, for improvements in sewing machines, specially used for stitching hat and cap leathers, or linings, or other similar work, but may be used for a variety of purposes.

5453. R. Wallwork, Union Bridge Iron Works, Manchester, for improvements in circular knitting machines, power appliances, and automatic stopping arrangements for same.

5456. J. Finan, for improvements in or appertaining to perambulators, bassinettes, hand-carts, velocipedes, and the like.

5568. C. F. Owen, for improvements in children's carriages.

5661. W. Kingdon and S. Hern, for an improved needle threader applicable to sewing machines.

5676. H. S. Evans, for an improvement in the construction of children's mail carts.

5702. F. Zapata, for improvements in knitting machines.

5716. R. Ripley, for improvements in perambulators, bassinettes or other vehicles.

5913. C. Penney, 24, Church Street, Heaton Norris, Stockport, for folding hand-cart.

6144. C. W. Smart, for improvements in swinging sewing machine treadles.

6217. W. H. Reves and J. Marriott, Goldsmith Street Works, Nottingham, for improvements in circular knitting machines and in fabrics and garments made thereon.

6223. W. Wilson, for improvements in and relating to bassinette and other perambulators.

6245. G. Littlewood, for improvements in or additions to hubs and axles of perambulator, bassinette, bath chair, and like wheels.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

PRICE 8D. EACH.

1775. *Sewing Machines*. M. Wigzell, of West Brighton.—Dated Jan. 31st, 1891.

Consists in a spring motor for driving sewing machines. In some cases motion is imparted by a weight at the end of a rope working over a wheel.

7668. *Knitting Machines*. J. A. Claringburn, Liverpool Street, Nottingham.—Dated April 24th, 1891.

Relates to machines of the straight bar type, the object being to make fabrics, such as ladies' vests, with widenings on the two outside or two inside selvages of one or more pieces of work, as in making the gores in ladies' vests. By this method vests can be made, and at the gores the four selvages forming the splits can be widened and narrowed, so that afterwards they only require seaming to form a full bodomed gore.

7835. *Thread Feed for Double-Stitch Sewing Machines*. S. Nothmann, of 20, Neue Hochstrasse, Berlin.—Dated May 6th, 1891.

In double lockstitch sewing machines, while the machine is descending from its highest position through the first part of its stroke—that is to say, until the point of the needle has at least commenced to pierce the fabric to be sewn—the upper thread should be kept taut, to prevent a loop of thread being formed and brought under the needle, which would prevent the proper formation of the stitch.

While effecting the general purpose of the thread-feed lever, the improved thread-feed, which is the object of this invention, has the further advantage over other such feeds that by its action the thread is drawn up more quickly from around the end of the shuttle, and, consequently, the formation of the stitch is accelerated.

8035. *Sewing Machines*. M. C. Denné, of Eastbourne, and T. J. Denne, of Memel Hempstead.—Dated May 11th, 1891.

Relates to certain improvements in sewing machines, in which a barbed needle, an awl, and a looper are employed.

16971. *Sewing Machines*. W. P. Thompson, a communication from the Merrick Sewing Machine Company, of 100, Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.—Dated October 6th, 1891.

Relates to devices for guiding welts in sewing machines.

17996. *Sewing Machine attachments*. N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A.—Dated October 20th, 1891.

The object of this invention is to improve and simplify the construction of that class of sewing machine attachment employed to fell, and also to hem, material, by which means the width of the fell and of the hem may be varied, and the material be kept under control all the time, so as to positively ensure uniform felling and hemming.

652. *Sewing Machines*. E. L. Brade, of 20, Gerbelstrasse, Hanover.—Dated January 13th, 1892.

Consists of an addition to sewing machines.

When working with a sewing machine it is frequently necessary to prepare the work by hand, for instance by hemming the stuff temporarily. As yet there are no machines provided with suitable means for holding the work which it is necessary to prepare by hand, and the usual method of fastening the work to the dress of the seamstress is disadvantageous and tiresome. The invention consists in the employment in connection with a sewing machine of a cushion for holding the work, and provided with means for carrying and fixing it in position or removing it therefrom.

1568. *Buttonhole attachments for sewing machines*. W. Walleck, of Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.—Dated January 26th, 1892.

This invention consists of a buttonhole attachment for sewing machines in which it is possible to accurately regulate the length of the buttonhole and the closeness of the stitches along each side thereof, to vary the distance between the rows of stitches without regard to the length of stitch, and to hold the cloth by means of a simple clamp operated without the use of springs.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 8TH, 1892.

470281. J. Bolton, Chicago Ill., sewing machine.

470282. J. Bolton, Chicago Ill., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

470283. J. Bolton, Chicago Ill., shuttle for sewing machines.

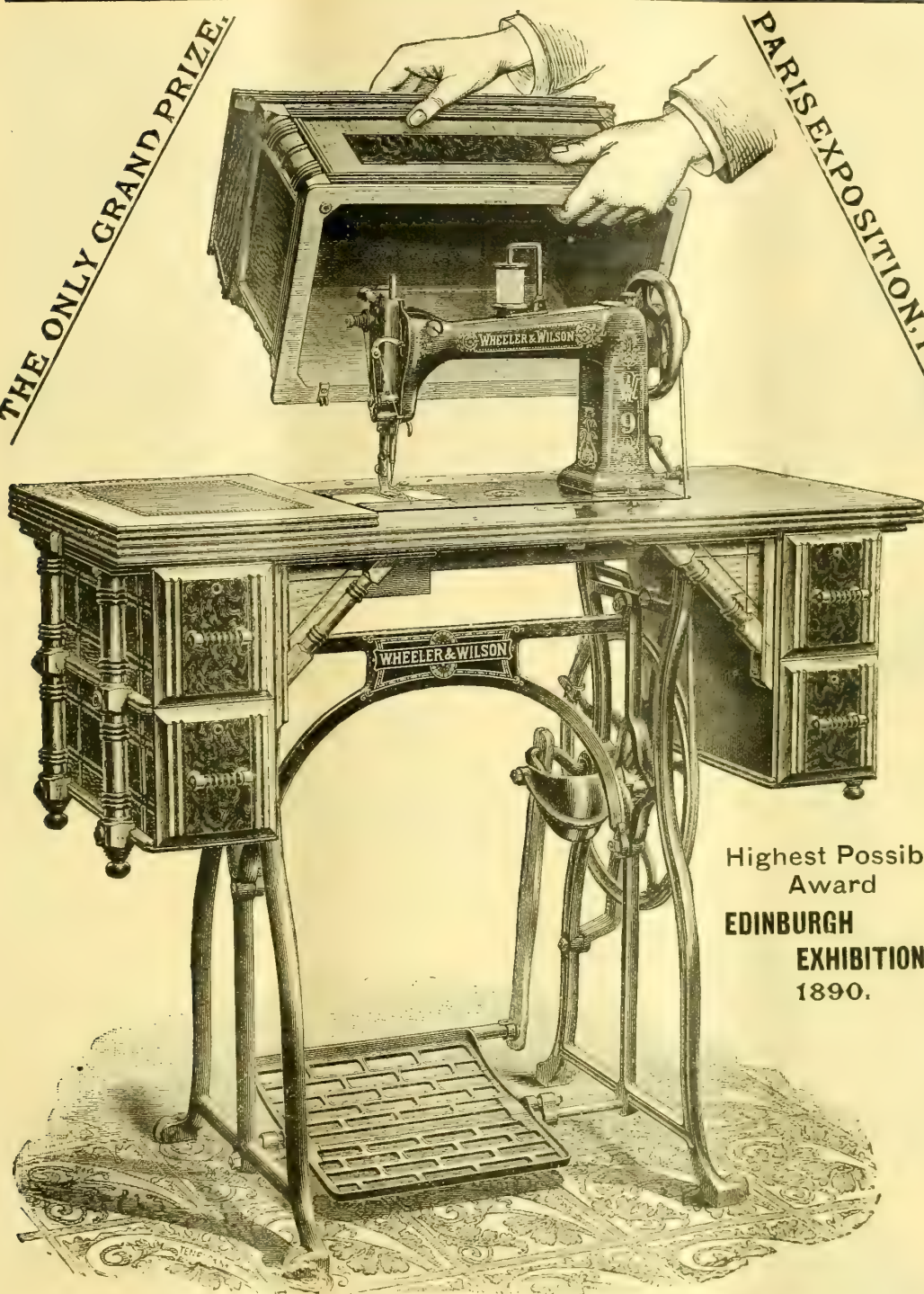
ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 15TH, 1892.

470757. T. R. Houseman, Philadelphia Pa., circular knitting machine.

470796. H. R. Tracy, New Brighton, N.Y., loop taker and actual mechanism therefor.

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PARIS EXPOSITION 1889



Highest Possible
Award
**EDINBURGH
EXHIBITION,
1890.**

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high-class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

Chief Offices :—

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470891. J. H. Griffin, Brockton, Mass., sewing machine.
 470843. C. W. Smart, Carbondale, Ill., swinging and sewing machine treadle.
 470909. F. A. Calley, Franklin, N.Y., knitting machine
 470959. H. R. Tray, New York N.Y., sewing machine table.
 471017. W. Y. Ober, Lynn, Mass., sewing machine
 471035. H. R. Tracy, New Brighton, N.Y., loop taker for sewing machines.
 471036. H. R. Tracy, New Brighton, N.Y., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.
 471037. H. R. Tracy, New Brighton, N.Y., shuttle actuating mechanism for sewing machines.
 471054. N. Howe & A. L. Bush, Worcester, Mass., thread unwinding device for sewing machines.
 ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 22ND, 1892.
 471220. E. A. Hirner, Allentown, Pa., circular knitting machines.
 471350. J. Cooper, Canton, Mass., warp knitting machine for knitting elastic fabrics.

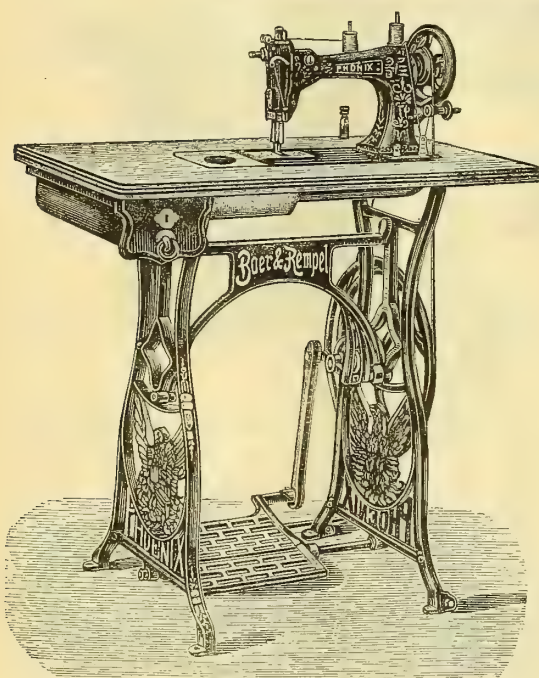
471366. S. Whittier, Leominster, Mass., spool holder for sewing machines.
 471415. J. Bradley, North Chelmsford, circular knitting machines for knitting striped fabrics.
 471416. J. Bradley, North Chelmsford, circular knitting machine for knitting checkered fabrics.
 471462. M. L. Birdsong, Arcola, Miss., sewing machine operating attachment.
 471494. W. Y. Ober, Lynn, Mass., sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 29TH, 1892.

471566. S. L. Otis, Amsterdam, N.Y., feeding mechanism for knitting machines.
 471696. A. Heidler, Siegmars, Germany, straight knitting machine.
 471793. J. Irish, Bridgeport, Conn., fabric holding frame for embroidering machines.
 471857. E. J. Hall, Stillwater, Minn., sewing machine needle.
 471972. E. J. Hall, Stillwater, Minn., sewing machine needle.

BAER & REMPEL'S Phoenix Sewing Machines

(WHEELER & WILSON'S PRINCIPLE).



The mechanism of the Phoenix Machine is based upon rotary motion. It is the best constructed sewing machine in the world.

The fastest running, the lightest, and the most noiseless sewing machine in existence.

MORE THAN 100,000 IN USE.

The Phoenix Machines are manufactured in three sizes:

La F Family machine, size under the arm 5 by 8 inch.
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 La E Manufacturing machine, ditto. 6½ by 12½ inch.

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For home & Export*

*send for our
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New designs,
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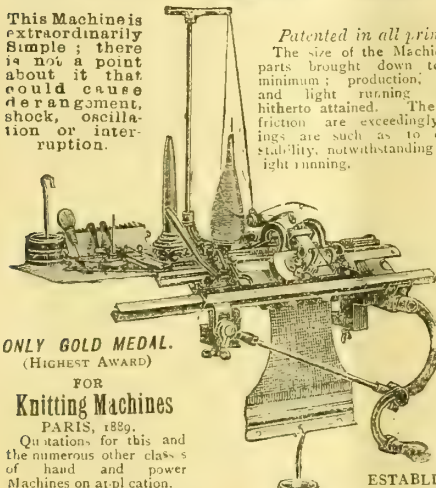
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Simple; there
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complete, per day; must be well finished and reliable. "Tenders,"
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NEEDLES, Singer Family and Medium; 2s. 2d. per
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Howe, 3s. 6d. per gross; Wilcox and Gibbs, 6s.; Wellington, 3s. 6d.
—S. Cox & Co., Eagle Works, Alcester.

FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS &c.—
BUSINESS for SALE in one of the best districts in Wales.
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WANTED, thoroughly experienced Sewing Machine
MECHANIC for Depot in Midlands; up in Button Hole and
other Special Machines; references to character and ability required.
Address, stating salary and experience,—"X. P.," *Gazette Office.*

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plete plant for sale to manufacture above, or will sell the
machine separate.—Full particulars, Address: "Plant," *Sewing
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sinettes, furniture, domestic machinery, books, etc., etc. Fifteen
years' good experience; present connection extensive and financially
sound; unexceptional references and guarantees.—Apply: Valentine
Green, Franklin Terrace, Chichester.

WE have VACANCIES for MEN with good records,
and recognised ability as Depot Managers, Superintendents,
&c.—Apply to D.J. Falconer, the Singer Manufacturing Co., 18 and 19
High Street, Bristol.

TO THE TRADE.

AMERICAN DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES

May now be obtained direct from the Importers and Wholesale
Agents,

SWEPSON & RICHARDS

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Needles, Parts, and Fittings for these Machines, and for the
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PRICE LISTS & TERMS ON APPLICATION.

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Sewing Machines, or Job Lot New Machines, Cheap. State
quantity and prices.—"S. M.," *Sewing Machine Gazette.*

GAS ENGINE.—Crossley's 2 h.p. Nominal; complete.
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BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!!—For Sewing
Machines (round). Best Straight-grained Leather. Assorted
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CYCLES.—Best terms to Agents; also all kinds
of fittings, tyres, wheels, frames. Lists free. Cheapest and best
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BASSINETTE HOOD MAKERS.—Any kinds re-
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—Edwards, 13, Formosa Street, Maida Vale, W.

AGENTS.—WANTED, District Agents to SELL the
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CYCLES, Fittings, and Accessories; illustrated list and window
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kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street,
Hull.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils
are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled
bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address, The
"Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

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Wholesale. Successful salesman. Guaranteed to any amount.—
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The Story of the Sewing Machine

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

(Continued).

CHAPTER VII.—TINKERING AT PATENTS.

It would be impossible to appreciate with anything like accuracy the story of the successive developments of invention in relation to sewing machines without at least some study of the Patent Law in its application to each successive stage. The sewing machine story is, in fact, incapable of dissociation therefrom. It bristles with patents, and for long years these early patents were the subjects of tedious, wearying, and vexatious litigation.

Three serious defects characterised the law referred to in the last chapter as "The Patent Law Amendment Act of 1852."

First, it provided for no proper examination of the patent in any of its stages, from provisional to final specification; secondly, by the absence of provision for license, or rather, I should say, for compulsory license; and thirdly by the high rate of fees exacted.

So far then from giving satisfaction to inventors, the law became an object of agitation for amendment or repeal. Nay, some distinguished men advocated the entire abolition of all patents, and contended that inventors should be satisfied with the remuneration afforded by their own working of the inventions and the personal honour obtained and attaching to the first inventor.

Sir William Armstrong, of the Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Sir Daniel Gooch, late chairman of the Great Western Railway, were prominent in their advocacy of this view, and pressed it as far as they could upon the Government of the day. In the recently published diary of the latter he places on record those views, as follows:—

I look upon the Patent Law as a great curse to this country. It cannot be worked with perfect honesty. Patents are taken out for all kinds of absurd things, and by people with little or no practical knowledge of the work they undertake, and the really practical man in carrying out his work is met at all points by the claims of some patentee. I have in my practice constantly found the disadvantage of the law: not that I object to reward a man for a real invention; but the real inventors are rare, while the patents are counted by thousands. The absence of a Patent Law would not retard invention. The human mind will scheme and study for the pleasure of the work, and the honour of being originator of a real improvement would be a sufficient stimulus. I have no doubt the day is not far distant when some important modification of the Patent Law will be made. The existing law is a great improvement on the old one, when a man was not obliged to disclose his invention at the time of securing his patent. It was a common practice for a man to patent a general title, and then wait his six months to see what ideas of other people could be picked up to put in his description.

This he writes in 1840, but things were slightly changed by the Act of 1852, in which the applicant had clearly to indicate the nature of his invention. But that law provided no means for the prevention, detection, or punishment of fraud. It did worse, it gave great facilities for it, and this extraordinary result followed, that three patentees, genuine patentees, the inventors of the Wheeler & Wilson, the Grover & Baker, and the Singer machines respectively, found themselves unable to make any use of the patents they obtained owing to their anticipation by what may be termed not improperly the fraudulent patent of Edward Joseph Hughes of the 10th of August, just two months before—so that instead of getting patents for fourteen years, they only had their personal use for a period of two months succeeding the expiration of the Hughes patent.

It will be seen from the paragraph quoted from Sir Daniel Gooch that the wrong from which he suffered was the absence of the compulsory license feature. The announcement of a patent, instead of being what I have ever contended it should be, the promulgation of a discovery of which any responsible man could avail himself on reasonable terms, was really a warning like "hands off," "touch not, taste not, handle not" this sacred treasure.

Here is an illustration of the practical disadvantages, even to the public, which were produced by this state of things.

Mr. Ramsbottom, of Crewe, the locomotive superintendent of the London & North Western Railway, was

the inventor of a system for licking up, to use the phrase, the feed water of the engine from long shallow troughs laid in the middle of the line. The use of these avoided the necessity for stopping after short journeys to refresh the thirsty locomotive. It is obvious that the exclusive use of this invention gave great advantages to the London & North Western Railway over its competing rivals, and this prevented the latter giving the benefit of long runs to the public during the currency of that patent.

This illustration will show that Sir Daniel Gooch was not altogether disinterested in his objection to patents, but it likewise shows that the proper remedy lay not in the abolition of patents, but the control of the exclusive rights by a system of compulsory licenses, any aggrieved person obtaining redress by an appeal to the Board of Trade. Obvious as this was to thoughtful minds, the Patent Law of 1852 remained unamended for 31 years, notwithstanding repeated and earnest appeals for its reform, in which the Chambers of Commerce of the country, the Society of Arts, and the Inventors' Institute took prominent part.

The Act of 1883, for which we are indebted to Mr. Gladstone's Government and Mr. Chamberlain (as President of the Board of Trade) aimed at the correction of most of these errors. It provided for a preliminary examination of the provisional specification by experts specially appointed, and for an equally close examination of the final. It made provision for the revocation of a patent obtained in fraud, and for the granting of a fresh one bearing the same date to the proved original inventor. It made the issue of licenses an essential condition of the grant: it made the conditions with regard to the payment of fees of a far less onerous character—the payment of £1 instead of £5 on the provisional, and £3 instead of £20 on the final, was a real boon to the poor inventor. And this carries on the patent for four years. But the subsequent payments of £10 per annum extending to the seventh year inclusive, of £15 for each of the two following years, and of £20 for each of the four final years, show a tinkering with the question of fees that leaves us far behind foreign nations. There is, however, a provision for the Board of Trade in conjunction with the Treasury reducing these fees at a later period, and this is the power which has been exercised by Mr. Goschen in his late budget. In this the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to continue the system of accumulating fees, but reducing the total of such fees to £99.

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Telephone No. 2,773.

Branch Office—No. 162, PICCADILLY, W. Chief Office—

125, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

In the old law the total was £175. In the 1852 Act it remained the same, but in the last Act of 1883 it was reduced to £154. The further proposed reduction to £99 may be commended to those who are thankful for small mercies.

But if the American Government can grant its patents of 17 years for a total payment of £7, if the French Government can grant its patents for an annual payment of £4, and the Belgian Government for an annual payment of £2, it may reasonably be asked why cannot the English Government treat its inventors on a similarly liberal basis. Our great fault has always been

"That which was ever the fault of the Dutch,
Namely, giving too little and asking too much."

What we want, and what we ought to demand, is an end to this continuous tinkering in fees: a uniform payment of £2 per annum, this payment being made on the presentation of the patent for the purpose at any post office in the land.

When this is done, and only when this is done, will the English patentee be placed on a satisfactory footing and the advance of invention be stimulated by a fair treatment of the inventor.

Now to our story.

(To be continued.)

Hints on Repairing and Adjusting Sewing Machines.

(Continued from our May number.)

RENOVATING MACHINE TABLES AND STANDS.

From the New York "Sewing Machine News."

Put a little of the bronze on a piece of glass and add a little of the varnish to it, thinning it with turpentine. Use this for the stripe. Lay the brush all its length, up to the quill, on to the leg, holding it by the quill with the forefinger and thumb, and guide it, by resting the other fingers, on to the edge of the leg, and drag it from top to bottom, or in any other way that may be found best. After the stripe has hardened a little, and is approaching to dryness, which will be in ten minutes or less, with a piece of cotton wool, as before explained, slightly rub some of the dry bronze on to the stripe. That which will be put on where it is not wanted, can be dusted off when the stripe is dry.

If the drawers are somewhat soiled inside, they may be made to look clean and neat by staining them with burnt sienna. To do this, rub a little of the sienna smooth on glass, as before explained, and add this to a mixture of oil and turpentine and varnish; and use the extra flat tin-bound brush for laying it on.

If the drawers are oily and much soiled, and cannot be made to look clean in this way, they may be painted to represent the wood. To do this, give them a coat of shellac first; then rub up a little of the raw sienna and white lead, on glass, and add as much of the sienna as will make the lead a cream colour. Paint the drawers with this, using the flat tin brush; afterwards, wash the brush clean with turpentine or with soap and water, as it will be required to put on a thin coating or "scumble" of the raw sienna on the coating of lead when it is dry. This will give the drawers the plain wood-like appearance.

In varnishing the panels of the covers, use the full strength of the varnish, and lay a full coat on, so that it may float together, keeping the cover in such a position that the varnish will not run. In a short time the varnish will "set," when the panels on either side may be done in the same way. In doing this, see that the brush and varnish are particularly clean, as the faintest speck of dust is sure to show on the panels.

New wood-work in coming from the makers will occasionally get scratched and in dented, not perhaps so much from defective packing as from rough usage in transit. The tops of the covers especially suffer most from this source.

The plan generally resorted to, to cover these defects, is to fill up the indentations with wax or putty and then touch the parts with colour to match the wood. But it is almost an impossibility to do this in such a manner that it will not be seen. The best plan, if the dents be not very deep, is to fill them up with varnish. Proceed, in the first place, with a piece of emery-cloth around a piece

of wood, and, with the aid of water, rub the surrounding varnish down as much as possible, without going to the bare wood. This will lessen the indentation. Then give the work a full coat of shellac, and the same of varnish. When dry, rub the varnish down as before and finish in the usual way.

In buying the varnish, buy the best, as there are generally two kinds kept. It can be thinned with turpentine, as desired. The best is required for the panels of the covers and for the face of the drawers. The varnish recommended, although good for the purpose, will not do for outside work, as a damp day will turn it to a blueish hue, which can, however, be rubbed off.

It is necessary that the can in which the shellac is held should be kept in a dry place, as, if the shellac is exposed to a damp atmosphere, when it is laid on it may turn white. In like manner, the surface on which it is laid should be thoroughly dry. If at any time it should turn white, it need not cause much uneasiness, for if a coat of varnish be put on the top of it, the white colour will gradually fade away.

Beeswax is a good thing to fill holes and cracks, but it is always needful to cover the wax with shellac, as the varnish will not dry when laid on the wax.

Although the varnish dries very quickly and the air-drying japan still more so, neither will stand much handling until two days intervene from the time either is put on.

The large round brush, after being used for washing the stands, should be "whisked out." That is, the handle should be made to whirl between the palms of the hands until the water is thrown out. The hairs should then be smoothed, and put in proper shape. Some care also should be taken to keep all the brushes in good shape. The advantage of so doing will be found in using them. Either of them can be washed out with soap and water.

In the South.

Northern people, with their strikes and bad trade, have been looking down South lately, and I can imagine them saying that they must be lucky dogs who live down there just now.

But "all is not gold that glitters," and the South has felt the depression far more than has ever been conceded; dealer after dealer will tell their tale of woe, and have proved that their output has been much lower, and found money tighter than it has been for the last two years.

Old Father Sun has, however, made business brisk in the baby-carriage trade, which in some measure is compensating for the drop in other goods; in fact, I know that so far the season is one of the best on record, and, if the fine weather continues, will put many a small dealer on his legs again.

Brighton is certainly looking up in the domestic machinery trade. I note that Mr. Benford, of Castle Square, has opened magnificent premises in Western Road, and has added furniture and bedding to his already extensive stock. I also see that Mr. W. Mace has opened new premises in George Street, Hove. The stock certainly looks well, and, if I mistake not, he has principally Messrs. Murdoch's goods.

Mr. Grant, of James Street, has evidently caught on, although he has a rival opposite who does as good a business as ever. By the way, is it true that Singer's are seeking new premises in this town? Now that their competitors are coming to the front they will have to put their right foot foremost, although I believe their energetic manager, Mr. Long, is quite equal to the occasion. Where are Wheeler and Wilson, and Bradbury, in Brighton?

It has been suggested that the Hire Traders' Protection Association should open a black list for the names of managers, agents, and collectors who have been known to embezzle or leave their employers in an improper manner.

The Americans know how to advertise, but I think a gentleman in Gravesend could give them a tip. I gather this from one of his handbills that came accidentally into my possession. I refrain from advising the readers of this *Gazette* to steal the idea, as that is a matter which is always best left to one's own discretion. However, to briefly summarise his points.

He states that his pianos have gained 20 gold medals, that 60 guinea instruments are reduced to 44 guineas, and all others in proportion, that he tunes free, that his terms are only 10s. per month, that all his organs are tuned by electricity, that 1,000 are sold every month, and that he warrants them for five years.

Mr. Inwood, of Harmer Street, Gravesend, I am informed, is turning out a splendid home-made bicycle.

Mr. J. A. S. Plummer, Queen Street, Gravesend, is still energetically managing the Gravesend Piano and Organ Company.

I could not help noticing the smart appearance of the Singer Company's shop in this town (Gravesend).

I shall be looking forward to renewing my acquaintance with you next month, and every succeeding month, so long as the worthy editor in chief allows me to sign myself

SOUTHERNER.

A New Sewing Machine Company.

VICTORY THREE-STITCH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered by L. & S. Pilditch, 57, New Broad Street, E.C., with a capital of £100,000 in £1 shares. Object, to carry into effect an agreement made October 22, between E. Kohler, F. G. Bate, and F. K. Rempon of the one part, and J. W. Gaze of the other part, for the acquisition of certain patents, patent rights, &c., relating to improvements in Sewing Machines; to acquire the goodwill of the business of the Combination Lock and Chain Stitch Sewing Machine and Attachment Syndicate, Limited, and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in sewing machines in all its branches. The first subscribers are:—

	Shares.
L. E. Blackwell, 55, Cheapside, E.C....	1
F. G. Bate, 307, High Holborn ...	1
E. Kilby, 21, College Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.	1
J. W. Fricker, 14, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon	1
H. Fleet, 4, Hayworth Road, Clapton ...	1
C. W. Kirk, 128, Brecknock Road, N. ...	1
W. Allin, Florence Villa, Overhill Road, Lordship Lane, S.E.	1

There shall not be less than two nor more than five directors. The first are L. E. Blackwell, F. G. Bate, and Col. B. H. Martindale, C.B. Qualification, £100. Remuneration, £50 each per annum. Managing director's remuneration to be determined by the company in general meeting.

The Blackpool Exhibition.

DURING the past month there has been held at the Winter Gardens, Blackpool, an art and industrial exhibition.

We extract the following report from the "Official Catalogue and Guide":—

Mr. J. Kemp, of Cookson Street, Blackpool, and Adelaide Street, Fleetwood, again exhibits that marvellous piece of mechanism—for such we consider it to be—viz., a "Vertical Feed" sewing machine. In all branches of industrial life vast strides have been made in the development and perfection of the varied mechanical appliances required for specific purposes, until at times the unsophisticated spectator is lost in amazement, as it were, and is tempted to speculate as to where man's inventive ingenuity will cease. We have a case in point in the startling resources of this very machine before us, which seems to be capable of doing almost anything and everything in the stitching line. The machine is shown by a courteous attendant, and in her accomplished hands there seems to be no limit to its capacity for usefulness. All sorts of stitching, gathering, and other such work—and if we particularise too closely the probability is we shall get mixed!—are got through with marvellous rapidity and apparently without the slightest effort, until it seems to us—although we do not understand anything about it, we suppose!—that we could easily and speedily do all the family stitching on a vertical-feed sewing machine, and so avoid a very serious leakage in the domestic economy which we have now to deplore. We make no insinuations as to the way in which our housewives manage their affairs, none whatever, only we think—and we submit the suggestion with all possible deference and humility—that if we stood in their shoes we should most likely purchase a vertical-feed sewing machine. At all events, all ladies will do well to inspect Mr. Kemp's stall, where full details of this really wonderful machine may be had.

At Stall 4 we have the Singer sewing machine at work. This make has a very large following, and is exceedingly popular. It has many good qualities, and has more than withstood the test of many years of keen competition.

Tyrants of the Pavement.*

THE tyrants of the road have had a pretty good innings lately before the public, with the result that most persons who use the road have been shown to be occasionally tyrants, in a large or small way. The well-known moral disintegration caused by any contact whatever with horseflesh accounts for a large part of this tyranny; while the law of induced current explains whatever cussedness may be known by the cyclist. You cannot have a stream of demoralisation running along a whole road, through horse-drawn vehicles, without a similar current being induced in other vehicles within its sphere of action. It is not inopportune, therefore, to give a little consideration to the tyrants of the pavement, if it is only for the pleasure of counting them over once

more, to see if they are all there, fresh and smiling, and as obstructive as they have always been.

The "pram" is, of course, the best known of these tyrants. Many a revolt has been raised against its iron rule; many a forlorn hope, in newspaper column, and even in police court, has made onslaught upon it; but happily in vain. Happily, because the despotism of the pram is entirely benevolent, and makes more for righteousness than almost any other, except that of your children's grandmother on the mother's side. It forms a standing appeal to the highest sympathies of which man is capable, one which he who runs must at all events knock against, if he cannot read. It is the vehicle by which the sweet sphere of childhood and innocence is brought down into sordid everyday life; brought, too, in a manner which commands attention. You may pass over a child in arms, but you cannot ignore one in a pram, which tilts against you and bends you nearly double, so that you are placed in a position in which you can kiss the little dear if so disposed. The pram is an invention of the angels. Lest we should get too much absorbed in the low pursuit of money-getting, or the mere pleasures of the senses, the two pursuits which take most of us out into the streets, the pram is there, with its precious contents, continually before us, round us, over our feet, against our shins or the small of our backs, as an admonition of higher things. The most hardened business man, going hither and thither seeking whom he may devour, feels a dove-like softness pervade him when he is brought to a full stop by a pram; as he gazes upon the cherub within betakes off his hat and wipes it away a dewdrop of regenerating emotion. Even the stiff and starched "got up" Piccadilly lounge, whom nothing else on earth can move, is moved by the pram. The pram, too, is a standing protest in every fairway against the feverish haste which is the besetting sin of the age. It is the "wait a bit" thorn of the London jungle, which bids you tarry a little, that you may make an end the sooner. The end intended is not of yourself, though sometimes it makes you feel that way.

Another tyrant of the pavement is the strikingly handsome lady. She may be walking alone, and thus be touchingly unprotected, or she may be walking with a foil, but in either case she interferes far too much with the smoothness of the traffic. She does not, of course, jostle anyone, or walk on the wrong side of the pavement. Her interrupting influence is æsthetic. The orderly ranks of the stream of people whom she meets on her left hand side are thrown into utter disarray by her approach. The eyes of the ladies in those ranks are at once turned upon her with a full intensity of rapid critical acumen which would do credit to a hospital doctor polishing off out-patients at twelve per minute. They do not stop, of course; they only swerve a little out of the fair one's path, as who should say, "Oh! by all means let her have the chance she wants of showing herself off." It is among the male gazers that the serious entanglement is caused. If they are themselves accompanying ladies, they merely turn their necks round after the phenomenon, put their foot on their companion's dress, and bring her into collision with somebody else. But if they are alone there is no telling to what lengths they will go. They will make a dead stop, under pretence of changing their umbrellas to the other hand, or of buttoning their gloves, or of feeling in their waistcoat pockets for something they have lost. They will cross the very path of the fair one, under the bold pretence of looking at a shop window. As crime is always bolder in company, they will, if two or three together, turn right round as she passes, and stand stock still, staring after her, oblivious to the fact that they are formidable sticks in the human stream. But, however they may manifest their admiration, they are sure to get in some one's way. So the progress of the lady down the street is marked by little eddies, whirlpools, and cataracts in the pedestrian traffic; and when in her rambles she happens to come across the path of another strikingly handsome lady the opposing whirlpools converge into a veritable maelstrom. Of course the lady is not at all conscious of this element of interruption which she introduces. She has no notion that any eye is ever turned upon her, or she would be seized with the greatest confusion and remorse.

Then there are the tyrants of the pavement who walk abreast. Brotherly love is a grand thing; family affection is a jewel; two or three friends who stick closer than brothers are beyond price. Object lessons in these virtues are indeed of inestimable value, and proper to be exhibited in their place, but their place is hardly the crowded footpath. It may stir the breast of a philoprogenitive Christian with pride to see a father, mother, and three children walking all in a row, but it does not stir the pedestrian that way; it stirs him into the gutter. Then there are the three friends. What is more beautiful, in the abstract, than three friends taking the air together, feeling that the bond of sympathy is theirs, and that one of them will be sure to stand refreshment if another will not? But on the crowded pavement friendship is a trifle in the way. There is no calculating on their proceedings. The friends are as tight together as figs in a drum one minute, and the next are right across the pavement. This is bad enough before lunch time, for then they are moderately quiet, but after lunch they get arguing. Then the outsiders entirely forget their surroundings, and think nothing of driving home their "points" into the middle one, while their umbrellas and sticks do the same into the passers-by. The worst of it is that people who walk abreast always do so very slowly, so that all the unfortunates behind must crawl along too.

There is another gross tyranny exercised on the pavement, but it is rather difficult to know where we ought to lay the fault of it. Are we to blame shopkeepers for making their windows attractive, or the people who suffer themselves to be attracted? This is a nice little problem for a young man's debating society, it being a peg on which they can hang anything they have read in ethics, from Plato to Oscar Wilde. Whoever is to blame, shop gazing is a tremendous tyranny. Conscientious persons, who try to follow the rule of the road in a shoppy thoroughfare, have their work cut out. The shops being, say, on his right hand, it is his business to keep close to them; and, perhaps, he finds this practicable for a yard or two. But here is the famous art photographer's display, with a crowd in front of it which extends to the kerestone. After going round in the mud to get by, he approaches the shops again, and comes upon the celebrated mammoth draper's, with a frontage of fifty yards, and he must do an elaborate *chasser croiser* among the ladies, who are gazing tenderly on the goods.

* Extracted from the London *Globe*.

After the draper's he may keep close to the right for a bit, as the next house is a restaurant, and people do not stand gazing into it: they are only too glad to bolt inside. But after that comes the celebrated hair restorer's, with young ladies showing their flowing tresses, and tossing their heads now and again, not in contempt, but to give their hair a ripple, and incidentally to show that they are really alive. There is another crowd in front of them to be skirted. Our friend is now about 200 yards from where he started, but he has actually walked, danced, shuffled, and hopped nearly a mile. This is not all. The attractive sights produce many sudden effects upon the outside stream of pedestrians. You see a lady and gentleman walking along calmly enough, when all at once the lady will dart away from her companion, and rush through the intervening stream, right up to a shop window; just as the "subject" rushes from the back of the hall to the platform in the more or less impromptu mesmeric exhibition. She is now contemplating a bonnet, with a beatific expression, and half-a-dozen wounded are glaring at her with an opposite one.

There are many other kind of tyrants of the pavement. They are all alike in this, that they are never, any of them, likely to be repressed. The poet says, "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow

But he cannot have heard of Bow Street. It may be hinted that a deft use of the shoulder comes in very handy, if the Hibernicism be allowed. It is said that the young New York reporter, when in training for interviewing, allows a heavy sandbag to swing against his face for one hour a day, in order to develop the "cheek" required for the operation. A little similar training of the shoulder would not be amiss for the pedestrian of London streets.

HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS FOR PERAMBULATORS ON EASY TERMS.

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A WORD IN YOUR EAR, AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT

THE CHERRY TREE MACHINE COMPANY

ARE MAKING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST QUALITY AND FINEST FINISHED

WASHERS, WRINGERS, AND MANGLES
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NO SPLIT ROLLERS, BROKEN WHEELS, OR SIDES.

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Near London Bridge Station.

THE SEWING MACHINE COMPANIES.

From time to time we receive complaints that we give very meagre details as to the doings of the several Sewing Machine Companies. It has occurred to us that if we devote a page specially to such information in each issue, we shall at least show a willingness to act up to our correspondents' wishes. We commence this feature in the present number, and its continuance depends entirely upon the co operation of the parties concerned.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.'s New Nottingham Depot.

The great expansion of the sewing machine trade the past few years, not only in the towns but in agricultural districts, is graphically shown in the records of the Nottingham office of The Singer Manufacturing Company. This Company only opened their Nottingham business in 1874, and then occupied very small premises in Wheelergate, where, the sales did not exceed a few hundred machines the first two or three years. By 1877 business had so increased that larger show-rooms and warehouses were necessary. They then removed to No. 20, Wheelergate, at which address trade has so prospered that it has actually trebled the past ten years. Early in the present year it was decided that still larger premises were desirable, and that the new building should be capacious enough to combine all the departments of the company's business in Nottingham, instead of their being located in different parts of the town. No. 53, Long Row, in the great Market Place, was at this time to let. Though splendidly situated, these premises were in a very dilapidated condition, and required many alterations and repairs to make them at all presentable. Nothing daunted, however, the Singer Company agreed, to lease the same, and set to work to renovate them with such vigour that after a careful inspection we are now able to rank them as constituting one of the finest and most up-to-date sewing machine depôts in the United Kingdom.

The Nottingham office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, it should be stated, is what is called a district office. That is to say, Mr. H. T. Sang, the manager, is not only responsible for the purely local business, but is entrusted with the control of twenty-one other offices, besides numerous agencies. Indeed, his district comprises the whole of Nottinghamshire and considerable portions of Lincolnshire and Derbyshire, the salaried employees numbering upwards of 130. We were pleased to learn that for the most part the men employed in the district were old servants of the Company, and that for honesty, industry, and competence they are not surpassed by any other district in the country. Their district manager sets them a good example as regards promotion and length of service, as he has occupied his present post some ten years, to which he was raised from a subordinate position.

The first thing to strike a visitor on nearing Long Row is the size of the letters SINGER'S. Each letter is five feet deep, and all are of wood, handsomely carved and richly gilt. So conspicuous indeed are these letters that they can be seen as readily as the front of the building to which they are affixed.

Many firms in the sewing machine trade appear to consider the decoration of their shop windows of minor importance. The fallacy of this idea was strongly impressed on our mind when we found quite a crowd of ladies gazing intently in Singer's window. We soon found good cause for such interest; there was quite a feast for the eyes. We forbear mentioning one-half of the good things that met our view. The most conspicuous object, perhaps, was a lady, richly dressed, apparently treading a sewing machine and guiding the work. Other machines were discovered in various parts of the window, all kept at work by invisible mechanism. Here and there, with due taste, were placed various specimens of artistic machine sewing and embroidering, pots of flowers, &c., and the electric fittings used at night for giving light, owing to their artistic form and tasteful colours acted as ornaments by day. The background was flanked by a pair of lovely curtains.

On entering the shop, No. 53, Long Row, is found to consist of four floors and a basement, with a side entrance. As the machines arrive from the factory at Kilbowie they are lowered to the basement by means of a pulley and rope, the "heads" being stored below and the "tables" sent aloft by means of a capacious and powerful lift which communicates with all the floors. The basement is not only used for storing heads, but at one end has been erected a strong room for books, agreements, etc., and at another is fixed an enormous boiler, where is heated the water which, by the aid of an elaborate system of pipes, heats the whole building.

The ground floor is used as a showroom for domestic machines, also for testing machines, and instructing the public in their management. It is well stocked with specimens of machines and samples of work done on same. Here also is a room for the use of the instructresses.

Mounting a substantial flight of stairs we arrive on the first floor, which accommodates a number of clerks and three distinct staffs of collectors, and, in addition, here is located the private office of the manager, which is supplied with speaking tubes for communicating with every part of the building.

The second floor is utilised for several purposes, but principally one end as a mechanics' shop and the other as a model factory and instruction school for operators. The mechanics' benches are all supplied with the latest and best tools and appliances, including lathes, forges, etc. The model factory has benching and various friction gear shafting, etc., by which means any of the Company's machines can be tested. We observed that almost all of the machines made by the Singer Company were in position ready for immediate working, including several special machines for the hosiery and lace trade.

Among the latter was a chain-stitch machine for binding lace curtains, which does perfect work at the rate of 3,000 stitches per minute. The miniature chain-stitch machine, called the "Lightning Stitcher," is even more speedy in operation, and this is extensively used for welting and trimming hosiery simultaneously. Two kinds of button-hole machines, one for eyeleted and the other for straight button holes, were also running. Another ingenious machine was used for darning rents in lace. Numerous other machines and appliances were fitted to benches ready for practical working, such as those with two needles, alternating pressers, oscillating shuttles, and central bobbins. Indeed the variety of machines for manufacturing purposes in this model factory was surprising. We can only find space, however, for a mention of two others, a machine for sewing on buttons, which is so simple, effective, and speedy as to be invaluable; and, lastly, a machine for lacing cards. This Jacquard card-stitching machine is, comparatively, quite a new invention, but it has been already much appreciated and bids fair to almost entirely supersede hand lacing in the future. In another part of this floor is kept every appliance required in connection with power sewing machines, &c., all arranged in such a manner as to be available whenever required.

The floor above is used as a storeroom for printed matter and sundry articles.

Altogether, we feel that the Nottingham office of the company is entitled to the credit of not only being attractively fitted, but also of being arranged to suit every possible requirement of the trade. It is indeed well worthy of emulation by other sewing machine depôts.

Mr. White, the President of the White Sewing Machine Company, has just arrived in England on a short visit.

Mr. B. Kahl has been appointed manager of the factory of the Patent Button-Hole Machine Co., in succession to Mr. S. B. Cochran.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company are issuing a circular entitled "Useful and Interesting Information Regarding Sewing Machine Needles," and we can truthfully state that the title is no misnomer.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have just received the first consignment of appliances which, without the necessity of any structural alteration, convert their machines into chain-stitch machines almost instantaneously.

The Duchess of Fife has followed in the footsteps of the Duchess of Teck, and purchased a family V.S. hand machine and cover from the Oxford Street branch of the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Mr. McKittrick, of the Standard Sewing Machine Company which only started a London address in April, informs us that he has already appointed a number of agents in various parts of the country.

Mr. W. Lawson, for some twenty years a dealer in sewing machines at 22, Orchard Street, Preston, has sold his business to Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, in whose service he remains as manager of the new depot of the Oldham firm.

The many friends of Mr. McLardy, the Singer Company's mechanical expert, will be sorry to hear that last month he met with a serious accident whilst cycling. He is, however, we are pleased to state, now well on the road to recovery.

The Umpire, during the past month, devoted four columns to an article on Jones' Sewing Machine Co.'s factory, illustrated with six views of departments. The writer says:—"I cannot help saying that if the English would buy home manufactured articles, and leave foreign goods severely alone, there would not be the amount of seething discontent and grinding poverty amongst our working classes that there unfortunately is. Free trade is a very fine thing—when it is not all on one side."

Mr. G. E. Allen, for over sixteen years sub-manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company at Hedsnesford and West Bromwich, who has been ordered abroad by his physician, accompanied by his eldest daughter recently left for Philadelphia. We wish him a return of his previous good health.

The whole civilised world, we presume, is now aware of the carriage accident which befell the Marquis of Salisbury last week. Few persons know, however, that it was John Douglas, a collector attached to the Oxford Street depot of the Singer Company, who assisted the Premier out of his overturned carriage.

The Singer Company's Cheapside depot, in addition to other window attractions, affords a constant source of astonishment to the public. A series of hexagonal tables have been fitted to a brass upright in such a manner that the tables, by means of invisible machinery, are kept constantly revolving. The tables are of glass, and on them is arranged a number of sewing machines which, strange to say, are kept working. The effect is capital, but how is the thing done is the puzzle which the onlookers try to solve. Of course the solution is simple indeed, but it is rather involved, hence its interest. There is also on show twelve Derby jockey caps.

The Bertrand Fair Stitching Machine Company, Limited, with Mr.



LEON L'HOLLIER,

the renowned leader of the trade, is now ready with the finest selection the Perambulator trade has ever seen.

Nothing has ever yet been invented that will at all compare with L'Hollier's present manufacture. This is no trade boast, but the simple truth, which a visit to these works will quickly prove; come and see for yourselves, it will pay you to do so.



~~~~~  
**L'HOLLIER,**

**4, 5, 6, 7, 8,**

**Bath Passage**

**BIRMINGHAM.**



Robert Wallace, M.P., and Mr. James Branch, L.C.C., as directors, wants £75,000 with which to purchase and work a patent fair-stitch machine.

There are now employed in the "London District" of the Singer Company, 825 persons, compared with 278 only three years ago:—Manager, 1; Assistant Manager, 1; Clerks, 49; Superintendents, 37; Assistant-Superintendents, 38; Reserve Staff Superintendents, 12; Travelling Superintendents, 1; City Traveller, 1; City Collector, 1; Superintendent of Enquiry Clerks, 1; Enquiry Clerks, 8; Collector-Salesmen, 371. Salesmen—Reserve Staffs, 69, Branches, 45, total 114; Saleswomen, 42; Travelling Saleswoman, 1; Art Department, 4; Instructresses, 56; Mechanics, 33; Joiners, 4; Polishers, 6; Warehousemen, 19; Porters and Carmen, 25.

One of the finest shops devoted purely to the interests of the sewing machine trade is that of the Singer Manufacturing Company at Camden Town. This company have just removed from their old offices to more commodious premises higher up the street, and the display of samples, machines driven by electricity, the electric light, and the general hum of business all around, shows that some live people are about Camden Town. We also understand that the said firm are removing from their West Norwood premises to Westow Hill, Upper Norwood, adjacent to the Crystal Palace. There is every evidence that the controlling authorities at the London central offices are alive to the importance of getting branches situated in the most populous thoroughfares. Business is reported to be in a most flourishing condition, even at this early stage of the year, and a large increase has been made both in sales and cash; both departments stand at present at the highest on record.

A PLEASANT gathering was held on Tuesday, May 10th, at the Farmers' Arms, Derby Road, Liverpool, the occasion being a presentation to Mr. Lees, the genial and popular district manager for Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited. The presidential chair was occupied by Mr. S. H. Simpson, and the vice chair by Mr. Stevens, sub-manager, Warrington Depot. After the usual loyal toasts, and one wishing success and prosperity to Messrs. Bradbury & Co., the event of the evening took place. Mr. Simpson, in a few words, presented the guest of the evening, Mr. Lees, with a valuable gold signet ring and travelling dressing case on behalf of the employees and friends. Mr. Lees responded, and thanked the donors in a very happy speech, which was received with great *clat*.

## How to Canvass.

By J. M. WHITCHURCH BENNETT.

It has always struck me how parallel canvassing is with angling. I have in my time done a good deal of the former, and, as a hobby, have done a considerable lot of the latter. Many persons with whom I am acquainted wonder at my piscatorial success. I will, therefore, endeavour to give a few suggestions necessary for success, making comparisons as I proceed of "How to canvass" with "How to fish."

There are many persons who think they can canvass, and there are many persons who think they can fish. Izaak Walton said, "Fishing is an art, at least it is an art to catch fish." It is likewise an art to successfully canvass. There are canvassers and canvassers; some it is a pleasure to talk to and many the reverse. Now a man, if he be a keen observer, even though he starts with but little knowledge, will, after a good day's work at canvassing, be well acquainted with all the necessary vocabulary for the next day, which he will have gathered from the inexhaustible variety of questions he will have put to him during his travels. Now, when I go off for a day's sport, I first make up my mind where to go and what to fish for. So should a canvasser well select his district, and having done so he must ground-bait the place. Mostly I use cut-up lob worms for my purpose, but I would recommend him to use circulars, which should be sent addressed in envelopes (as wrappers are often opened, or their contents perused by servants and sometimes get no further), and then after a certain time he should call and ask for the person by name to whom the circular was addressed, noting particularly in his memorandum book the results of his call, if the party was seen, if out, what time or what date to call again. Always be out early; try, however, to avoid calling while breakfast is being partaken of, or trying to stop the master of the house while he is hurrying off just in time to catch his train; but select a more convenient period, when the busy little housewife has advanced with her morning duties, and is ready then to be reasoned with more amicably. Do not think if a fish wants the bait surely he will take it; it must be most carefully brought under his notice. The same with a canvasser; he must not think that his goods are so good that they will be sought after eagerly, or that they cannot be done without, for if he does he will make a very great mistake. The article kept most before the public, even though it be an inferior one, will have the best demand in the market.

To be a good canvasser, all the smallest details must be fully carried out. Fishing is made up of a multitude of little things, so is canvassing. Now, suppose your swim is ground-baited, the street you are going to canvass ground-baited with circulars, you may begin fishing. Having first ascertained the exact depth (the occupant's name), drop your hook neatly baited in at the head of the swim, carefully watching that it rides evenly in the water, the bait going before the float, not afterwards, and lightly touching the bottom. When you have reached the end of your swim (made all the necessary enquiries at the first house in the street) carefully draw up your line, and strike gently and quickly, as you often get a bite at the tail end of your swim. If you draw up your line abruptly, it will stop the float from travelling and cause the bait to rise. You would then not perceive a bite, whereas twice out of three times the best fish and most "gentle" biters are taken from the end of the swim. However, if not successful with cast No. 1, wind up, examine your bait, and, having satisfied yourself that it is all serene, you make another cast at No. 2. Now, being more used to the currents and turns of your swim (the questions and conversation of cast No. 1) you may be better able to guide your float through another course, and perchance have better luck.

When you make an appointment be sure and keep it, and in order to do this you must note it; never depend upon your memory or congratulate yourself it is perfect, as I have known people to do, for if you do it will certainly let you in the hole when you least expect it. The keeping of appointments is a matter of the most vital importance—for instance, if it be for half-past twelve, do not be twenty minutes late, or it will be ten to one you miss them; if it be at three, do not be there by two, or you will be too soon; and do not delay till four, for if you do they will perhaps have changed their minds. If you ground bait too large a swim (send circulars to more people than you can call on within a day or two) you will only be able to have control of a portion of it, and others will come afterwards as if by magic and reap the benefit of your badly managed judgment. You must not send them here, there, and everywhere at random—circulars are only ground bait to assemble the fish, and not baited hooks to catch them. The hook must be a personal application, and the finer your tackle (the better qualified the canvasser) the better chance of a bite. When you strike a fish play him carefully, lest he be tender-mouthed or slightly hooked, or you will lose him. You must not be elated with good sport or cast down with bad, for the same success will not always attend you. Always fish (or canvass), with ease, quietness, and expedition; as soon as one fish is out of the water prepare your hook and fish again. For note, fish that have scales swim in shoals; likewise when one order is obtained often others will follow, as neighbours will talk, and generally when one of them buys anything the others must be in the "swim," and orders are obtained in "shoals" if the "scale" of prices suits. Be not afraid of a wet skin (externally) if you want sport—fish will feed during rain and afterwards, but only poorly if at all immediately before it. Likewise on a fine wet day (if I may use this Hibernian expression) you will find the fair sex mostly at home, and as they are unable to go shopping and spend their pin money out of doors they perhaps might better be tempted to spend it at home and deal with the canvasser in full settlement, or pay a deposit, according to the nature of his goods or of his business. Fish are not always ready to take a bait, or people to transact business, but a carefully selected bait will often have the desired effect even when they are not actually on the feed. Be not contented with one swim because it yields fairly well, but try new places and find out for yourself where the fish lie. Be not upset or disheartened if others intrude upon your swim, but rather go away yourself and leave them in their glory; feeling confidence in your own abilities and success elsewhere, you can return again when the others have dispersed, and if your style is superior the interference will doubtless not have hurt you much. A good canvasser is indeed a treasure, so is a good bait; you may find some good worms in heaps, but it is not so with a canvasser.

A canvasser, like an angler, must be possessed of unlimited patience, perseverance, and watchfulness—experience will follow. Some are much more successful than others, but the word failure should to them both be strange.



26, SOUTHWARK STREET,  
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*We beg to advise our customers that the business heretofore carried on by us, under the style of the BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY, has been amalgamated with the following Companies:—*

EMPIRE WRINGING COMPANY, of Auburn, N.Y.  
METROPOLITAN MFG. COMPANY, of Middlefield, Conn.

F. F. ADAMS COMPANY, of Erie, Pa.

*The new Company will trade under the style of THE AMERICAN WRINGER COMPANY, and a stock of all Goods heretofore manufactured by the above-named Companies will be kept at the London Warehouse, at the above address.*

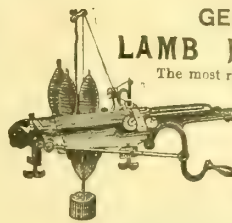
*As our facilities for manufacturing and warehousing have been largely increased, we are able to offer you a greater variety as well as a larger stock of Machines to select from.*

THE

AMERICAN WRINGER COMPANY,

Per T. CHARLES COLE,

MANAGER.



### GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

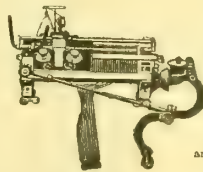
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First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

CAUTION.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS certain persons have recently used the name "SINGER" to designate sewing machines not manufactured by The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY; AND WHEREAS proceedings have been commenced in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) to restrain certain persons from using the trade name "SINGER," NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons using the aforesaid Trade Name "SINGER," either alone or in conjunction with other words, contrary to the decisions of the House of Lords in The Singer Manufacturing Company v. Wilson, and The Singer Manufacturing Company v. Loog, or otherwise wrongfully, will be held liable for so doing.

(Signed) GILBERT D. WANSBROUGH,

39, Foster Lane, London, E.C.,

Solicitor for The Singer Manufacturing Company.

### A New Method of Producing Motive Power.

WHAT the sun is the great source of life, motive power, and, indirectly, if not directly, electricity, is now almost universally admitted, but how to obtain motive power cheaply, instantly, and in any desired quantity, and especially without nuisance, bye-products, or the combustion of some fuel, such as hydro-carbons, &c., however much desired in itself, and however much sought after, and sometimes very foolishly so, yet, nevertheless, would be an object worth accomplishing indeed, and a blessing to this and generations yet unborn.

For, as Edison says, "If electricity could be produced cheaply" (and we know it could if motive power could) "it would revolutionise everything; it would cheapen everything, and be the greatest invention of modern times." For we could then not only light and heat our homes by it, cook our food by it, drive our domestic and other machines by it, but hundreds of other purposes yet unthought of; yea, what could we not do with the knowledge we even now possess? In order to make myself plain, and yet as brief as possible, I shall



try to show why in a steam engine we only get about 10 per cent. of the energy of the coal, and then I shall try to show how heat can be extracted from other sources more convenient than fuel. By fuel I of course, embrace all the combustibles, such as coal, petroleum, hydrogen, carbonic oxide, or any of the hydro-carbons, and so on.

To convert heat into motive power by means of a steam engine, water is of course heated in a boiler until it is said to boil, that is, until the water begins to change from the liquid to the gaseous state. In modern engines the heat is still applied to the boiler until there is a pressure within of from 150 to 200 lbs. per square inch. This high pressure of elastic fluid (as the steam is called) is now allowed to operate a movable piston within a cylinder and, in those engines working so-called economically, at a certain point the steam coming from the boiler is stopped by a slide or other valve and is thereby compelled to expand, if not sufficiently in one cylinder in several, until it (the steam) is reduced in pressure and proportionately in temperature as low as is deemed advisable, when it is either allowed to escape as exhaust into the atmosphere or is condensed by water and runs away to waste. We therefore here see that it is only the heat which is applied to the steam which is above the temperature at which water boils at atmospheric pressure which is utilised, or what we might term the specific heat which is in the elastic fluid at the temperature, when the pressure of the steam within the boiler is say, 200 lbs.

All the heat which is applied to the boiler to get the water to the boiling point is wasted, as is all the latent heat, that is, the quantity of heat it takes to transform the liquid (water) into steam; and when we bear in mind that this heat (especially in the case of water) is so great that to convert 1 lb. of water into steam, commencing with the water at, say 32 deg. Fahrenheit, takes 1,146 heat units, and when we also bear in mind that the temperature of steam at 200 lbs. pressure is about 380 deg. Fahrenheit, and as this steam leaves the last cylinder of the engine at a temperature exceeding 212 deg. Fahrenheit there cannot possibly by the present method be utilised, even if no radiation took place, more than a sum total of about 168 heat units, and to get this quantity converted into work we have to entirely waste the 1,146 heat units as above, which is considerably less than a tenth of the total heat energy imparted by the fuel; and even this is not taking into consideration the enormous amount of heat lost by radiation from the boiler, pipes, hot gases passing up the chimney, imperfect combustion, &c.

Can this serious loss be remedied; if so, how? Better still, is it not possible to extract the heat from some other source, and dispense with those volumes of soot and smoke and sulphurous fumes along with the poisonous carbonic oxide (CO) which results from imperfect combustion of the coal amongst which disgusting impurities hundreds of thousands, yea, millions of people are compelled to exist, and even breathe the same, in the combined towns and cities of the world?

The object of this article (as I am not a practical or mechanical engineer, but simply a compressed-gas engineer), is to invite the co-operation of capitalists and those who are practical engineers to assist in perfecting the following method of obtaining motive power, which if perfected would not only be destined to bless and ameliorate our own and our children's position, but the entire human race, inasmuch as it would mitigate, if not entirely dispense with our fogs, and so prolong life and increase happiness.

I am not aware that I can give a better proof of my entire and implicit confidence in the following method than by asserting that I have patented the process in nearly every known country in the world. And, as the patentee of this method, instead of using water as the motive fluid I should suggest a fluid the boiling point of which is at or any attainable degree below the temperature of the atmosphere, of course taking care to use a fluid which will not attack the baser metals. Such liquids or fluids are sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), anhydrous ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), sulphuretted hydrogen (SH<sub>2</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), &c.

The boiling point of each of these liquids at the pressure of the atmosphere would be as follows:—SO<sub>2</sub>, 10 deg. C.; NH<sub>3</sub>, 33 deg. C.; SH<sub>2</sub>, 62 deg. C.; N<sub>2</sub>O, 88 deg. C.; and CO<sub>2</sub>, 75 deg. C. To keep each of these fluids in a liquid state at the normal temperature of the atmosphere would require a pressure of about 30, 105, 255, 750, and 600 lbs. respectively.

Carbon dioxide is the fluid I should prefer, because it can be produced in such abundance and so cheaply, besides other favourable properties it possesses.

If the above fluids were kept liquid by pressure, as above stated, and had any of that pressure removed in the same way as steam is taken from a boiler, the remaining liquid would immediately begin to boil, extracting the heat to accomplish this from, and, of course, proportionately lowering the temperature of the adjoining atmosphere or preferably water, such as sea water or water containing some chloride such as magnesium chloride or calcium chloride, the object of the chloride being to prevent the water from freezing. This mixture might then be conveyed through pipes immersed in water, the latter of which, if desired, could be converted into ice and sold.

To get motive power from say CO<sub>2</sub>, which, if kept at its full normal temperature, would be about 600 lbs. pressure, it would only be necessary to allow the fluid to dilate behind a piston in a series of cylinders operating the pistons in the usual way, wherein it will perform work similar to the steam in a steam engine until the desired attenuation is attained, or, in other words, until that heat has been converted into work, which the CO<sub>2</sub> originally contained in the boiler in a form of highly-compressed elastic fluid, corresponding with the 168 heat units mentioned above in connection with the steam. But CO<sub>2</sub>, just the same as steam, has likewise got its latent heat, but, happily, it is much less than that of steam, because the latent heat is said to vary inversely, as the specific gravity or density; and as the specific gravity of steam, when compared with hydrogen, is 9, and as the specific gravity of CO<sub>2</sub> is 22, it follows that the latent heat of CO<sub>2</sub> is considerably less than one-half what that of steam is. As we now, however, come to a point when we are compelled in principle to differ from the general construction of that of the steam engine, because, although cheap, we are anxious not to waste the fluid we employ, simply because it still

has all the intrinsic merits it had before, and has a considerable quantity of heat in it which requires converting into work, and as the fluid employed in any case is simply a vehicle for transforming heat into work, why, therefore, dispense with it? In fact, up to the present, to waste the steam, and with it the heat, has simply been a plea or cloak for what—should I say ignorance? Well, to say the least, it has certainly been for want of knowledge. We now, therefore, see the importance of getting the exhaust liquefied, and I will now proceed to explain how I should accomplish

There are two ways or methods of doing this, and perhaps a combination of the two will eventually be found to be the best. In order, however, to make myself quite clear I must now ask the indulgence of my readers whilst I slightly digress from the subject by giving two illustrations—one to show what governs the boiling point of fluids, and the other to show what might be termed the transmigration of heat brought about as a consequence of the strict and instantaneous obedience to physical and chemical laws. Water under normal conditions boils at a temperature of 212 degrees F., but if we were to boil water on the top of a mountain—say a couple of miles high—it would boil at such a temperature that we should not be able to boil an egg if we tried for a whole day, for the simple reason that the water would boil at such a low temperature that the heat would be insufficient to solidify the albumen of which the egg is partly composed.

We, however, don't need to ascend a mountain to show this or even so nothing still more wonderful, for if water be placed under the receiver of an air pump and a good vacuum created, the evolved moisture will be absorbed by sulphuric acid as quickly as it is formed. Water may easily be thus frozen by the cold resulting from its own evaporation. This will illustrate the influence of attenuation for bringing down or depressing temperature when no external heat is applied.

Again, if liquid carbon dioxide be allowed to rapidly escape in a thin stream into the atmosphere in order that a portion of it may rapidly pass into the gaseous state, the necessary heat taken up by the gas in thus becoming vaporised extracts heat so rapidly from surrounding objects as to actually solidify a portion of the adjoining gas, although the gas does not solidify until the temperature sinks to minus 73 deg. C., or a cold so great as to almost burn like boiling water, but in this case by extracting heat from, not imparting it to the body. This will illustrate the transmigration of heat or the power one molecule has of robbing heat from an adjoining molecule in order to assimilate themselves to the obedience of physical laws.

Having now made ourselves familiar with the above illustrations, I will try to make it clear how it is possible to get the fluid back into the boiler for re-use, and at the same time convert the heat into work. It must be borne in mind that a piston working in vacuo is capable of moving freely either way, having no resistance. If, therefore, steam or CO<sub>2</sub> be dilating behind a piston, even if the pressure be below the atmospheric pressure, it is performing work so long as the vacuum is maintained by the exclusion of the atmosphere in front of the piston.

As stated above there are two ways of getting the fluid liquefied. First, we can illustrate the fluid so low in the final cylinder by increasing the size of the latter as to take out of the fluid in the form of work so much heat that some of the molecules, in order to be kept in a gaseous state, are so at the expense of robbing the latent heat from the adjoining molecules liquefying these; and, in fact, if the attenuation be carried too far, some of the molecules might even be solidified—which, of course, would be undesirable.

If now the whole of these liquid and gaseous molecules be transferred by a pump around or within a jacket surrounding the final motor cylinders and a very slight pressure or compression be effected by the pump, the combined action of the pressure and the cold—the latter being brought about as a consequence of the attenuation to part liquefaction of the dilated fluid within the motor, thus extracting heat through the walls of the cylinders from the exhaust and non-liquefying carbon dioxide within such jacket.

The other way of accomplishing the same object might perhaps more accurately be termed a modification of the first; and before proceeding to explain this I think I had better give another illustration in order to make the subject more simple.

If carbon dioxide, as an example, be highly compressed and not liquefied by means of a compressing pump, the quantity of heat given off during compression, along with that quantity which is stored up in the elastic fluid, equals the quantity of power it has taken to compress the fluid, minus the friction. That, however, which is stored up in the compressed elastic fluid can be utilised for motive power again. If, however, the carbon dioxide be liquefied by pressure, there is no elastic fluid and no reserve that can be used again, as the work has disappeared in the form of heat and been given up either to the atmosphere or some substance capable of receiving it, and the fluid cannot be used again as motive fluid until heat is imparted to it.

Let us now pass to the exhaust CO<sub>2</sub>, and let us assume that it is leaving the final motor cylinder at a pressure considerably above that of the atmosphere and is taken by a series of, we will call, heat transferring pumps and the exhaust passed under considerable pressure around the jackets of the motor cylinders. The heat of liquefaction (latent heat) combined with the heat of compression would herein become absorbed and immediately re-converted into work by the cold dilating fluid within the motor cylinders.

It will thus be seen that in one case the latent heat is compelled to be given up by pressure and cold, and in the other by intense cold and dilatation. In either case the quantity of heat given up is just the same and the quantity of motive power produced much the same. It must, however, be borne in mind that the quantity of fluid dealt with and the size of the jackets and cylinders must bear a proportion to each other; such proportion must, of course, be reasonable, and no doubt—as stated above—a medium of the two methods, each of which has been exaggerated to simplify the subject.

At any rate, once the exhaust is liquefied, it is again ready for being forced into the boiler by a feed-pump, to be again re-converted by heat into a gaseous fluid under pressure.



DO NOT FAIL TO INVESTIGATE

# THE STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

## POINTS WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

The "Standard" has the biggest bobbin of any lock-stitch machine.

Holds 100 yards of cotton.

The first stitch perfect without holding ends of thread.

The tension is released when taking out the goods.

The finest goods are not drawn or puckered.

Less noise.

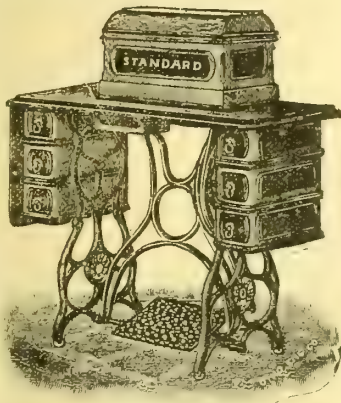
Runs 50 per cent lighter than vibrating machines.

Bent wood work of the finest finish ever made.

Shortest needle used in lockstitch machines—therefore less liable to bend and skip stitches.

Will wear twice as long as other lock-stitch machines.

Every part is independent of every other part, and can be replaced at a trifling cost. Therefore you can keep a "Standard" practically new a life time.



TO

DEALERS.

ARE YOU AWARE THAT TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

The inventors of the "Standard" Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine invented the first high arm machine?

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO the inventors of the "Standard" invented the first reciprocating shuttle or lever motion machine. All family shuttle machines except the "Standard" are made on that principle to-day.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO the inventors of the "Standard" invented the first drop leaf table for a sewing machine.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO the inventors of the "Standard" invented and made the only machine with adjustable and hardened bearings.

TO-DAY they manufacture the first and only successful Rotary Shuttle, the "Standard."

The above are facts.

The world's ablest veterans in sewing machine invention and manufacturing are at the head of the Standard Sewing Machine Co.

The "Standard" is 20 years ahead of anything else in sewing machines.

We are prepared to grant exclusive territory to one dealer in each of the principal towns, and will only sell our machine through our own agents. We are confident you will find the **STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE** the most **DESIRABLE** and **PROFITABLE** to handle.

THE STANDARD

IS THE

LIGHTEST

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TO THE MANUFACTURING TRADE.

The Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine commends itself to your careful consideration as the most successful sewing machine ever offered in the market. It can be run at a higher rate of speed with better results and less wear than any other machine.

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It commands in the States the highest price of any machines in the market, and is a general favourite. Notwithstanding this fact, our terms to agents are uncommonly favourable.

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**THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE COMPANY** CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.),

LONDON OFFICE (PRO. TEM.): 94, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.



By using such fluids as herein mentioned there is no loss by radiation, whilst the motor would be as truly a heat engine as the steam engine is, or a gas engine, or any other motor now established. In one case we are using heat which was derived from the sun millions of years ago, whilst in the other it is likewise the heat of the sun but, of course, of more recent radiation.

Trusting my efforts to explain the above subject may be taken as the will for the deed, or if any intricate portion is still insufficiently elucidated, further questions will be answered to the best of the ability of

J. H. PARKINSON, 46, Mosley Street, Manchester.

### Lady Shoppers.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the *Criterion*, has been writing on the above, and makes some capital remarks on the same, which we subjoin:

When a lady goes shopping she expects to be received politely by those whom she patronises. She does not go into a store with the idea of being ogled by a supercilious clerk. She expects to be politely shown whatever she wishes to see, and neither the storekeeper nor his clerk can expect to sell goods unless he displays them to his lady patrons in a pleasant and attractive way. Of course it is a good deal of trouble to take down a great quantity of goods from the shelf and tumble them over with the possibility that he will not receive anything for his pains, but such a duty is expected of him and he should perform it with good grace. If he is annoyed he should have the good sense not to make an unfavourable display of himself before his customer, and if she does not buy a penny's worth of goods from him she should leave his establishment in as good humour as when she entered it.

Now this is a more important matter than many merchants realise. It is very easy to make an enemy, particularly of a lady customer, by treating her with indifference and incivility. Ladies expect more attention than men do; in fact, their sex entitles them to it. They are more particular in purchasing in the matter of their selections. When a woman starts out to buy a new gown she is determined to see the best in the town before she makes up her mind as to what she wants, and when a merchant sees her coming he should be determined to treat her with becoming patience. The best and most desirable fabrics that he has in the store should be brought out.

The same principle applies in the matter of sampling food products. Women, as a rule, want to sample everything before they can make up their minds what they want to invest in. It is a little annoying to a merchant, perhaps, in the matter of sampling, and he may have to charge up a considerable amount to profit and loss at the end of the year; but in the long run it pays him, and the storekeeper who does not have the tact to secure the favour and patronage of the ladies in his vicinity might as well discontinue his business as attempt to go on with it. The ladies, as a rule, are the retailers' best customers. They largely control the household affairs and manage the marketing. No wideawake grocer should be oblivious of this fact. He should be particular to please a lady customer whenever an opportunity presents itself for so doing.

It is true that some are fussy and hard to suit; but patience in a retail storekeeper is a necessity, and the grocer who expects to succeed should early in his career lay in a stock of that commodity.

## J. M. WHITCHURCH BENNETT, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

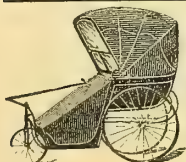
25 YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.

8 Years with The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. Will undertake for companies or private firms the writing up of books, checking, investigations of all descriptions. Stock-taking or the renovation of any declining business. The highest references and guarantee if required. The system to prevent the fraudulent alteration of figures introduced.

For terms and appointments apply to

3, MANBEY GROVE, STRATFORD, E.

COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London, solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinets, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.



## Correspondence.

EVEREST & CO.—A DISCLAIMER.

To the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—Being an old subscriber to your *Gazette*, would you do me a favour? I trade as Everest & Co., at 96, Camden Road, Tunbridge Wells, and by having a man named Bond in my employ, who I find has been in business for himself and incurred a few debts some years ago, I am much annoyed by his creditors taking proceedings against him and connecting my name with the same, to my injury, which I mean to stop, as it is very detrimental to my business. Please publish this disclaimer, to prove that I am the proprietor of this business, Bond being an *employee*.

Kindly insert this in your own way in your June issue.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

S. EVEREST,

Trading as Everest & Co.

Dealers in Domestic Machinery,  
Musical Instruments, Furniture, &c.,  
May 27th, 1892.

## Failures and Arrangements.

BENJAMIN BARR, furniture and sewing machine dealer, St. Helen's.

A receiving order has been granted in the above. Among the creditors are:—

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Gough, Jno., & Co., Winchester | £14 15 0 |
| Seidel & Naumann, London       | 10 17 0  |

WATSON & CO., Furniture Dealers, Glasgow.

In the above sequestration case the following are creditors:—

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Glasgow Perambulator Company, Glasgow | £12 0 0 |
| Springfield Chair Co.                 | 5 0 0   |

THOMAS DAWSON PAPE, Furniture Dealer, 207, Kemple Street, Prescot.

Deed of arrangement, dated April 22nd, filed April 28th. Unsecured liabilities, £246 17s. 6½d.; estimated net assets, £238 18s. 3½d. Among the creditors are:—

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Leon L'Hollier, Birmingham | £13 4 8 |
|----------------------------|---------|

WILLIAM JAMES RAE, lately residing at 54, Middleton Road, Grims'ury, and now residing at 3, Hamilton Road, Reading; lately trading as THOMAS & RAE, Middleton Road, Grimsbury, Banbury, and WILLIAM JAMES RAE, 14, Bridge Street, Banbury, perambulator and baby carriage manufacturer and coach builder; now manager at a horse repository.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement, dated May 10th. Debtor to pay a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound on August 16th, 1892.

Secured by a surety. Unsecured liabilities, £2,851 18s. 10d.; estimated net assets, £500; secured creditors, £804 2s. 6d.

MINNS & JEFFERY, coachbuilders and cycle agents, 56, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.

The above have filed a deed of arrangement, dated April 21st. Unsecured liabilities, £2,997 17s. 4d.; estimated net assets, £3,398 12s. 9d.; secured creditors, £1,131 7s. 3d.

A receiving order was granted in the above on May 3rd. Among the creditors are the following:—

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Stone & Sons, London      | £13 2 6 |
| Simmons & Co., London     | 11 0 0  |
| Hughes, G. H., Birmingham | 16 13 1 |
| Hardstaff, T., Nottingham | 24 0 0  |
| Banker's claims           | 600 0 0 |

Separate Estates of Partners.

ARTHUR W. MINNS, 4, Grange Terrace, Eastbourne. Unsecured liabilities, £18 14s. 9d.; estimated net assets, £400. ARTHUR J. JEFFERY, Clifton Villa, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne. Unsecured liabilities, £390 1s. 6d.; estimated net assets, £200.

A. CHURCHILL, cycle manufacturer, Streatham.

A receiving order has been granted in the above.

THOMAS & RAE, Midland Baby Carriage Works, Banbury.

A County Court judgment for the sum of £11 7s. was registered on April 4th against the above.

## Bradbury's Summer Show Days.

During the past week the City depot of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, held their annual summer show of bassinets and sewing machines at their new showrooms, 102, Newgate Street, E.C.

The display of children's carriages and mail carts was particularly fine. It is, however, so recently that we fully described this firm's stock that we can now only notice their novelties.

Messrs. Bradbury appear to attach great importance to the upholstering of their carriages in light leather cloth, as in this direction their novelties mostly run. Indeed, we understand that they have made quite a study of light colourings, and have completed arrangements for the exclusive supply of a particular shade of buff, which they find the most durable and artistic.

We particularly admired their No. 30, which is a suspension carriage, the body of which was painted cream, the upholstering and under carriage being of a pretty buff colour. The same carriage can be had of buff colour throughout. No. 15, which has a circular body, is now upholstered in buff, and so is their best wicker.

Passing to mail carts, this firm now make four leading styles. Their No. 56 has been fitted with two small rubber tired wheels at the back, and can be had upholstered in buff. The other three styles can also be had upholstered in light colours. No. 58, a gig, looks very handsome with its panels canary-colour, lined and upholstered a dark green. No. 59, which is called a traveller's cart, has been improved in design, and is now a great favourite.

We observed that Bradbury's "Wellington" sewing machine is now fitted on a wooden base with cover.



**"A DECIDED HIT."**

# The **STAR** CARRIAGES FOR 1892

*MORE POPULAR THIS YEAR THAN EVER.*

**The best all-round Value in the Market.**

Finish  
Unsurpassed.

Sound Quality  
in  
every Line.



Moderate  
Prices.

Absolutely  
Best Goods  
for all Dealers.

HANDSOME COLOURED DESIGN SHEET FREE BY POST UPON APPLICATION.

## THE **STAR** SEWING MACHINES, IMMENSE VARIETY—BEST MAKE.

Every Machine warranted to be carefully made, and the best of its class.

**SEND FOR CATALOGUE.**

# STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, **STAR WORKS,** GOODINGE ROAD, Cattle Market, **LONDON, N.**

The **STAR WORKS** are within FIVE MINUTES of the following:—CAMDEN ROAD (M.R.), HOLLOWAY (Caledonian Road Entrance, G.N.R.), MAIDEN LANE (N.L.R.), CALEDONIAN ROAD TRAMCAR, from King's Cross to North Road, CAMDEN ROAD TRAMCAR, from Euston Road to Brecknock.



## Jottings.

Messrs. Eustace, manufacturers and vendors of domestic machinery, of Leytonstone and Forest Gate, have dissolved partnership.

We have received numerous complaints against the promoter of the Sewing Machine Exhibition for his breach of faith in advertising the same and then not carrying out the scheme. Several of our correspondents journeyed to London specially to see the Show, only to find that it had been postponed. We cannot give any information whatever as to when it will be held, but believe that there were so few promises of support that the promoter has given up the enterprise as a failure.

Mr. W. J. Whitworth, domestic machinery dealer, of 9, 10, & 15, Market Hall, Bury, has given up his shop in Moorgate and taken a lease of Lion House, 23, Stanley Street. The latter is located in the centre of Bury, and is one of the finest and most extensive shops in Lancashire devoted to sewing and washing machines, perambulators, &c. Mr. Whitworth reports trade as being very satisfactory at both his head office and branches.

Mr. George Simpson, general merchant, 25, Arcade, Pontypridd, is this year devoting special attention to a perambulator trade, and keeps an exceptionally fine assortment in stock.

Mrs. E. Cluskey, dealer in wringing machines &c., has removed from Glossop House to 19 & 21, High Street, East Glossop.

*The American Queen* contains an article on Bridgeport, with special reference to the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s factory and manufactures.

Mr. Peter Burt, of the Acme Machine Company, Glasgow, has dissolved partnership with Mr. G. Alexander, and will in future alone make his Acme gas engine.

Mr. George Michael has taken over the sole proprietorship of the Midland Furnishing Co., Judd Street, N.

Mr. G. W. Phillips, the European manager of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co., finds his Company's business so greatly on the increase as to demand the whole of his time. Hence he is about to give up his agency for the Hitchcock mechanical lamp.

Mr. A. D. Ayres, well-known to our readers as formerly European manager for the Wheeler and Wilson Co., and now foreign agent for the same Company, and residing at Bridgeport, U.S.A., recently had his house entered and much jewellery, plate, &c., removed. We are pleased to hear that he has succeeded in tracing the thieves and recovering his property.

Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, the well-known perambulator manufacturers, of Haymerle Works, Peckham, S.E., are now supplying small posters of their "Cyclette" Carriage to their agents. This patent perambulator, as we have before stated, is suspended from a tube fitted with plated cycle handles at each end. It is a genuine novelty, and one of the best window attractions in the carriage line ever constructed.

Mr. Smith, cycle, and sewing and knitting machine dealer, of Wigan, has purchased a large mill in his district, and fitted it with knitting machines and power. It is an extensive building of four floors, and in addition to making hosiery, Mr. Smith intends here to repair bicycles.

## Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

### APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

6462. J. Bühr, for improvements relating to the driving of ring shuttles in sewing machines.

6474. A. Chapman, Vulcan Iron Works, Limehouse, London, for improvements in circular knitting machines.

6512. A. Anderson. A communication from the Singer Manufacturing Co., of United States, for improvements in over-seaming fabrics and in sewing machines therefor.

6557. J. Y. Johnson. A communication from the Wilcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

6698. L. L'Hollier and T. Luckett, for improvements in children's mail or go-carts, or in perambulators.

7012. G. Stibbe, for improvements in and relating to knitting machines of the "Lamb" class.

7042. J. Nasch, for improvements in over-head or button-hole sewing machines.

7068. G. Langenberger, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.

7087. J. L. Sampson, for improvements in treadle apparatus for driving sewing or other machines.

7217. W. H. Dunkley, for suspension in perambulator or cart.

7232. E. Kohler, for improvements in lock and chain stitch sewing machines.

7295. G. Buhlmann, for improvements in crocheting machines.

7666. K. Necker, for improvements in apparatus for sewing beads, chenilles, and other articles upon trimmings and ribbons.

7657. G. Benson, for an improvement in sewing machines.

7742. R. Potter, for improvements in tucking mechanism used in connection with sewing machines.

7793. A. G. Brookes. A communication from J. Munyan, of United States, for improvements in means or apparatus employed in sewing.

7806. A. Anderson. A communication from the Singer Manufacturing Co., of United States, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.

7834. J. J. Zahner-Mosli, for improved beaming apparatus for embroidery machines.

7887. C. Simon, for an improved spooling machine.

7960. H. Eddishaw, for an improved burring and napping attachment for knitting machines.

8126. G. Prince, for improvements in sewing machines.

8131. J. Darling and M. G. Blow, for improvements in apparatus for threading needles.

8436. D. Smith, for an improved ruffler or gatherer for sewing in connection with sewing machines.

8486. W. H. Dunkley, for improved means for reversing the backs of perambulators, children's carts, and other vehicles.

8539. Z. Lecaine, for improvements in circular knitting machines.

8568. G. Hervien and N. A. Aubertin, for improved mechanism for driving sewing and other machines, whether by manual, steam, or other power.

8569. C. B. Hunt, for an improved thread tension and grip apparatus operable from upper shafts of sewing machines.

8674. W. Pringle and R. Pringle for improvements in knitting machine thread carriers.

8696. G. Speight and S. Chapman, for improvements in oscillating shuttle and other sewing machines, and in the adaptation of the same for use in conjunction with appliances for button holing, embroidering, and the like.

8711. The Halesowen Perambulator and Carriage Company, Ltd., for an improved method of suspending basinet perambulators.

### ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

PRICE 8D. EACH.

6169. *Zigzag and Twin Needle Sewing Machines.* H. Moore, of Wellingborough. Dated April 10th, 1891.

Two independent presser feet are fitted upon one presser bar, each being provided with a spring which tends to depress the presser foot with which it is connected to a definite point governed by a stop; each presser foot is capable by the yielding action of the spring of assuming a more elevated position independently of the other, according to the thickness of the material passing thereunder.

8486. *Motors for Sewing Machines.* H. H. Lake. A communication from G. Caspani, of Milan, Italy. Dated May 16th, 1891.

Consists of the employment in combination with any motor in which manual power is stored up, of a brake acting by friction upon one of the parts for transmitting the movement, this brake being sufficiently powerful for stopping the motor when it is left to itself, and being placed under the direct control of the person attending to the motor, who moderates the action of the brake for putting the motor in action for regulating its velocity.

8522. *Needle Bars for Sewing Machines.* A. Anderson. A communication from the Singer Manufacturing Co., of New York, U.S.A. Dated May 19th, 1891.

A simple device is provided which serves the double function of a thread guide at the lower end of the needle bar, and also as a gib to bear on the needle when the latter is secured in its bar by the clamping collar, thereby permitting the needle to be clamped in place at the centre of the bar, without cutting away the lower end of the latter so much as would otherwise be necessary.

8539. *Rotary Feed Sewing Machines.* C. H. Smith, of Whalley, Blackburn. Dated May 19th, 1891.

Consists in a new method or means for working pin rings of rotary feed sewing machines.

6974. *Case for Sewing Machine Needles.* E. R. S. Bartleet, of Beoley, Redditch. Dated June 12th, 1891.

The case is provided with a number of receptacles formed by stitched seams, or by wire clips, &c., and is furnished with a flap for covering and protecting the needles.

20321. *Attachment for Sewing Machines.* G. Speight (of Bradford, Yorks), S. Chapman (of Blackley), and R. Todd (of Manchester). Dated Nov. 23rd, 1891.

Relates to an improved attachment for application to ordinary lock-stitch sewing machines, whereby such ordinary machines are rendered capable of stitching button holes of edging lining or overcoating. The attachment can be easily applied to and removed from a sewing machine by an unskilled person, and has also the property of producing a buttonhole stitch, having the same appearance as that produced by hand.

20362. *Children's Mail Carts.* E. Robinson, of 22, Rushmore Road, Hackney. Dated Nov. 23rd, 1891.

The mail carts are so constructed that they may be folded into a compact and portable form for convenience of transport.

21552. *Sewing Machines.* Victor Leconte (père), of 37, Rue Sedaine, Paris. Dated Dec. 9th, 1891.

In the manufacture of heavy goods, such as water-tight vessels, tents, and other articles made of canvas, the two-needle sewing machine heretofore employed, having the spools below the table, cannot feed the material forward at the first stroke of the needles, and in order to effect this feeding forward it is necessary to commence the sewing on an additional piece of material; and according to this invention, in order to obviate this inconvenience, a feed claw is provided. With this application of the feed claw, the invention comprises other improvements and additions which form together a novel machine.

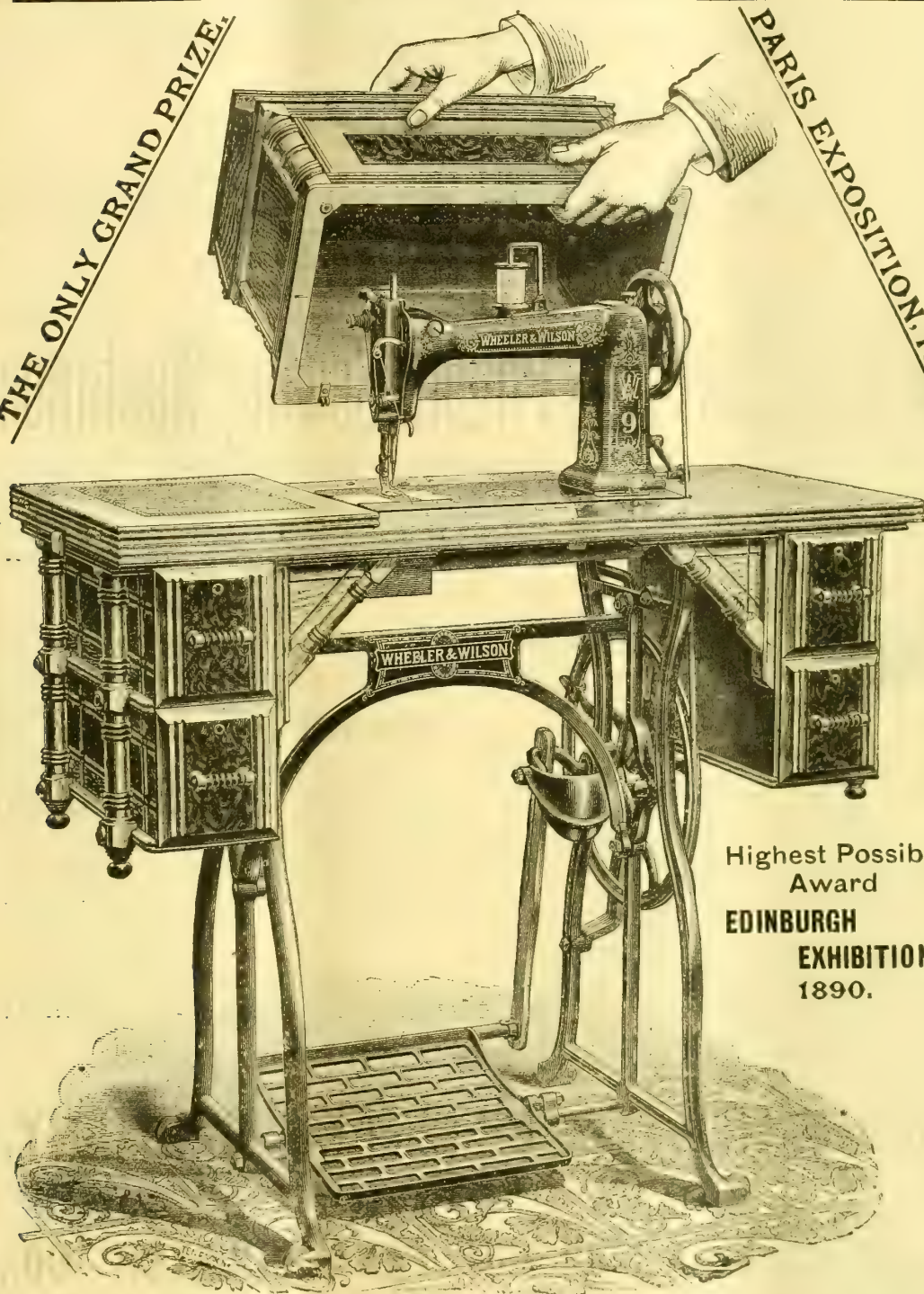
2664. *Driving Attachments for Sewing Machines and the like.* A. Anderson, of Kilbowie, N.B. Dated Feb. 11th, 1892.

The object of this invention is to provide a convenient mechanism by which power may be transmitted from a constantly running pulley to a driven pulley, from which sewing or other similar small machines may be operated.



THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION 1889



Highest Possible  
Award  
EDINBURGH  
EXHIBITION,  
1890.

## Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high-class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended. We solicit correspondence from all first class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

## WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

Chief Offices :—

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.



## UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 5TH, 1892.

- 472,046. J. G. Greene, Elizabeth, N.J. Overedge sewing machine.  
 472,094. C. H. Willcox, New York, N.Y. Sewing machine.  
 472,095. C. H. Willcox, New York, N.Y. Sewing machine.  
 472,096. C. H. Willcox, New York, N.Y. Sewing machine  
 needle.  
 472,097. C. H. Willcox, New York, N.Y. Tension apparatus for  
 sewing machines.  
 472,333. E. Calm, New York, N.Y. Sewing machine.  
 472,431. O. M. Chamberlain, Boston, Mass. Ruffling mechanism  
 for sewing machines.  
 472,501. J. T. Hogan, Jersey City, N.J. Sewing machine for  
 stitching button holes.  
 472,512. J. A. Russell, Chicago, Ill. Loop taker for sewing  
 machines.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 12TH, 1892.

- 472,779. F. Ames, Chicago, Ill. Suspending clamp for use with  
 carpet sewing machines.  
 472,818. B. Reichelt, South Bend, Ind. Motor for sewing  
 machines.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 19TH, 1892.

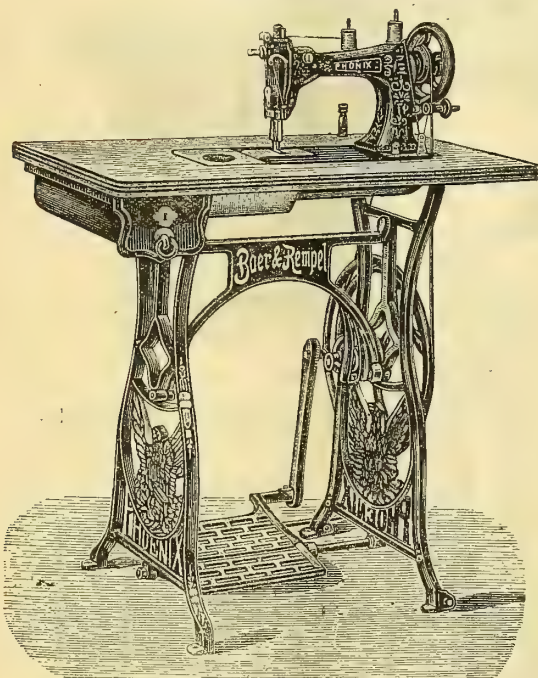
- 473,000. H. W. Hock, Chester, Pa. Grinding attachment for  
 sewing machines.  
 473,178. E. M. Phelps and R. W. Thomson, Lynn, Mass.  
 Sewing machine for finishing button holes.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 26TH, 1892.

- 473,564. E. B. Allen, Elizabeth, N.J. Buttonhole sewing machine.  
 473,697. J. C. Egly, Philadelphia, Pa. Knitting machine needle.  
 473,869. G. H. Dimond, Bridgeport, Conn. Tension releasing  
 device for sewing machines.  
 473,870. Z. T. French and W. C. Meyer, Boston, Mass. Sole  
 sewing machine.  
 473,894. E. H. Smith, New York, N.Y. Sewing machine.

# BAER & REMPEL'S Phoenix Sewing Machines

(WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S PRINCIPLE).



The mechanism of the Phoenix Machine is based upon rotary motion. It is the best constructed sewing machine in the world.

The fastest running, the lightest, and the most noiseless sewing machine in existence.

**MORE THAN 100,000 IN USE.**

The Phoenix Machines are manufactured in three sizes:

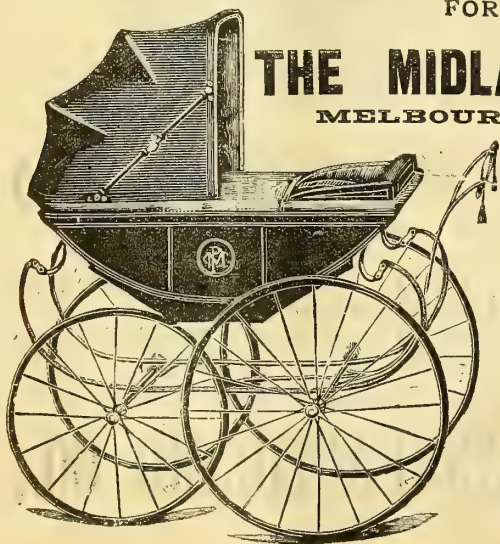
- La F Family machine, size under the arm 5 by 8 inch.  
 La D Medium machine, ditto. 6 by 10 inch.  
 La E Manufacturing machine, ditto. 6½ by 12½ inch.

Highest Premiums in  
 COLOGNE, 1890, PARIS, 1886, MUNICH, 1888, &c.

**ESTABLISHED 1865.**

## BAER & REMPEL, BIELEFELD, GERMANY.

FOR HOME AND EXPORTATION.



**THE MIDLAND PERAMBULATOR CO.,**  
 MELBOURNE WORKS BIRMINGHAM,

DESIGN PURCHASERS OF

PERAMBULATORS, MAIL CARTS, BICYCLES, &c.,

TO

WRITE AT ONCE FOR THEIR  
**NEW CATALOGUE**

NOW READY.

ILLUSTRATED IN SIX COLOURS.

**EVERYTHING NEW.**

SPECIALITE—

The New Patent Safety Suspension Hammocks.

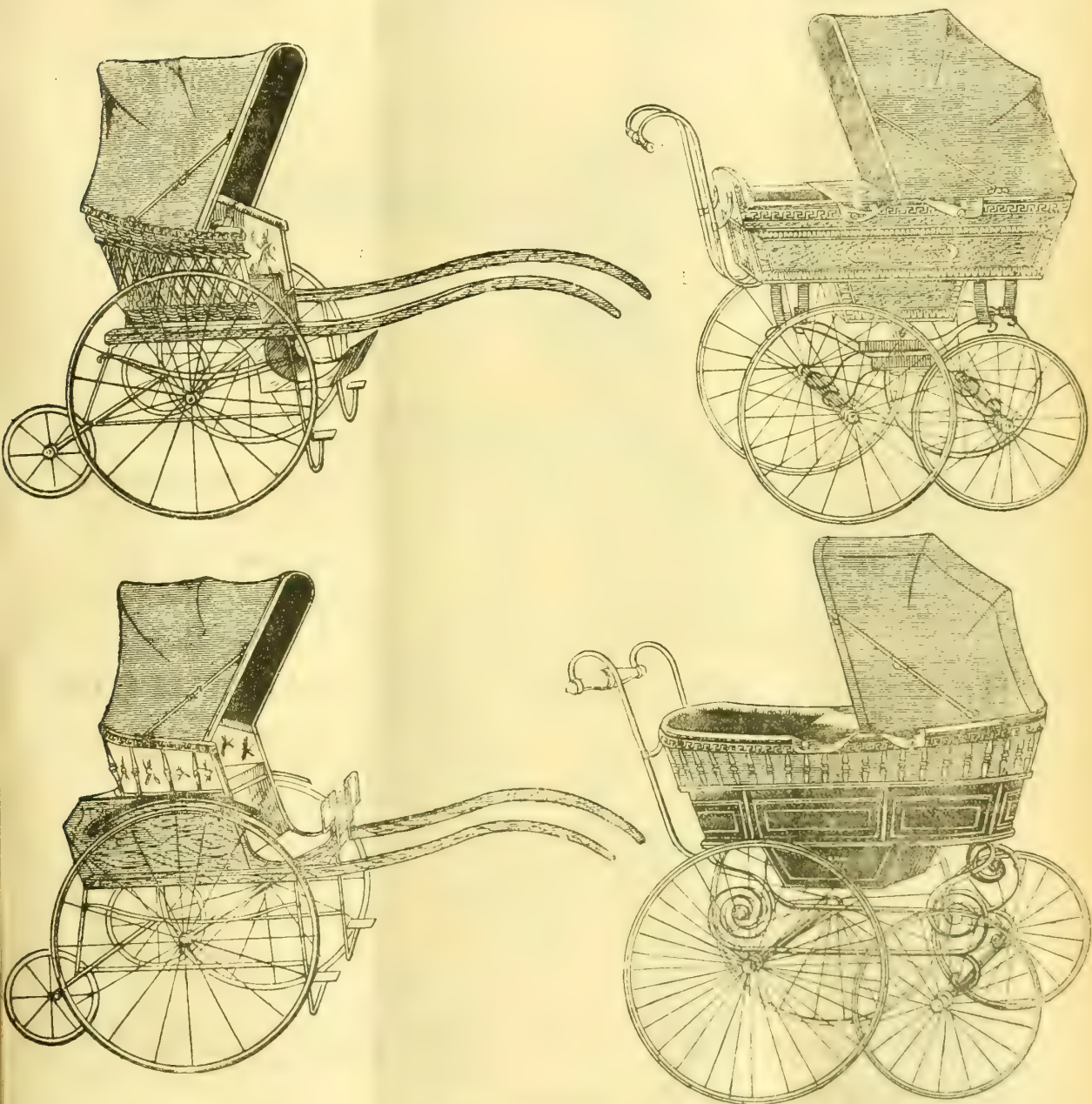


# JOHN WILDE & SONS,

EXCELSIOR WORKS

BISSELL STREET,  
BIRMINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED 1856.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail  
Carts, and Rocking Horses,

**FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.**

The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.

**Unequalled for Price and Quality.**

London Offices and Showrooms—24 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

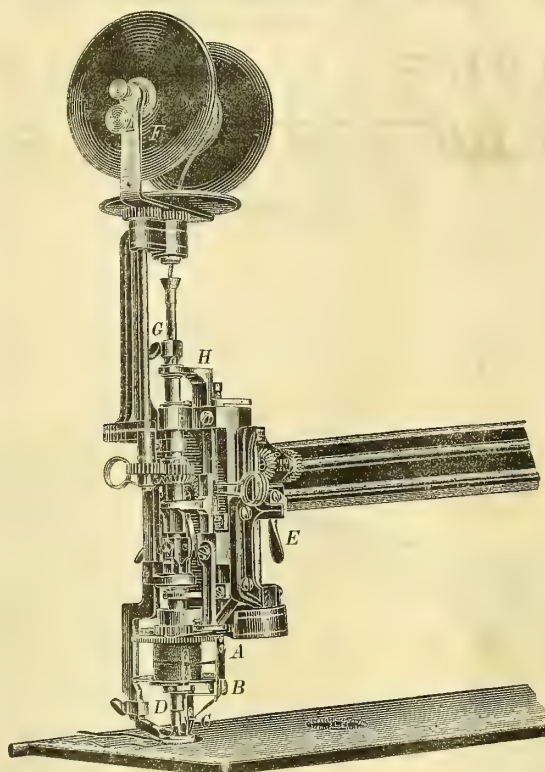
Agent—Mr. G. PEARCE,



# THE IMPROVED "Bonnaz" Universal Crank Embroidering Machine

New,  
Simple,  
Reliable.

Made in  
Six Styles  
according  
to  
requirements.



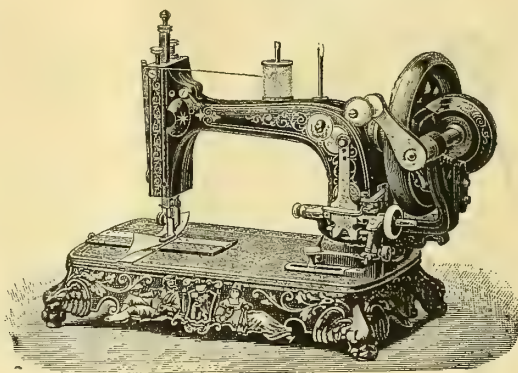
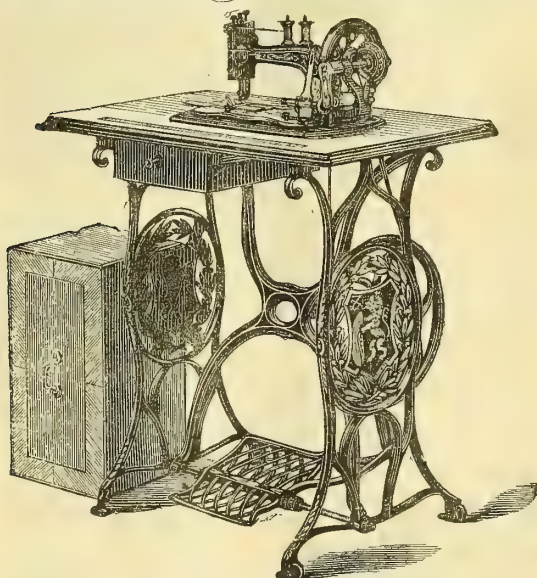
For TAMBOURING,  
BRAIDING, CORDING,  
or FANCY LINING  
The Best Machine in the Market.

Manufactured by  
LINTZ & ECKHARDT,  
BERLIN.

SOLE AGENT, **C. LOHMANN,** 22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**BIESOLT & LOCKE,**  
MEISSEN (SAXONY),  
(ESTABLISHED 1869)  
**Sewing Machine Manufacturers**

THE "CINDERELLA."



Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent uniform, rapid, easy movement.

Speciality—SACK AND THE "NORNE" SACK-CUTTING MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:

**G. ZSCHWINZSCHER,**  
102, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
AGENTS WANTED





**NO COMPLICATED COGS, CAMS, OR ELABORATE MECHANISM.**

**SIMPLICITY WITH EFFICIENCY.**

**DURABILITY WITH SPEED.**

**THE BEST FOR THE AGENT.**

**THE BEST FOR THE MERCHANT.**

**THE BEST FOR THE MANUFACTURER.**

**THE BEST TERMS.**

**THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIA.**

**AWARDED THE HIGHEST HONOURS AT ALL THE GREAT EXHIBITIONS.**

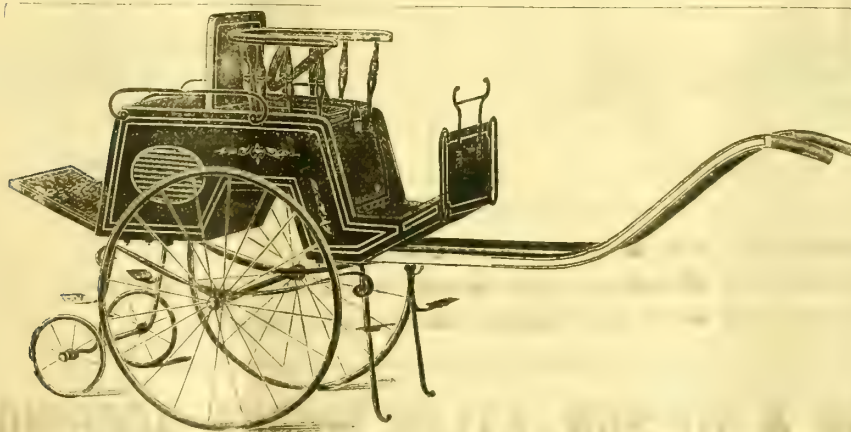
**13 GOLD MEDALS SINCE 1879.**

## BRADBURY'S BASSINETTE MAIL CARTS.

OUR cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

We wish to draw special attention to our Mail Carts, which are made from the best materials and from original designs. They are light, strong, and unusually spacious, and will be found most serviceable. Being constructed from well-seasoned timber, they will not warp or twist. They are neatly decorated, varnished, and well upholstered, are mounted on good steel springs, and the best rubber tyred bicycle wheels. Are well finished, have a first-class appearance, and will stand a lot of rough usage.

### BRADBURY'S NO. 59 MAIL CART.



BODY like a miniature Dog Cart, with chair seat in front and fall seat behind, box under the seat, drop board, splash boards, loop shafts, &c. Although unusually spacious it is so well balanced, and mounted on such good springs, that it runs as lightly as the ordinary cheap rail mail cart. It is upholstered with Brussels carpet, and there are two loose cushions for the seats, which are upholstered in Crockett's best leather. The ironwork is all wrought, and it is fitted with steps both in front and behind.

Catalogues now ready; can be obtained at our Depôts or from the Manufactory.

**BRADBURY & CO., LIM., Wellington Works, OLDHAM.**



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ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

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CELEBRATED

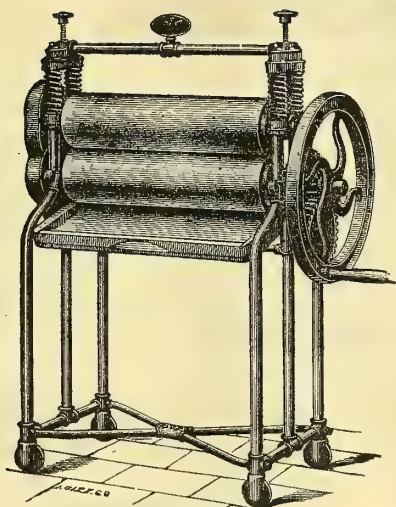
## WASHING & WRINGING MACHINES, GAS IRONS, &c.

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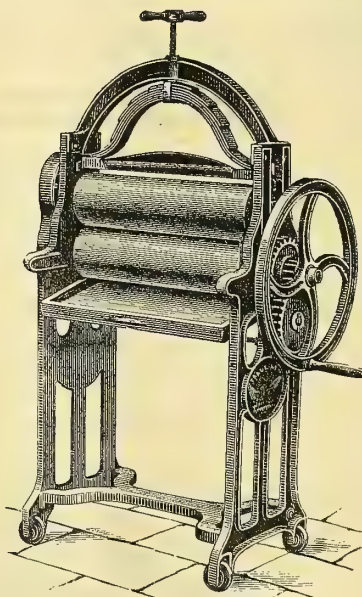
*Our New Catalogue, Show Cards, &c., are now Ready, and are the  
FINEST IN THE TRADE;*

ALL MACHINE DEALERS SHOULD AT ONCE WRITE FOR SAME

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THE DERBY.



THE INVINCIBLE.

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**Over 350,000 Machines in Use.**

**Over 500 Machines per week is Our Present Output.**

**Over 200 Gold and Silver Medals Obtained.**

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**TAYLOR & WILSON, ATLAS WORKS, ACCRINGTON.**

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REPRESENTATIVE FOR LONDON AND SOUTH OF ENGLAND—

**MR. CHAS. BRADBURY,**  
249, High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.,

Who will give Prompt Attention to all Enquiries, and send Complete Catalogues, &c.



# TEN MILLION SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES HAVE BEEN MADE AND SOLD.

THEY ARE

**SIMPLE, SILENT, SPEEDY, DURABLE,**

AND COMBINE IN AN EMINENT DEGREE

## THE GREAT REQUIREMENTS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE:

SIMPLICITY OF MECHANISM, NOISELESSNESS AND LIGHT RUNNING.

BEWARE  
of  
IMITATIONS.



None genuine without  
'SINGER'  
on the Arm.

## SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINES

ARE THE LATEST PRODUCTION FOR FAMILY USE. THEY HAVE A

HIGH ARM, NEW AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER,  
THE LATEST AND BEST SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE,  
The SIMPLEST and MOST CONVENIENT STITCH ADJUSTMENT.

## THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Management for the United Kingdom:

**39, FOSTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.**

City Showrooms:

**147, CHEAPSIDE.**

AND 512 OTHER BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.



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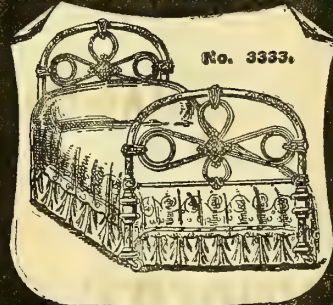
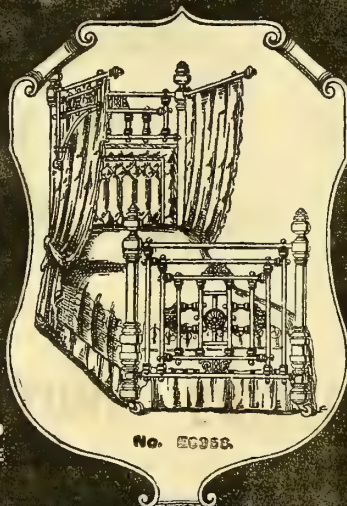
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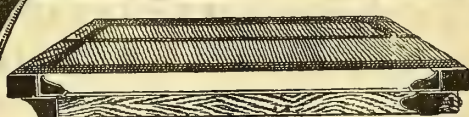


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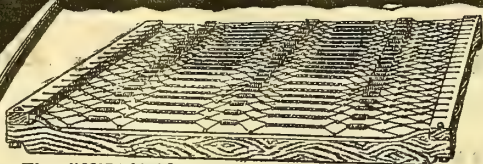
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The "ATLAS" Patent Double Woven Mattress.

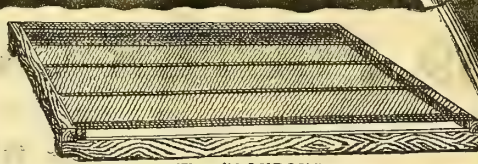
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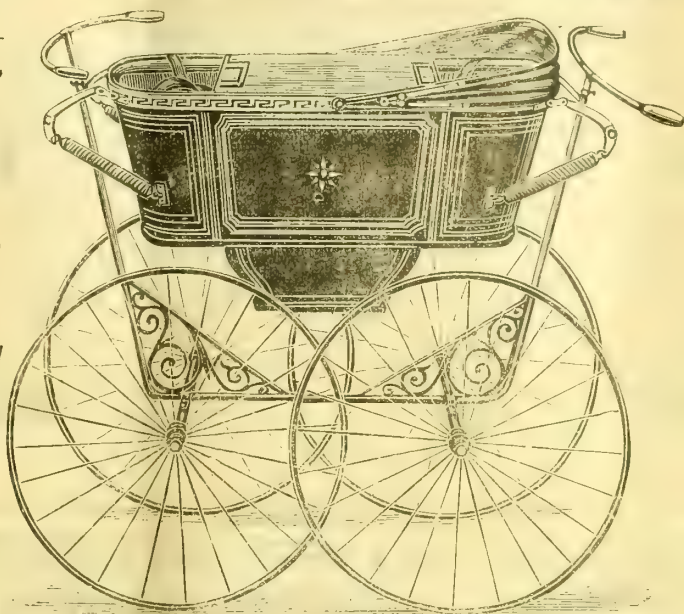
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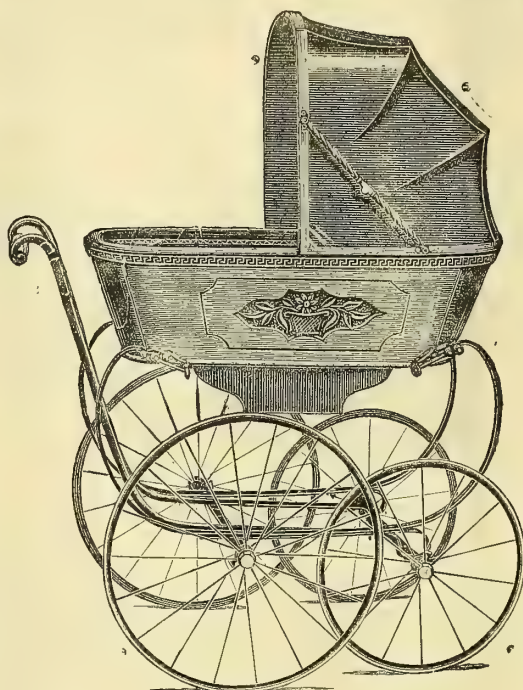
Combination  
Mail Carts.

HOME.

EXPORT.

Perambulators.

Invalid Furniture.



*Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.*

**LOWER HURST STREET,**

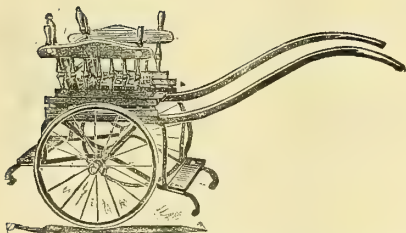
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*Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.*

**Birmingham.**

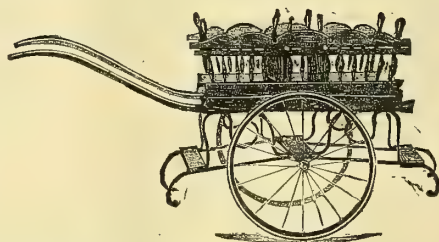
**POOLE'S PATENT (No. 18911)**

## CONVERTIBLE, COLLAPSIBLE, COMBINATION MAIL CART.



The great advantages of the above are:—

1st. In a few seconds even a child can convert it into a comfortable bassinette.

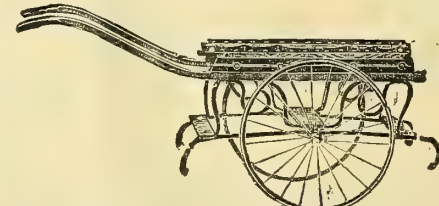
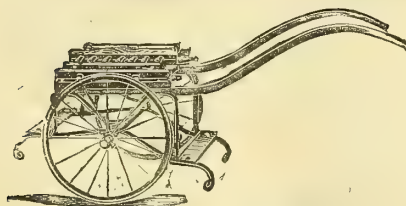


2nd. The seats can be easily and quickly fixed into six different positions.

3rd. Being collapsible, it occupies much less room in the house, and for travelling this is a great advantage, as the carriage is so much less.

4th. It cannot get out of order; no spring or levers, or anything that can easily break, are used.

Without doubt, this is the best Mail Cart in the Market.



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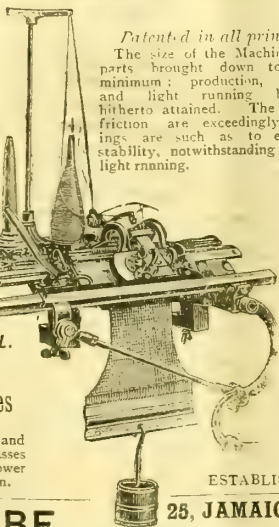
The  
**HALLOWELL PERAMBULATOR AND CARRIAGE COMPANY, LTD.**  
HALLOWELL, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.



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This Machine is  
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shock, oscilla-  
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ONLY GOLD MEDAL.  
(HIGHEST AWARD)

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Machines on application.

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GLASGOW.

Patented in all principal States.

The size of the Machine and number of  
parts brought down to an irreducible  
minimum: production, stability, safety,  
and light running beyond anything  
hitherto attained. The parts subject to  
friction are exceedingly few, the bear-  
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stability, notwithstanding the extraordinary  
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good firm or London agency, and work shipping. Has facilities for  
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# The Story of the Sewing Machine

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

(Continued).

## CHAPTER VIII.—THE GREAT ADVENT.

THE two previous chapters will have prepared the reader for strange discoveries. The three great machines which had "come to stay" (all American), viz., the Grover and Baker, the Singer, and the Wheeler and Wilson, had passed the scrutiny of the Patent Office, and made their bow to the British public. Where is the Howe? the reader might ask. It did not exist; that is to say, it existed only in the records of the Patent Offices, and in the pretty little models which Howe himself had

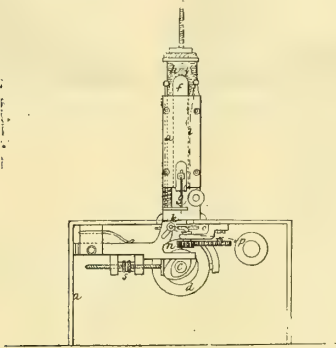


FIG. 1.

constructed, but which for practical or commercial purposes possessed no value whatsoever.

The accompanying illustrations, reproduced from the different patents taken out for them, are confined therefore to the three varieties named.

Figs. 1 and 2 represent end and front views of the first machine described by Hughes in his patent of the 10th of August, 1852, and known in the North of England as the Lancashire machine for a period of close upon forty years.

Figs. 3 and 4 represent end and front views of the second machine in the Hughes patent, known as the "Number 2 Manufacturing," or "Singer machine."

Figs. 5 and 6 represent end and under view of machine patented by William Edward Newton, and

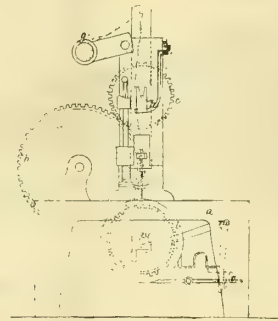


FIG. 3.

bearing date 19th of October, 1852. This, strange to say, though bearing the date named, was actually taken out under the old law; it represents, and was doubtless taken out in the interest of, Messrs. Grover and Baker, for whom Newton acted as patent agent.

Figs. 7 and 8 represent end and front views of machine patented by John Henry Johnson, and bearing date 11th of November, 1852. It is the "Number 2 Manufacturing" Singer machine, and was doubtless taken out in the interest and by the instructions of Isaac Merritt Singer, the inventor; J. H. Johnson being the patent agent employed.

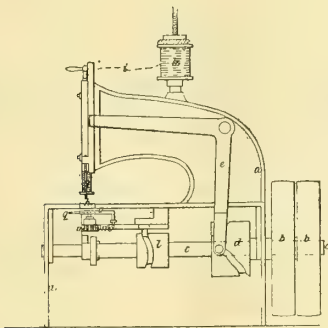


FIG. 2.

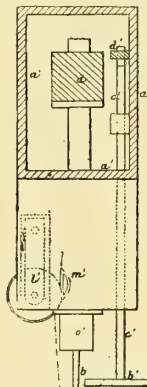


FIG. 4.

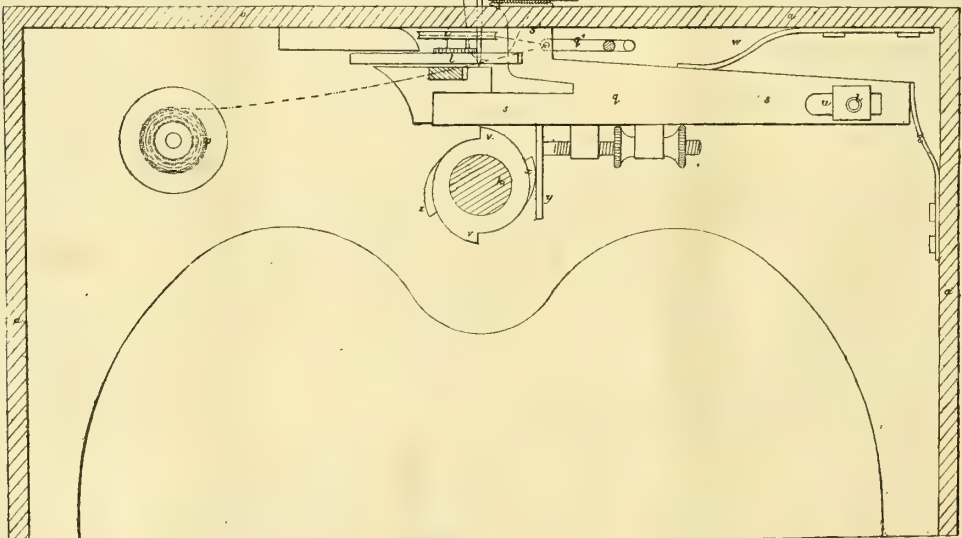


FIG. 5.



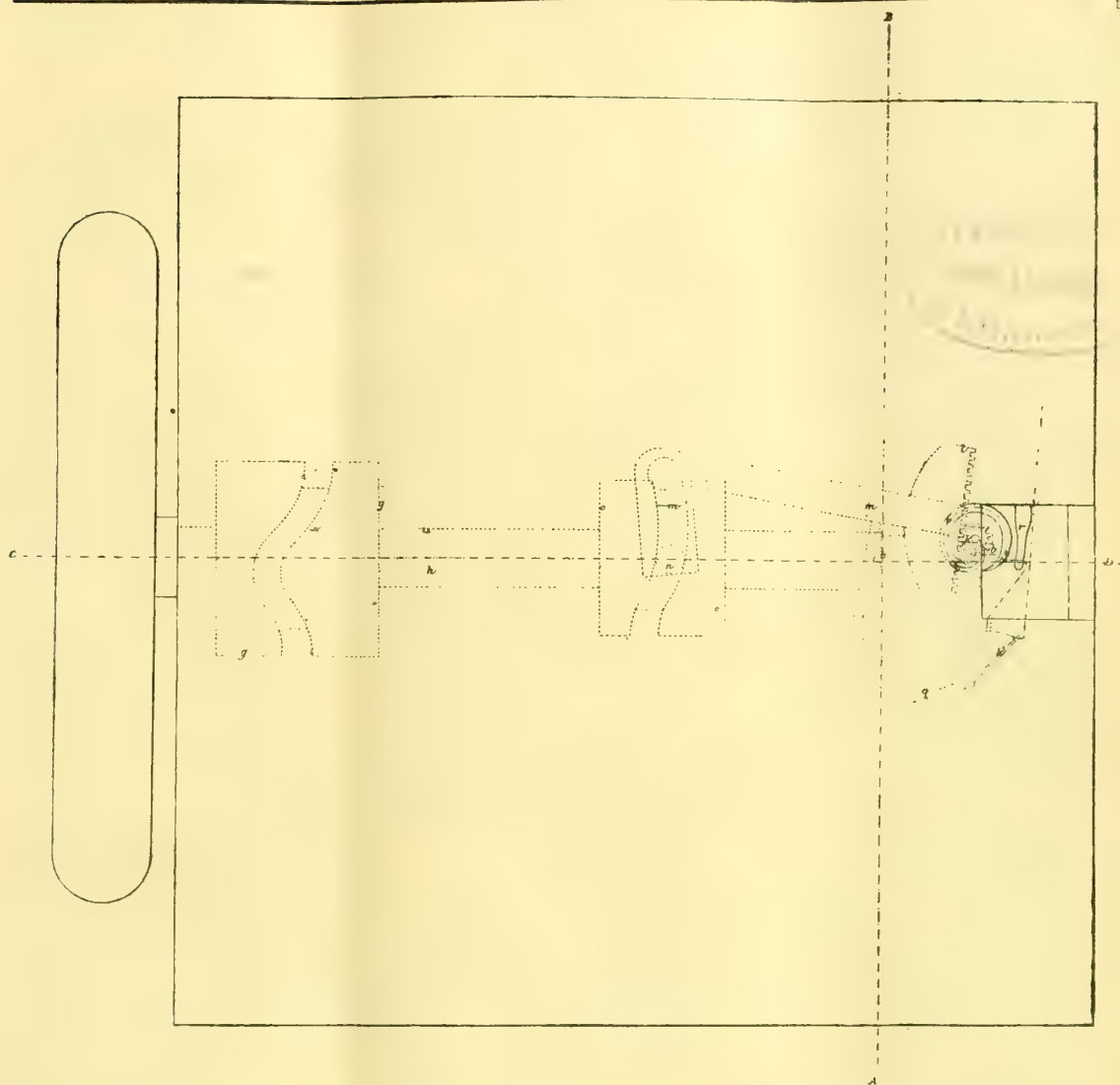


FIG. 6.

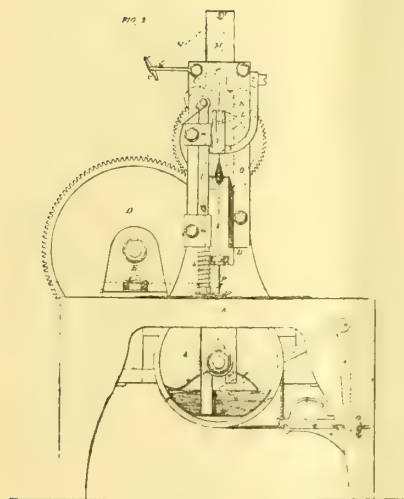


FIG. 7.

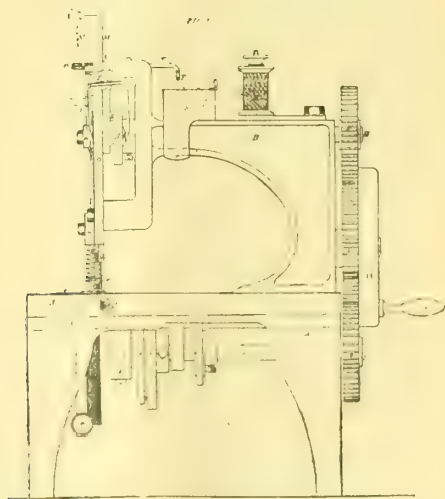


FIG. 8.

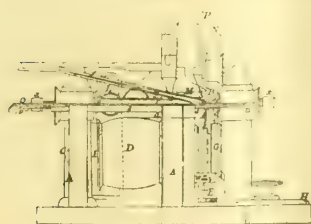


FIG. 9.

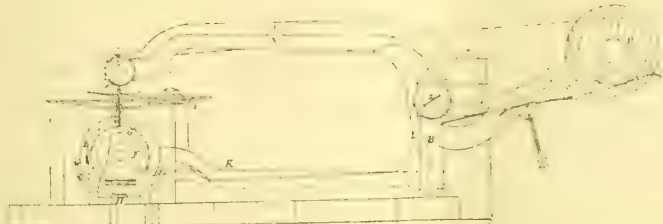


FIG. 10.



Figs. 9 and 10 represent end and side views of machine patented by Auguste Edouard Loradoux Belford—what a name!—and dated 6th October, 1852. This machine is the well-known Wheeler and Wilson.

Having glanced at these illustrations, let the reader now very carefully compare figs. 1 and 2 with figs. 5 and 6. They will be found to be identical in construction, as they also are in description and claims. Let him then compare figs. 3 and 4 with figs. 7 and 8, and again he will find a complete and surprising identity.

Let him finally compare the feed motion in figs. 1 and 2 with that in figs. 5 and 6, and 9 and 10, in all cases the feed being the subject of a separate claim, and in all cases being similar in construction and operation; and to aid in this research I will here quote the form of the claim in each of the patents named. Hughes's claim is as follows:—"A notched or rough-faced bar for feeding the cloth or other material along that is to be stitched, the said bar having a vertical or up and down motion for fastening the material upon, releasing it from the notches, and striking it against a yielding plate, to move it along after each stitch is made, as herein described and illustrated."

Newton's claim is the "The arrangement above described for feeding the cloth along under the vertical needle, or any modification thereof, consisting of a notched bar which has a vertical or up and down motion for holding the fabric upon, and releasing it from the notches of the said bar by striking it against a yielding plate, and having also a lateral motion, or motion forward and back, for feeding the cloth along after each stitch substantially as above set forth."

Belford's claim is "the feed motion of the machine illustrated by figures 1 to 6, for moving the cloth or material, and regulating the distance of said movement, consisting of the feed bar S, the Spring K, with its teeth L, the cam T, upon the mandrel the spring N, and eccentric stop P, the whole combined in any manner substantially as described."

It will be evident to the merest tyro in patent law that two out of three of these patents must necessarily be bad. The Newton patent, however good in itself and perfectly genuine, without doubt, was antedated by that of Hughes; and no use in point of fact was ever made of it. The Belford patent, which early in its history was assigned to Nathaniel Wheeler, Allen Benjamin Wilson, and others, was amended by Disclaimer in 1862, so that for ten years that patent had been invalid, and they had literally only four years left of the life of the patent.

The Johnson patent, likewise genuine, but likewise invalid by the predecession of Hughes, could not be employed for any legitimate purpose, yet, notwithstanding this, it changed hands for large considerations.

I had intended making researches into the different assignments in connection with these patents, but was speedily scotched by the discovery that there was "no thoroughfare," the authorities at the Patent Office having a few years ago destroyed all the records of such assignments bearing date prior to 1867.

I can only give the readers of this story the result of certain researches I made many years ago, and which fortunately I still remember. In the Johnson case, the patent was assigned shortly after its issue for a sum of £800, and a couple of years later was reassigned along with two or three others for a sum of £3,000. Now whether the assignors in both cases were aware of its invalidity, I know not; but I say they ought to have been, and that somebody or other, intentionally or otherwise, was defrauded.

(To be continued.)

## TO THE TRADE.

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PRICE LISTS & TERMS ON APPLICATION.

## A Void Perambulator Patent Resuscitated.

THE most important incident in the perambulator trade the past month is undoubtedly that of the attempt of Messrs. Simpson & Fawcett to get their lapsed patent for "improvements in the construction of perambulators" restored in the list. The first intimation of such intention appeared in *The London Gazette* as follows:—

### CONFIRMATION OF PATENT.

IN PARLIAMENT—SESSION 1892.

Simpson & Fawcett's Patent for "Improvements in the Construction of Perambulators."  
(Confirmation of Patent.)

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the present session for an Act for the following purposes, or some of them, that is to say:—

To continue and confirm the following letters patent, that is to say:—

Letters patent bearing date the 3rd day of January, 1887, and numbered 56, granted to JAMES SIMPSON and SAMUEL THOMAS FAWCETT, of Black Bull Street, Leeds, in the county of York, perambulator makers, for the term of fourteen years for the invention of "Improvements in the Construction of Perambulators."

To enable the patentees or the holders or assignees of the said letters patent, or any or either of them, to pay the renewal fee or renewal fees thereon, notwithstanding that the time enlarged and limited by the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883, for so doing has expired.

To enable the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks to grant a certificate that the said renewal fees have been paid.

To provide that, upon the granting of such certificate, the said letters patent shall be deemed to be as good, valid, and effectual to all intents and purposes as if all the payments prescribed by the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883, to be made in respect of the said letters patent, either before or after the passing of the intended Act, had been duly made.

Printed copies of the Bill will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.

Dated the 5th day of May, 1892.

RIDSDALE & SON,

5, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

Solicitors.

SHERWOOD & CO.,

7, Great George Street, Westminster,

Parliamentary Agents.

[Extract from the "LONDON GAZETTE," dated May 6th, 1892.]

No opposition was entered against this Act, which received the Royal assent on Tuesday last, and is therefore now law. The application of Simpson & Fawcett was almost unique in the history of patents, and this firm is really to be sympathised with. As will be seen at foot, they employed an agent who omitted to pay over to the Patent Office the renewal fee which was given to him by the patentees. Strange to say, the patentees did not discover that their patent was voided by such non-payment until January of the present year—a clear twelve months after it had become inoperative. They will have to pay heavily for their negligence in not supervising their agent, as the Act by which they are now placed in possession of their rights will cost, we are told, nearly £2,000. Nor are they the only firm who have suffered through the unfaithfulness of Joseph William Harding, as Messrs. Sherwood & Co., the Parliamentary agents, have got Parliament to render valid patents which Harding has permitted to become void for no less than three other patentees.

We direct our readers' attention specially to the latter part of the Act, whereby Messrs. Simpson & Fawcett have entered into an undertaking which will possibly result in several applications for compensation. Thus Harding's neglect may cost them an immense sum of money; so much, indeed, that we much question whether the value of any perambulator patent is equal to such outlay. No doubt they well weighed the *pros* and *cons* before proceeding.

We follow on with a copy of the Act:—

WHEREAS by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain bearing date the third day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven being the fifty-first year of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria and numbered 56 Her Majesty did give and grant unto James Simpson and Samuel Thomas Fawcett of Black Bull Street Leeds in the County of York perambulator manufacturers their executors administrators and assigns (therein referred to as the said patentees) her special license full power sole privilege and authority that they the said patentees and every of them by themselves or by their deputies servants or agents or such others as they the said patentees should at any time agree with and no others from time to time and at all times thereafter during the term of fourteen years from the date of the said Letters Patent should and lawfully might make use and exercise and vend within the United Kingdom of Great



Britain and Ireland and Isle of Man an invention therein mentioned for "Improvements in the Construction of Perambulators;"

And whereas the said Letters Patent contain a proviso making void the said letters patent if the said James Simpson and Samuel Thomas Fawcett should not pay all fees by law required to be paid in respect of the said letters patent or in respect of any matter relating thereto at the time or times and in manner for the time being by law provided:

And whereas by section twenty-four of the Patents Designs and Trade Marks Act 1883 the prescribed duty or renewal fees in respect of the said Letters Patent are payable by ten annual payments which vary in amount spread over a period of thirteen years from the date of the grant of the said Letters Patent.

And whereas the renewal fees on the said Letters Patent became due on the third day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one:

And whereas the said James Simpson died on the twenty-second day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one and the business is now carried on by the said Samuel Thomas Fawcett David Simpson and John James Simpson trading as "Simpson and Fawcett" and that firm are hereinafter referred to as "the patentees":

And whereas the property of the said James Simpson and Samuel Thomas Fawcett in the said patent is now vested or claimed to be vested in the said firm of Simpson and Fawcett;

And whereas the said James Simpson and Samuel Thomas Fawcett prior to the same becoming due and payable paid or caused to be paid to Joseph William Harding a duly registered patent agent and the agent for the said James Simpson and Samuel Thomas Fawcett in taking out the said Letters Patent and in paying the renewal fees in respect thereof for the purpose of being paid over to the Comptroller

General of Patents Designs and Trade Marks (hereinafter called "the Comptroller") the prescribed duty or renewal fee in respect of the said Letters Patent but the said Joseph William Harding feloniously and fraudulently omitted to pay the said prescribed duty or renewal fee to the Comptroller and the said letters patent were announced in the official journal published under the provisions of section forty of the Patents Designs and Trade Marks Act 1883 to have become void on the third day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one:

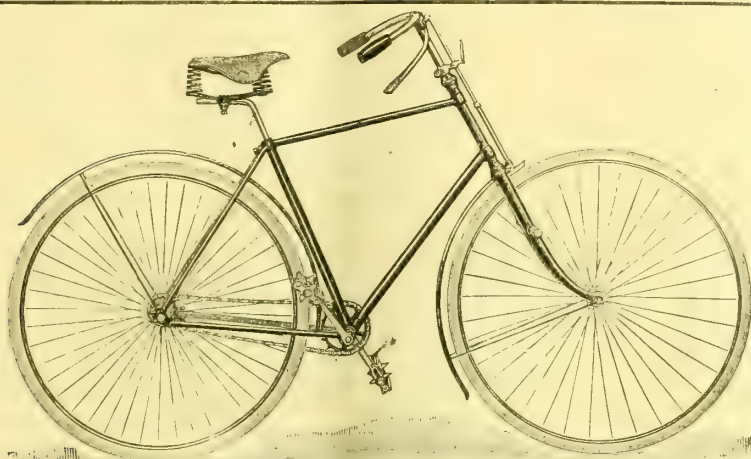
And whereas the said Samuel Thomas Fawcett David Simpson and John James Simpson discovered the omission by the said Joseph William Harding to pay the said prescribed duty or renewal fee to the Comptroller on the twelfth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two:

And whereas the time prescribed by section seventeen of the Patents Designs and Trade Marks Act 1883 during which the Comptroller is empowered to enlarge the time for such payments had expired on the third day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one:

And whereas the said Samuel Thomas Fawcett David Simpson and John James Simpson on becoming aware of the circumstances and of the non-payment of the renewal fee by their agent gave the requisite instructions for an application to Parliament for power to pay the said prescribed duty or renewal fee and to renew the said Letters Patent:

And whereas much time has been devoted and considerable sums of money have been expended by the said James Simpson and Samuel Thomas Fawcett in acquiring and developing their invention for which no adequate and sufficient return has hitherto been received:

And whereas the omission to pay the said prescribed duties or renewal fees or to apply to the Comptroller within the prescribed period for an enlargement of the time for paying the same arose from the felonious and fraudulent conduct of the said Joseph William



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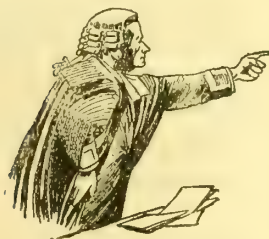
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Harding who having duly received the said prescribed duties or renewal fees from the said James Simpson and Samuel Thomas Fawcett applied the same to his own use and absconded from the United Kingdom on or about the thirty-first day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one :

And whereas the said prescribed duty or renewal fee has now been paid and the total amount of fees (including the prescribed fees for enlargement due and to become due upon the said Letters Patent respectively) has been deposited with the Comptroller and the certificate of the Comptroller to that effect has been lodged in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments :

And whereas it is expedient that the said Letters Patent should be rendered valid in manner hereinafter mentioned :

And whereas the purposes aforesaid cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament :

#### MAY IT THEREFORE PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY

That it may be Enacted AND BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows (that is to say) :—

1.—Upon the passing of this Act the said Letters Patent (a true copy of which is set forth in the schedule to this Act annexed) or a duplicate thereof certified by the Comptroller for the purposes of this Act shall be considered deemed and taken to be and to have been as good valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if all the payments prescribed by the Patents Designs and Trade Marks Act 1883 to be made in respect of the said Letters Patent either before or after the passing of this Act had been duly made or satisfied.

2.—No action or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted nor any damage recovered—

(1) In respect of any infringement of the said Letters Patent which shall have taken place after the date on which the said Letters Patent were officially declared to be void and before the passing of this Act :

(2) In respect of the use or employment at any time hereafter of any structure process or operation actually made or carried on within the British Islands or of the use or sale of any article manufactured or made in infringement of the said Letters Patent after the said date and before the passing of this Act : Provided that such use sale or employment is by the person or corporation by or for whom such article was *bona fide* manufactured or made or such structure process or operation was *bona fide* made or carried on by his or their executors administrators successors or vendees or his or their assigns :

(3) In respect of the use or employment or sale at any time hereafter by the person or corporation entitled for the time being under the preceding sub-section to use or employ any structure process or operation of any improved extended or developed structure process or operation or of the use or sale of any article thereby manufactured or made in infringement of the said Letters Patent : Provided that the use or employment of such improved extended or developed structure process or operation shall be limited to the buildings works or premises of the person or corporation by or for whom such structure process or operation was made or carried on within the meaning of the preceding sub-section his or their executors administrators successors or assigns :

If any person shall within one year after the passing of this Act make an application to the Board of Trade for compensation in respect of money time or labour expended by the applicant upon the subject matter of the said Letters Patent on a *bona fide* belief that such Letters Patent had become and continued to be void it shall be lawful for the said Board after hearing the parties concerned or their agents to assess the amount of such compensation if in their opinion the application ought to be granted and to specify the party by whom and the day on which such compensation shall be paid and if default shall be made in payment of the sum awarded then the said Letters Patent shall by virtue of this Act become void but the sum awarded shall not in that case be recoverable as a debt or damages.

3.—This Act may be cited as "Simpson's and Fawcett's 35 Patent Act 1892."

(It is not necessary for us to reproduce the "schedule," as it is of the usual character).

#### COPY OF THE SPECIFICATION.

We, JAMES SIMPSON and SAMUEL THOMAS FAWCETT, of Black Bull Street, Leeds, in the County of York, perambulator manufacturers, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement :—

The object of our invention is to form the sides and ends of perambulator carriages of horizontal bars or ribs of wood, these being separated from each other by purlis or short pillars; the whole being secured together and to the bottom of the perambulator by any required number of bolts.

The body of the perambulator being constructed in this manner is exceedingly light and easily propelled.

The further object of our invention is to support the carriage so that a great amount of elasticity in the movement of the same is obtained, and for this purpose we provide a long spring turned up at its ends, and carrying handles upon which the carriage is suspended by means of chains, rods, straps, or cords.

#### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS.

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal section, fig. 2 an end elevation, and fig. 3 a plan, looking at the top, showing the body of the perambulator constructed in accordance with our invention.

Fig. 4 is a side elevation, and fig. 5 a plan, looking at the top, showing our arrangement of supporting the carriage.

At figs. 1, 2, and 3, the ends and sides of the body of the carriage are made up of horizontal bars or ribs A and B of wood, separated from each other by purlis or pillars C and D.

The parts when put together as shown in the drawings are secured

firmly in position and to the bottom of the carriage by means of the vertical bolts E.

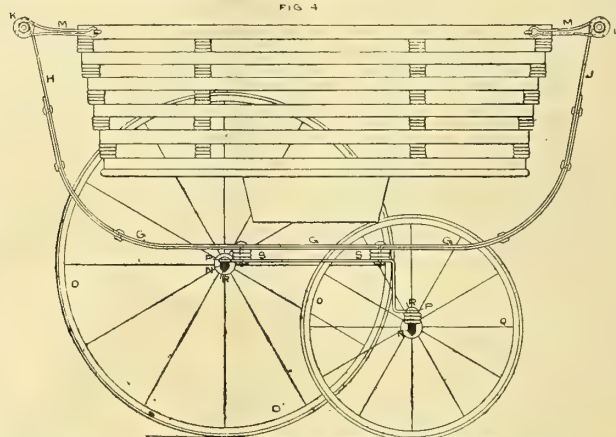
The ends of the vehicle may be rounded as shown, or any other desired form; when round, the ends are secured to the sides by bolts or screws F.

For the purpose of supporting the carriage we provide the long spring G, as shown at figs. 4 and 5, turned up at its ends H and J, and to each end we attach handles K and L.

On these handles K and L we suspend the body of the carriage by means of chains, rods, straps, or cords M.

The body of the perambulator may be constructed as shown, or of any ordinary description.

The long spring G is attached to the axles N of the wheels O by means of the transverse pieces P and bolts R, such transverse pieces P being secured together by the longitudinal piece S.



Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is :—

1st. The construction of the bodies of perambulator carriages, formed of horizontal bars or ribs A and B of wood, with intermediate purlis or pillars C and D and bolts E, for securing the same together, substantially as herein set forth and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

2nd. The arrangement and application of the long spring G, turned up at its ends H and J, and provided with handles K and L on which the body of the vehicle is suspended by means of chains, rods, straps, or cords M, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

3rd. The mode of securing the long spring G to the axles N of the wheels O, substantially as herein set forth.

[We only give one drawing, as this is all that is necessary to explain the invention to our readers.]

## The Sewing Machine Companies.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, have just leased additional premises close to their City office in Newgate Street, E.C. We understand that these new premises will be used as showrooms for sewing machines and perambulators, also as sewing machine instruction workrooms.

The Singer Manufacturing Company have suppressed Croydon as a district office, dividing the six offices comprising the district as follows :—Chiswell Street (London) will in future control Croydon, Bromley (Kent), Sutton (Surrey), and the Crystal Palace (which has taken the place of Anerley, now closed). To the Brighton district has been handed over Red Hill, and the Tonbridge depot will now be counted as in Canterbury district.

The hearty congratulations of the *Gazette* to Mr. J. Whitie, the general manager of The Singer Manufacturing Company, on his having attained, on the 13th inst. month, the twenty-fifth anniversary of wedded life. This interesting event was duly celebrated by a dinner, which Mr. Whitie gave to twenty of his personal friends at the National Liberal Club on the 14th ult.

The numerous friends of Mr. Whitie cannot fail to have noticed his failing health the past year or two. They will, therefore, be pleased to hear that on the 7th inst. he will start for Australia, *via* the Cape, on a six months' holiday. Mr. Whitie is highly respected by all who know him, and we can state without fear of contradiction that he will carry with him, not only the good wishes of Singer men, but of the trade generally.

BOTH Mr. Bourne (of the Singer Co.) and Mr. White (of the White Sewing Machine Co.) returned to the States since our last number.

THOMAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Registered by Gard, Hall, & Rook, 2, Gresham Buildings, E.C., with a capital of £20,000 in £10 shares. Objects : To acquire the undertaking of the Thomas Sewing Machine Company, hitherto carried on at 30, Aldersgate Street, E.C., and elsewhere, in accordance with an agreement expressed to be made between D. Hamilton and J. Griffiths on the one part, and this company of the other part, and to develop and extend the same.

MR. CARPENTER, late with the American Sewing Machine Co., has been appointed secretary of the Thomas Sewing Machine Co., Lim., which was formed the past month without inviting public subscription.

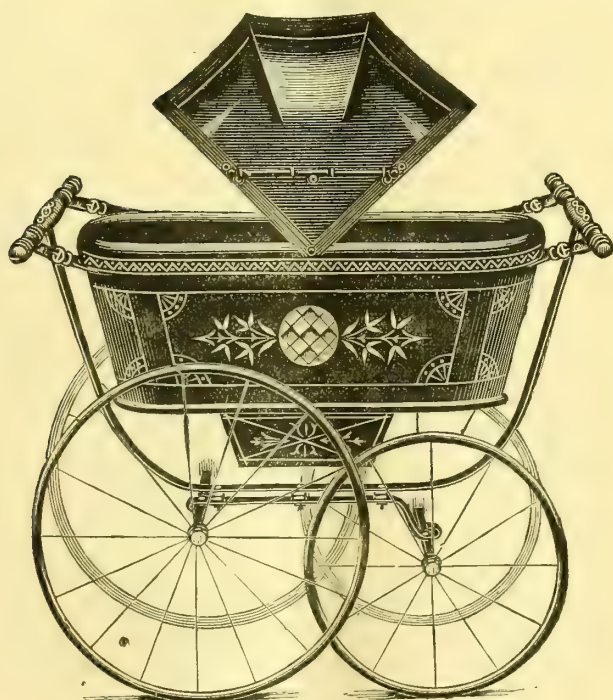




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## Failures and Arrangements.

JOHN BARBER, upholsterer, &c., 9, Church Street, and 44 Great Union Street, Drypool, late Hull. In bankruptcy.

Among the creditors to this estate is Mr. Brooksbank, Keighley, or £10.

WILLIAM ERNEST HUTCHINGS, ironmonger, Wimborne Road, Winton, near Bournemouth.

The above was adjudicated a bankrupt on May 30th. Among the creditors are Summerscales & Sons, Keighley, for £10.

JOHN CUTHBERT MULLINDER, house furnisher and perambulator dealer, 76, West Street, Gateshead.

Among the creditors of this bankrupt are the Midland Perambulator Co., Birmingham, for £29 17s. 2d.

WILLIAM WOOD, cabinetmaker, &c., Irishgate, Brow, Carlisle.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement. Unsecured liabilities, £501 13s. 2d. Estimated net assets, £422. Trustee, Wm. A. Graham, accountant, Bank Street, Carlisle. Among the creditors are Wilson, Bros., & Co., Birmingham, £12 3s. 6d.; Summerscales & Sons, Keighley, £11 7s.

HODGES & SONS, ironmongers, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

The above have petitioned for an arrangement. Unsecured liabilities £9,414 12s, secured creditors £2,325, estimated net assets £5,250. Among the creditors are W. Summerscales & Sons, Keighley, £8 7s. 6d.

HERMANN LOOG, sewing machine maker, 126 and 127, London Wall, E.C.

A dividend of 7½d. in the £ is now being paid in the above at Official Receiver's, Bankruptcy Buildings, W.C.

ARTHUR WARDER MINNS and ARTHUR JAMES JEFFERY, trading as Minns & Jeffery, car manufacturers and cycle agents, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.

Mr. R. J. Ward, C.A., of 8, North Street, Brighton, was appointed trustee to this estate on June 2nd.

A County Court judgment for £10 4s. 6d. was on May 10th registered against JOHN BROWN, sewing machine maker, Inker-man Street, Aston, and another.

## Amendment of a Pram Patent.

*Any firm desiring to oppose the following, must do so within one month from the 22nd of June. The patent referred to is numbered 3590, dated February 27th, 1891, and is for "An instantaneous automatic brake to be applied to perambulators or other manumotive vehicles :"*

George Farmer and William Milburn, trading as Farmer, Lane & Co., have applied for leave to amend the Specification of the Letters Patent above referred to, alleging as their reasons :—"We found that in applying the patent practically when the perambulator became loaded the vertical depression and oscillation of the body and well deranged the instantaneous action of the spring, thus compelling us to detach it. The claim is still, however, substantially the same."

The proposed amendments are as follows :—

On Page 1.

Line 26. To substitute "A<sup>1</sup>" for "A."

Line 27. Altering to read "on amended drawing, acting on a crank (A<sup>2</sup>) the fulcrum (H<sup>1</sup>) of which is close to the well or bottom of the vehicle."

Line 30. To substitute "F<sup>1</sup> for (F)."

Line 34. To substitute "crank" for "lever."

Line 37. Altering to read "attached as hereinafter described, the shoe of the pivot being bolted to the arc of a light metal bridge (K) thrown across under the body of the perambulator, directly over the back axle, but clear of the well."

Line 38. Altering to read "At the junction where the crank is hooked to the flexible band the other extremity being fixed to the bridge which."

Line 39. To strike out "compressed" and to substitute "(D<sup>1</sup>)" for "(D)".

To strike out lines 40 to 43 inclusive, and to insert the following therefore "the opposite extremity being attached to the metal tie-rod which braces the springs."

Line 45. Altering to read "wheeling this spiral spring in conjunction with the crank acts on the flexible band, the latter pulling it up whilst the former coils it round the drum, locks the."

On Page 2.

Line 3. To insert after "haulage" by the action of the crank.

## The Victory Three Stitch Machine.

From the 20th to the 25th ult. there was held at the Egyptian Hall, London, an exhibition of machines fitted with Kohler's patented apparatus, by which means a lock-stitch machine will also produce the chain-stitch and a locked chain-stitch, the latter called an "embroidery stitch." Nearly all the leading makers' machines were on show in order to prove the universality of the invention. The attendance of the trade and the public was large and influential, and there is no denying that Mr. Kohler has produced a highly ingenious and useful appliance.

We understand that the owners of the patent are prepared to allow any maker of sewing machines to use their appliance on payment of a nominal royalty. Thus, at a very small additional cost, manufacturers will be able to supply dealers with machines which will produce three distinct styles of sewing all done on one and the same machine. There would thus seem to be a great

future for this invention, as it trebles the capacity of a lock-stitch machine without a single disadvantage or complication. Indeed, a mere child can change the stitches, and produce as good results as a trained machinist.

## Hints on Repairing and Adjusting Sewing Machines.\*

(Continued.)

### PUTTING A NEW SHAFT INTO A SEWING MACHINE.

Many times, in repairing a sewing machine, to make a good job it becomes necessary to put in a new shaft. And, as nearly all the wear on the shaft comes in one direction up and down, the hole is usually worn out of round. When the hole in the arm of the machine wears, which is not always the case, as frequently the shaft is the part worn, the hole is never merely enlarged, but is of irregular shape.

To fit a new shaft to a machine in this condition without first turning out the hole, would be to make a botch job; and, as the reamers to do this work in good shape are expensive, the following method will save the cost of reamers and get a good job every time.

The cam house end of a shaft always is, or always should be, a little larger than the wheel end. First, make a rose bit (which can be done very quickly, and hardened without any liability of springing) about one-hundredth of an inch larger than the hole, or large enough to correct the error in it and bring the hole round again. Finish the rose bit the exact size you want it before hardening it, as it will not need grinding. Now, be sure that your lathe centres are in line, put the rose bit in the chuck, and be sure that it runs perfectly true. Then, with the tail centre of the lathe in the shaft hole at the wheel end of the arm, you can run the rose bit through the cam house end, and be sure to keep the holes in line. Now make another rose bit the right size to clean out the other hole, with a shank long enough to reach through the entire length of the arm, and finish the end of the shank that goes in the chuck just right to turn easily in the cam house shaft bearing, and run the bit through from the same direction the first one was run, and you cannot by any possibility get the holes out of line. For temporary use these rose bits can be made from Bessemer steel, and hardened in cyanide of potash and salt water, and not drawn at all. They will do good work. Rose bits are recommended simply because any man can make them in a short time, and cut the teeth in a very few minutes. While a good reamer of the size wanted cannot be made without a milling machine and a tool-grinding machine. If a man has enough of these jobs of one kind to do, it will pay to buy from the company that makes the machines an adjustable reamer made expressly for the work.

The rose bits do not require hardening, except on the end, and, of course, will not be liable to spring.

You are now ready to prepare your bushing. One of the most convenient substitutes for cast-iron bushings is iron gas pipe. Select a piece just a little larger in its outer circumference than the hole you have just prepared, hold it in a dog or similar device, and turn it down in the lathe to fit the hole. Then turn down the shaft to fit the inside of the bushing thus made snugly, so that you will have an entirely new bearing in all its parts. Where it is not practicable to turn down the shaft to fit the small bore, as when that would endanger the screw on the end (when there is one), the hole in the arm can be bored out to a diameter great enough to use a piece of gas pipe that can be used for an inside bearing for the shaft. This bushing will have to be drilled to continue the oil hole in the arm, and a stop screw should be inserted through the arm at another point to prevent its turning. This screw should be pointed and partly enter a hole in the bushing, so as not to exert any pressure, as that might cause the shaft to run hard.

Frequently, when the machine is to be used only for family work, a bushing can be made of sheet brass, properly secured in the hole by a screw, and give good results. There is no objection to using brass casting for bushing, except its cost.

\* U. S. Sewing Machine News.



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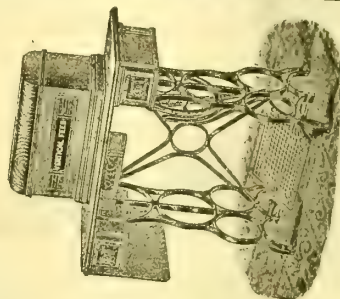
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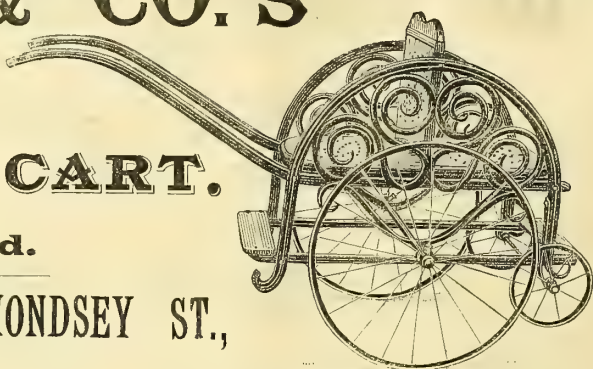
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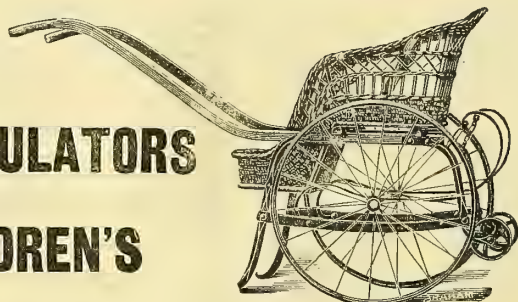


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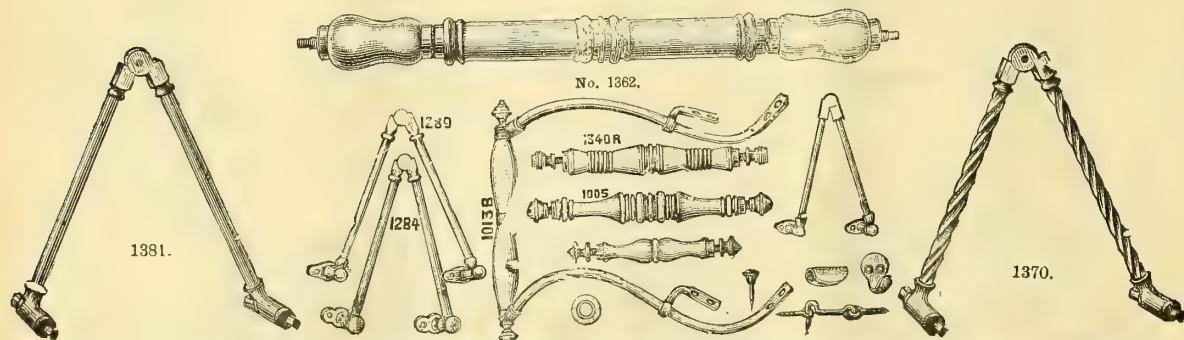
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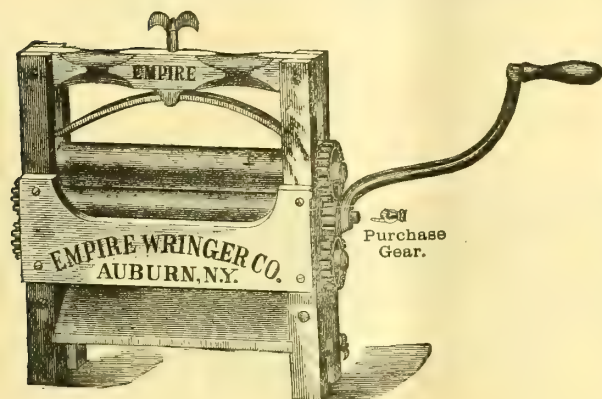
REGISTERED DESIGN.



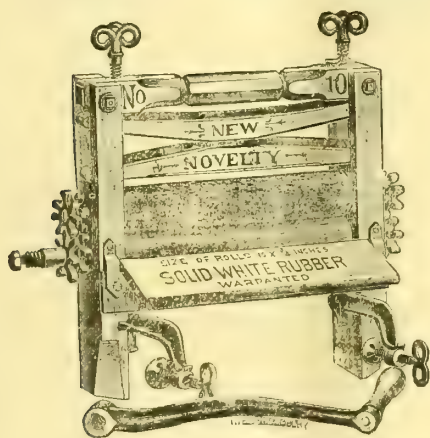
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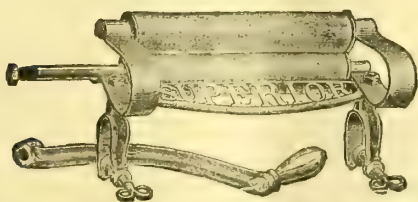
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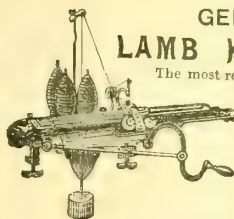
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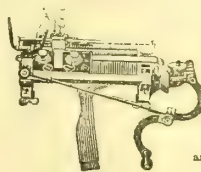


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Such increase has, however, been due in no small measure to the makers of machines in this country or their agents. The demand has been created almost solely by the supply, and we are assured that the trade has "come to stay."

No small measure of praise is due to the Messrs. Biernatzki & Co., of Nottingham, G. Stibbe, of Glasgow, the Eclipse Machine Co., of Oldham, William Harrison, of Manchester, and William Rothwell, of Bolton, for ingenuity and enterprise in this connection.

The last-named has just published a pamphlet entitled "The Reasons Why," which will no doubt materially assist the knit-goods trade, as it shows in powerfully argumentative manner the undoubted advantages of knit underwear. We should strongly advise dealers in sewing and knitting machines to obtain a copy of this pamphlet with a view to adding a machine knitting department to their business, or of endeavouring to get the manufacture of hose and small garments taken up in their several districts. As Mr. M. C. Davison, a thoroughly practical man, showed in a series of articles in this journal last year, there is much money to be made by machine knitting. If our readers will only communicate with the firms mentioned above, they will be put in possession of many useful facts.

The following extract from "The Reasons Why" may be found of interest:—

"There is no doubt that when doctors tell their lady patients to 'wear flannel,' a horrible vision arises of thick, bulky underbodices, over which no dress will look well or fit properly. It is difficult and troublesome to draw one's dress body over a flannel body, and people who pride themselves on their figures often throw the doctor's advice to the winds, and quite disobey his orders rather than injure the gracefulness of their appearance.

"There is no excuse for this now. Doctors used only to order flannel, because formerly no other kind of woollen material could easily be had that could be made into underwear. But far above flannel they would place knitted woollen underwear. Knitted wool is as superior to flannel almost as flannel is to cotton, and one of the reasons (not the chief one, of course, but still an important one) is, that this knitted elastic-ribbed underwear does not give that bulky look to the figure which has been one of the chief objections in the feminine mind to the wearing of wool.

"We will probably all admit that persuasion is better than coercion. It is better to put the child's grey powder into a spoonful of jam and get it swallowed happily, and with smiles, than to force it down amid yells and shrieks of disgust.



"In just the same way, if we can get young women to wear wool by administering it to them in a pretty form of a delicately tinted, close-fitting, elastic web, that will mould itself to the beauties of their figures, and will actually make them look sligher than they could possibly do in the clumsy folds of the old-fashioned cotton chemise, to which they have clung for so long, then why should we not do so? They are quite right to want to look slim and slender (provided they can do it without the 'torture of the fatal stays'), and it is also quite right that their woollen underwear should help them to do so, instead of the reverse.

"Now, this is one of the specialities of the invention of Mr. William Rothwell. He has introduced into the English market woollen goods of all sorts, combinations (of which more will be said in the next chapter), undervests, chemises, bodices, vests, all of which are of such soft and delicately woven and ribbed material that it will fit and mould itself to the figure, as a fine kid glove will mould itself to the hand.

"About thirteen years ago Mr. William Rothwell, of Bolton, Lancashire (the great centre of the cotton industry), turned his attention to knitting machinery. At first he was employed only in the knitting of stockings. He soon, however, perceived that the knitting machine was capable of a far greater extension of work than merely that of covering the feet and legs.

"He visited the Amsterdam Exhibition, then he travelled through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, examined the manufacturers of Saxony, all the time with his mind bent on the production of a machine which would turn out knitted woollen fabrics of all kinds, and that would manufacture every description of knitted underwear.

"He succeeded—because he was determined to succeed. He introduced the intricate, yet simply-worked machine, of masterly design, which now bears his name, and which has become so universally famous.

"No time of course was lost in patenting the machine in England, and Mr. Rothwell has now the sole right of supplying what is admittedly the most perfect knitter in existence. Since then he has devoted himself to improving this machine, and has taken out a number of patents, and patents of which he is the real inventor, and he is now in the proud position of being the introducer into England of English made knitted woollen underwear—which, by its elasticity and softness cannot be objected to by the most fastidious woman on the score of giving the dress she wears over it a clumsy, bulky appearance.

"It is, perhaps, only when we come to consider this matter closely that we, who are interested in the great subject of preventive medicine and health reform, will see how very largely the whole community is indebted to Mr. Rothwell for his inventions. He is chiefly instrumental in bringing about a quiet and silent reform in underwear, the benefit of which to mankind at large—to men, women, and children—only future generations will fully realise.

"Every article turned out in his great factory is of direct personal benefit to some individual unit in our human family.

"Old Thomas Carlyle once spoke of future revolutions taking place in rose water. Here is one going on in one of the greatest centres of England's commercial activity—a revolution not to make havoc of humanity, to scatter their blood and brains over the ground, and to spread desolation and misery in its train—but a revolution that will bring those three great national blessings: peace—plenty—prosperity.

"Some caviller, objecting to such a strong and sweeping statement, may say scornfully:—

"How can the introduction of any single special kind of clothing bring about such wonderful results as these?"

"Simply—the sequence of events is very natural—because a nation's wealth is a nation's health. If the inhabitants of a country are healthy they can work, if they are healthy they won't be likely to take to drink; then with health and temperance they can work well. In the footsteps of good work, wealth follows, and with wealth comes plenty, in whose train follows that guardian angel of our national hearths and homes—peace! We can trace it out very easily—all beginning with health—and before we have health, has it not already been sufficiently demonstrated—we must have healthy clothing.

"Each step in the argument follows as naturally as the dawn follows dark, and the dark follows dawn, and thus we reach the ultimate and necessary conclusion that one of the great national benefactors of this final decade of our century is Mr. William Rothwell, of the Rothwell Hosiery Company."

We follow on with a copy of a circular which Mr. G. Stibbe, of 25, Jamaica Street, Glasgow, has issued to the trade:—

I beg to introduce to your notice a new style of Knitting Machine, which recommends itself particularly to manufacturers, merchants, and shippers, on account of its exceptionally low price, great advantages over all other systems, and exceeding compactness.

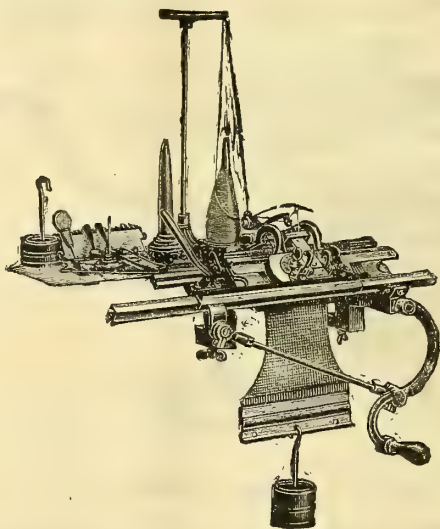
The carriage, as shown in the illustration, is without a frame, ensuring exceptional lightness. It has, nevertheless, sound and sure bearings, consisting in a slide arm of the carriage, travelling on the front slide rod, which has been somewhat lengthened. The adjusting of the slide arm to compensate for eventual wear is done in the simplest manner. The needle beds are entirely uncovered, which facilitates the manipulation and examination of the work. The centre (sliding) cam and stops, as used in other makes, are replaced by a most ingenious system of automatic cams (Patent, No. 85c6, <sup>21</sup>), which are actuated by the needles, and permit of tubular goods being knit by a quick balancing motion of the handle, limited to the number of needles in operation, and economising considerable time.

The machines are made in sizes from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inch needle beds, and from 5 to 12 needles per inch.

A special plant of the most modern tools has been put down for producing these machines in such quantity as to permit of my offering them at exceptionally low prices.

They are at once the most practical and cheapest knitting machines ever put on the market, and the fact of their being made for me by my

manufacturers, Messrs. Edouard Dubied & Co., may be considered a voucher of high quality and finish.



Quotations will be submitted on my being favoured with a communication.

## The Two-Reel Company.

WHEN in Birmingham the past month we paid a visit to the factory of the Two-Reel Lock-stitch Sewing Machine Co., Limited (Daniel Jones' patent). At present this Company is located in Albion Street, pending the completion of a huge factory which is in course of erection. Mr. Jones told us that this new factory would have a capacity of 3,000 machines a week, but that it was being constructed in such a manner that it can be occupied in about twelve months' time, when its capacity will be several hundred per week, and as trade increases additional floors will be constructed.

The temporary premises in Albion Street will in the course of the present month be, we were informed, be fitted with machinery for an output of at least a hundred machines per week. We observed that all the gigs and tools were finished, and that on all hands there were signs of activity and preparation for a large trade.

## The So-All Sewing Machine.

THE So-All lock-stitch sewing machine is shortly to be offered to the public in the form of a joint stock company. It is a full-sized, British-made machine, and has some important feature to specially commend it, chief among which may be mentioned its cheapness, which is claimed to be combined with merits second to none in the market. By a clever arrangement the needle itself moves the work, thus dispensing with the feed plate which is common to other lock-stitch machines; in fact, the whole of the mechanism seems to have been arranged on the simplest lines. In order to illustrate the capacity and strength of the machine the manager at the chief offices, 3, Oxford Street, passes cigar boxes and even sheets of lead of like thickness under the needle; so that it may be fairly said to be equal to any work to which it is likely to be applied. Altogether, it would seem that the So-All is likely to make rapid headway in public estimation.

—Financial News.

[We understand that the prospectus will be issued in about six weeks' time. Ed. S.M.G.]

## A DOMESTIC MACHINERY EXHIBITION.

We have been asked to insert the following:—Messrs. Harry Etherington & Co., who have for the past fifteen years organised the Sportsman's, Food and Cookery, Ironmongers, and other Trade Exhibitions, inform us that they have arranged to hold a Laundry and Domestic Appliances Exhibition at the Central Hall, Holborn, London, in August next, for which they are receiving the support of the best houses in the trade. The Central Hall is well situated in the midst of a large population, and is in direct omnibus-connection with every railway terminus in London, so that the Exhibition should prove remunerative to exhibitors. It is intended, as far as possible, to embody actual test of the various machinery, and the "Pompador" ladies' band will play every afternoon and evening. Plans, prospectuses, and all particulars can be obtained at the offices, 43, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.



# DO NOT FAIL TO INVESTIGATE THE STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

## POINTS WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

The "Standard" has the biggest bobbin of any lock-stitch machine.

Holds 100 yards of cotton.

The first stitch perfect without holding ends of thread.

The tension is released when taking out the goods.

The finest goods are not drawn or puckered.

Less noise.

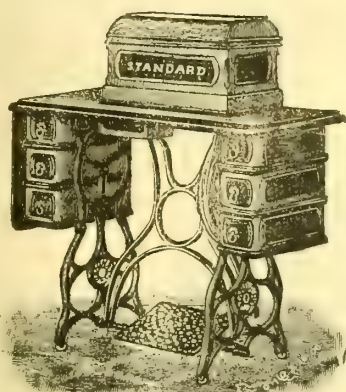
Runs 50 per cent lighter than vibrating machines.

Bent wood work of the finest finish ever made.

Shortest needle used in lockstitch machines—therefore less liable to bend and skip stitches.

Will wear twice as long as other lockstitch machines.

Every part is independent of every other part, and can be replaced at a trifling cost. Therefore you can keep a "Standard" practically new a life time.

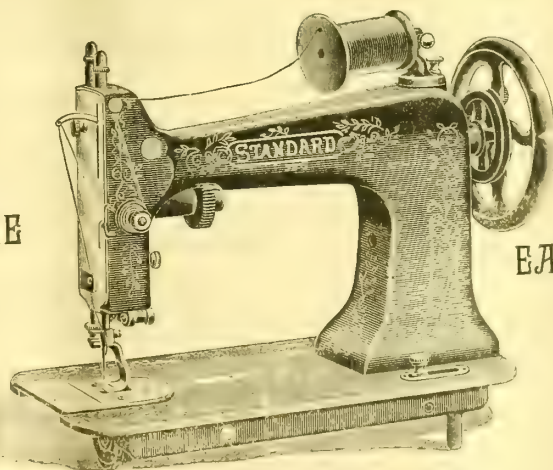


TO

**DEALERS.**

We are prepared to grant exclusive territory to one dealer in each of the principal towns, and will only sell our machine through our own agents. We are confident you will find the **STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE MACHINE** the most **DESIRABLE** and **PROFITABLE** to handle.

THE STANDARD  
IS THE  
LIGHTEST  
RUNNING MACHINE  
IN THE  
MARKET.



THE  
STANDARD  
IS THE  
EASIEST MACHINE  
TO LEARN.

## TO THE MANUFACTURING TRADE.

The Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine commends itself to your careful consideration as the most successful sewing machine ever offered in the market. It can be run at a higher rate of speed with better results and less wear than any other machine.

## AS A FAMILY MACHINE

It commands in the States the highest price of any machines in the market, and is a general favourite. Notwithstanding this fact, our terms to agents are uncommonly favourable.

DEALERS MUST APPLY FOR AGENCIES AT ONCE.

**THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE COMPANY (CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.)**

LONDON OFFICE (PRO. TEM.): **94, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.**



## The "Goldendine" Carriage.

WE recently paid a visit to the factory at which the "Goldendine" bassinets are manufactured. Most of our readers are aware of the peculiar nature of this carriage, which is meeting with extraordinary success the present season. The inventor was Mr. Thomas Luckett, but Mr. Leon L'Hollier, of Bath Passage, Birmingham, is alone authorised to supply the same.

Unlike the majority of perambulator patents this invention has clearly "come to stay," as not only is it highly ingenious, but thoroughly practical, and possesses advantages of a solid nature. As several hundred of our readers are now selling the "Goldendine," they might like to know how it is produced.

The foundation of the body is a simple frame work, consisting of a top and bottom hoop with uprights arranged at such positions as to receive the joints of the board, whether made of wood or of straw leather or other pulp. These boards are nailed, glued, or fastened upon the under frame so that the junctions always occur upon an upright.

By means of a cement consisting of whitening or other tough, sticky cement having a considerable body the junctions are filled up, and over the junctions is placed a thin strip of open canvas or other similar material properly secured by means of glue or like substance, so as to form a strong joint and ensure the junction against springing, or we may make a splice joint of the two boards by tapering both edges so as to make the joint quite level. A coat of size is then given to the whole surface, and then a coat of composition composed of a mixture of gilders or vellum size and whitening. After this is dry other coats follow until the required thickness and surface is obtained; it is then smoothed down with polishing stone and fishes skins or their equivalents.

The body surface is then prepared for either polishing, if it is to be a plain body or for ornamentation to imitate various timbers, marble, or other material, or otherwise to receive any embossed work or inlaid work, or transfer or lining or gilding or other ornamentation. The body may then be finished with varnish, transparent or otherwise, or polished, if the surface is sufficiently plain to allow of it, or both may be used.

Instead of polish or varnish, after the rubbing down the finish may be produced by ordinary coats of paint, ornamented or not by lines or figures.

The layer of composition applied is very suitable indeed for receiving impressions of any kind, as its hardness or softness may be greatly varied by the tempering of the gilders size and whitening. The composition is put on while hot.

We observed at the "Goldendine" factory numerous methods of treating the bodies after the compositions had been applied, but the most popular appear to be those of carving and inlaying. In both cases skilled workmen are required—particularly for the former—and the speed at which they work is surprising, and the variety of the designs is almost without limit. We specially noticed that only English leaf gold is used, so that not only are the bodies unusually strong, but the artistic gold lines forming the carved designs always keep their colour. Further, the layers of pearl which are let into the composition are immovable, and add greatly to the handsome appearance of the carriage. Thus far this patent has not been adapted to any large extent to cars, but in future this will be remedied. We were shown quite a number of "Goldendine" cars in course of manufacture, and no doubt this department of juvenile carriage building will be considerably extended in the future.

## Jottings.

Mr. W. Ashton, the old-established perambulator manufacturer, of Warrington, has opened a branch shop at 83, Victoria Road, Widnes.

Messrs. Shearmur & Co., sewing machine and cycle agents, of Bute Street, Luton, have dissolved partnership.

The exhibits of domestic machinery at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Warwick the past month were smaller than we ever remember. Indeed, the only firm showing mangles was T. Bradford & Co. The Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company were represented by their local agent, Mr. J. W. Mann, who is Mayor of Warwick for the present year.

Messrs. H. & A. G. Alexander, of Glasgow, the well-known manufacturers of the "Triumph" chair, have just issued a new catalogue. Among their latest specialities is a new chair, which they call the "Restuwell," and which is supported on four steel coil springs, which render it exceedingly comfortable.

According to statistics just published by the American Iron and Steel Association the value of the sewing machines and parts exported by the United States was as follows:—In 1890, £577,914; 1891, £591,165.

Mr. James Ross, dealer in cycles and perambulators, has removed to 49, High Street, Elgin.

Mr. Jno. Barker, dealer in wringing machines, has removed from Church Street to 24, Colliergate, York.

Mr. Isaac Hunter has opened a dépôt for cycles, wringers, perambulators, and knitting machines at 5, Erroll Street, Peterhead.

Mr. F. W. Drake, of Ilfracombe, is open to appoint agents for his new enamelled metal plates.

Mr. J. Macsloy, who for nine years was in The Singer Co.'s service, at Stranraer, has commenced business on his own account at Rose Cottage, London Road, Stranraer. For the present Mr. Macsloy will only deal in prams, wringers, and bicycles.

TASMANIAN EXHIBITION.—Mr. James Clegg, dealer in perambulators, Christchurch, who showed at this Exhibition rubber-tyred perambulators with steel bodies, and who obtained a "first award for workmanship and finish," has just received his gold medal. It is about the size of a half-crown, but thicker, and is of a very neat design. The only other first award in this line was won by the Midland Perambulator Company, of Birmingham.

Mr. Lewis Nicol, sewing machine dealer, Arbroath, has patented a combination screw-driver and carriage key. The blade of the former folds up similar to that of a knife, and the joint along with the handle then forms a complete carriage key. The invention is both ingenious and useful, and we wish Mr. Nicol every success in placing it on the market.

During the past month Mr. G. W. Phillips, of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co., paid his periodical visit to Switzerland, and came back with several substantial orders for his popular machine.

Mr. W. Johnston, of Plymouth, has taken Mr. Chislett of the same town into partnership, and under the style of Chislett and Johnston they will trade as domestic machinery factors, house furnishers, machinists, &c., at 35, Union Street, Plymouth.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. E. J. Gildersleve, sewing machine dealer, Harrow.

## In The South.

This month finds us with a decreasing baby carriage trade, although, if fine weather favours, a good deal more business will be done. On the whole there is a demand for a better class carriage, and speaking generally hire traders have secured more cash sales which have hitherto gone to people, such as drapers, who cut the prices. There is no doubt if the trade would lay themselves out to cater for ready-money buyers, outsiders would find it better worth their while to drop it, and leave it to those to whom it properly belongs.

Of course everybody is talking about the war on the hire traders, and although we must be up in arms, don't fret too much; think of the different people it will affect, and consider for a moment whether it is possible to demolish at a stroke a system which has been adopted by those selling or dealing in the following:—Sewing machines and all kinds of domestic machinery, musical instruments, all kinds of machinery, from a drill up to a traction engine, horses, carriages, prams, cycles, furniture, houses and land, watches, jewellery, clothing, books, and in fact, outside of comestibles, tell me what there is not sold on the hire system?

But has not some of the discredit to the trade been brought about by forcing goods on people who could never afford to pay for them, the principal aim being to get the goods out somewhere, even if they will have to be got back by force—and to recompense, a month's hire money obtained? The hire system is a boon to the purchaser, and remunerative to the trader, but pray let us have it done on respectable lines.

I notice that Mr. Wallace Ash, of Portsmouth, has a very nice show, and I must congratulate Jones' Machine Company on their sample steam machine gear shown in his window; it is certainly instructive and a good advertisement. Messrs. Godfrey & Co. are still to the front with their musical instruments. I notice also a very pretty little saloon has just been opened by Messrs. Murdoch & Co., where the celebrated organs and pianos handled by them are to be pushed to the front. Our old friend Mr. Daniels, I see, is still handling Singer machines.

Peckham & Son (Gosport) still appear to be on the war-path, although cycles now seem their speciality. Singer's shop here looks very nice. Mr. Dyer also is still alive, in fact, these gentlemen are all situated in High Street, and command, I believe, the principal of the trade.

Mr. Finch (Lake Road, Landport) has this year, I notice, stocked baby carriages, his principal trade hitherto being musical instruments; the idea doubtless is to fill the gap during the slack season. I would suggest that he presents each purchaser of a carriage with a piece of music, "Rock-a-bye, Baby," for instance.

Bye-the-bye, what do the manufacturers of goods for the babies (precious babies) think of this?—"It has been computed that about 36,000,000 babies are born into the world each year. The rate of production is, therefore, about 70 per minute, or more than one for every tick of the clock. With the one-a-second calculation every reader is familiar, but it is not every one who stops to calculate what this means when it comes to a year's supply. It will, therefore, probably startle a good many persons to find, on the authority of a good statistician, that, could the infants of a year be ranged in a line in cradles, the cradles would extend round the globe. The same writer looks at the matter in a more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mothers' arms, one by one, and the procession being kept up night and day until the last hour, in the twelve months had passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed, but even in going past at the rate of 20 a minute, 1,200 an hour, during the entire year, the reviewer at his post would only have seen the sixth part of the infantile host. In other words, the babe that had to be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babes was drawing to a close there would be a rearguard, not of infants, but of romping six-year-old boys and girls."



**"A DECIDED HIT."**

# The **STAR** CARRIAGES FOR 1892

*MORE POPULAR THIS YEAR THAN EVER.*

**The best all-round Value in the Market.**

Finish  
Unsurpassed.

Sound Quality  
in  
Every Line.



Moderate  
Prices.

Absolutely  
Best Goods  
for all Dealers.

HANDSOME COLOURED DESIGN SHEET FREE BY POST UPON APPLICATION.

## THE **STAR** SEWING MACHINES, IMMENSE VARIETY—BEST MAKE.

Every Machine warranted to be carefully made, and the best of its class.

**SEND FOR CATALOGUE.**

**STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
**STAR WORKS,**  
**GOODINGE ROAD, Cattle Market, LONDON, N.**

The **STAR WORKS** are within **FIVE MINUTES** of the following: **CAMDEN ROAD (M.R.), HOLLOWAY** (Caledonian Road Entrance, G.N.R.), **MAIDEN LANE (N.L.R.), CALEDONIAN ROAD TRAMCAR**, from King's Cross to North Road, **CAMDEN ROAD TRAMCAR**, from Euston Road to Brecknock.



I saw an advertisement the other day accidentally of one Fleming for mail carts, ladder shafts (protected), first floor, 335, Strand. I should like to know a little about this. I was about to say how old my child was, and ask him whether it would be suitable for him, but I refrain.

It is announced that the South-Eastern, the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies, have agreed to the extension of the time allowed for return tickets as follows, as from July 1st next:—For distances up to twelve miles, tickets will be available for two days; above twelve and under fifty miles, eight days; above fifty, one month.

So our Northern friends are glad to hear of our doings in the South. Well, I am very glad to give them what little news I can get, and let them see that although we have not a very large population to work upon we have plenty of competition and plenty of pluck to meet it with. Although a great deal of that pluck has been put into us by men hailing from "the Land o' Cakes," it never makes a man born in the South anything but a

SOUTHERNER.

## Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

### APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

8757. F. Harvey, 64 Strode Road, Willesden Green, London, for improvements in perambulators or similar vehicles.  
 8802. A. Anderson, a communication from G. Neidlinger, of Germany, for improvements in sewing machines for attaching shank buttons to fabrics.  
 8969. M. P. Browne, for an improvement in or relating to the covers of sewing machines.  
 8973. G. Hervien and N. A. Aubertin, for improved mechanism for driving sewing and other machines worked by manual power.  
 9048. W. T. Pitchers and L. Pitchers, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.  
 9081. P. Shatford, for improvements in or relating to sewing machines.  
 9155. W. Harrison and C. W. Harrison, for improvements in knitting machines.  
 9325. A. Legg and C. W. Weston, for improvements in sewing machines.  
 9417. T. Chell, for The "Empress" safety, automatic spring perambulator or bassinette brake.  
 9426. W. H. Revis and J. Marriott, for improvements applicable to knitting machines.  
 9576. J. Bayne, for improvements in sewing machines.  
 9694. W. J. Ford, for improvements in knitting machines.  
 9735. V. Tomsa, J. Spidra, B. Ludikar, and K. Mayr, for improvements in sewing machines.  
 10026. M. T. Denne, for improvements in sewing machines.  
 10065. W. Ayrton, for improvements in thread spooling machines.  
 10079. G. P. Bosomworth, for adjustable safety brake for perambulators and such like vehicles.  
 10172. M. Sandt, for improvements in and connected with sewing machines.  
 10260. F. F. Barnes, for improvements in perambulators, bassinettes, or like vehicles.  
 10263. T. Barker, S. Snape, W. Wilson, and A. Grundy, for improvements in and relating to knitting machines and the fabrics made thereby.  
 10264. T. H. B. Hitching, for an improved jointed stretcher for hoods of perambulators and like purposes.  
 10958. J. W. Gillespie, for a new or improved device for preventing the accidental reversing of sewing machines.  
 10992. E. A. Naether, for improvements applicable to joints for the folding hoods or canopies of perambulators and other carriages.  
 10817. G. Benson, for attachment to sewing machines.  
 10979. D. Mills, for improvements in button-hole mechanism for sewing machines.  
 11039. C. B. Hunt, for improvements relating to sewing machines.

### ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

PRICE 8D. EACH.

7612. *Improvements in Straight-bar Knitting Machines.* A. Semmler, of Keppel, near Chemnitz, Saxony. Dated May 2nd, 1891. The object of this invention is to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the product of such machines. The needles are arranged to move separately, or in pairs, in two directions, that is to say, in the direction of their lengths and at right angles thereto. For effecting this result the needles are mounted separately or in pairs upon the ends of vertical rods or supports, arranged to slide through slots or grooves formed in a suitable guide plate and mounted on a shaft so as to be capable of limited rocking movement.  
 10350. *Improvements in or connected with Sewing Machines.* F. O. Jerram, of 14, Lower Breck Street, Liverpool. Dated June 18th, 1891.

Hitherto the slack of the thread has been taken up above the needle by a vibrating arm or other device, and at each stroke of the needle the slack was drawn through the eye. According to this invention the slack is taken up between the needle and the top of the work, or the pressure foot, whereby the disadvantage of having to draw the thread backward and forward through the eye is overcome.

10666. *Improvements in Steering Perambulators and other similar articles.* R. Bowker, of Digles Road, Worcester. Dated June 23rd, 1891.

Relates to improvements in mechanism for facilitating the steering of perambulators, bath chairs, &c. The invention consists in connecting the handle cross-bar with the pivotted axle of the front wheel or wheels, or with the pivotted axle of the rear wheels, but preferably the former.

12565. *Improvements in Sewing Machines.* W. Birch, of Milton Street Iron Works, Manchester. Dated July 24th, 1891.

Relates to improvements in what are known as "Birch's rotary sewing machines," wherein the cloth feed consists of a revolving ring of metal provided with a series of pins or needle points, which enter the cloth and feed it along as the sewing proceeds. The present invention consists in improved means for actuating the feed ring:

18037. *Improvements in Perambulators and other such like Carriages.* L. L'Hollier, of Bath Passage, Birmingham. Dated October 21st, 1891.

This invention refers particularly to the mode of constructing the framework for supporting the bodies of such carriages and the suspension of the same from the framework as well as the handle and other adjacent parts, the object being to give maximum elasticity with perfect safety and stability at a minimum cost in production.

5119. *Improvements in Sewing Machines.* A. J. Boulton, a communication from H. R. Tracy, of New Brighton, New York, United States, and J. E. Tracy, of 52, Wall Street, New York, United States. Dated March 15th, 1892.

The object of this invention is to produce a sewing machine in which the loop-taker shall be capable of acting, in and of itself, as a take-up, thus obviating the necessity of a separate take-up device.

6557. *Improvements in Sewing Machines.* J. Y. Johnson, a communication from the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, of New York, United States. Dated April 5th, 1892.

This invention embraces certain improvements in sewing machines, which improvements have particular reference to a machine designed to unite two pieces of fabric at the edges by an overseam. The

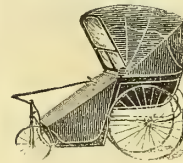
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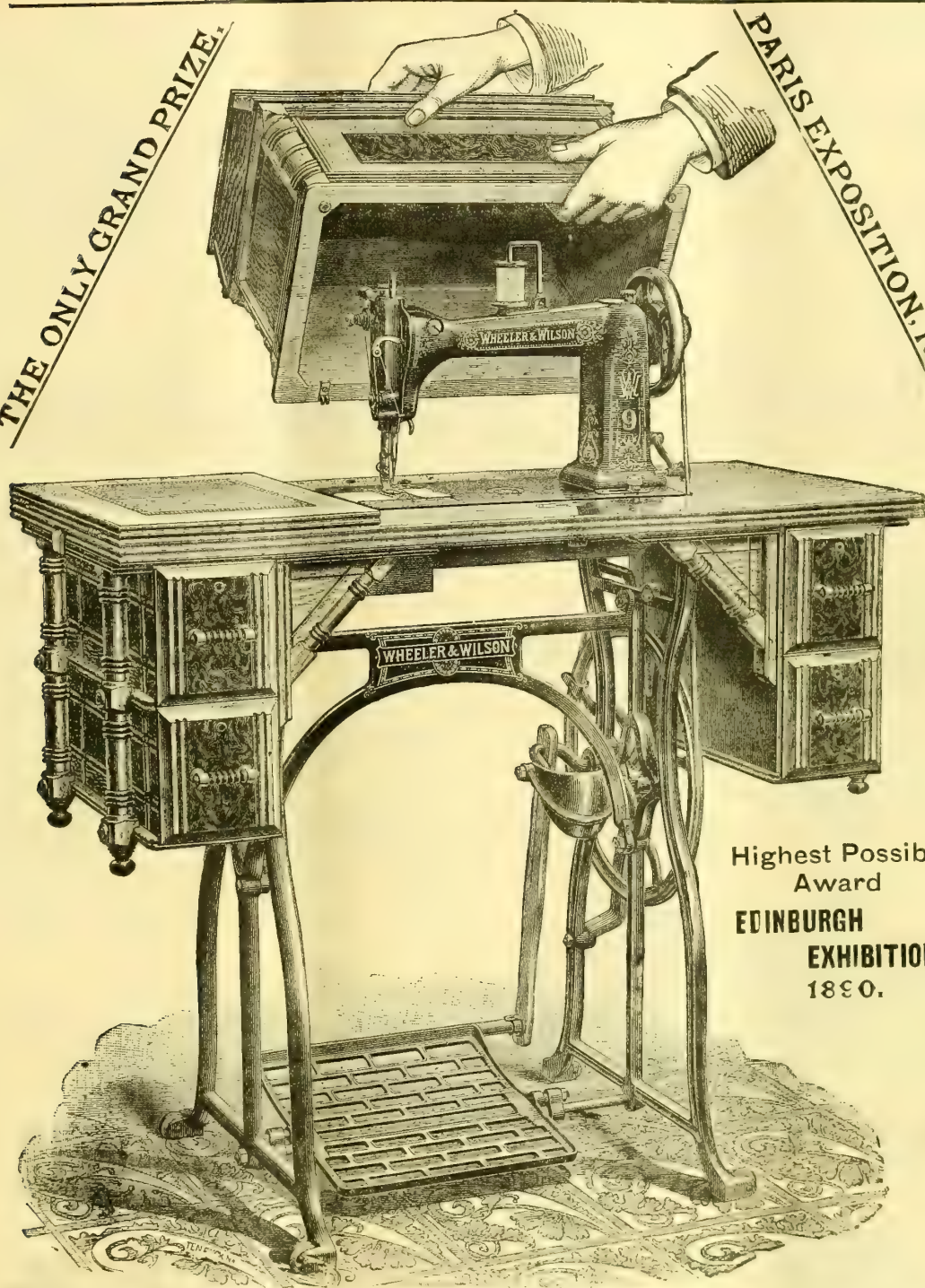
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improvements have especial utility in sewing, knitted, or looped fabrics.

# UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 3RD, 1892.

473996. W. E. Boulter, Washington, D. C. Leading, in device for overedge sewing machines.

474211. J. E. Chenette, Johnston, N. Y., sewing machine needle.

474320. F. H. Hardman, Beverly, button machine.

474330. J. M. Slack, Bristol, circular knitting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 10TH, 1892.

474381. F. H. Hagadorn and M. J. Nicol, Rochester, N.Y. tension device for shoe sewing machines.

474450. G. Hooper, 2, Marblehead, Mass., shoe sewing machine.

474663. C. B. Hunt, London, England, sewing machine.

474671. W. H. Mayo and G. D. Mayo, Franklin, N.H., knitting machine.

474774. Z. T. French and W. C. Meyer, Boston, Mass., sole sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 17TH, 1892.

474840. A. Legg and C. W. Weston, Milton, N.Y., sewing machine.

474841. A. Legg, Milton, and C. W. Weston, New York, N.Y., sewing machine needle.

474842. A. Legg, Milton, and C. W. Weston, New York, N.Y., sewing machine.

475058. D. H. Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., circular knitting machine.

475113. T. H. Hollingsworth, Scotland, Neck, N.C., attachment for knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 24TH, 1892.

475426. R. W. Whitney, Cleveland, Ohio, embroidering attachment for sewing machines.

475511. L. A. Miller, Milwaukee, spool holder for sewing machines.

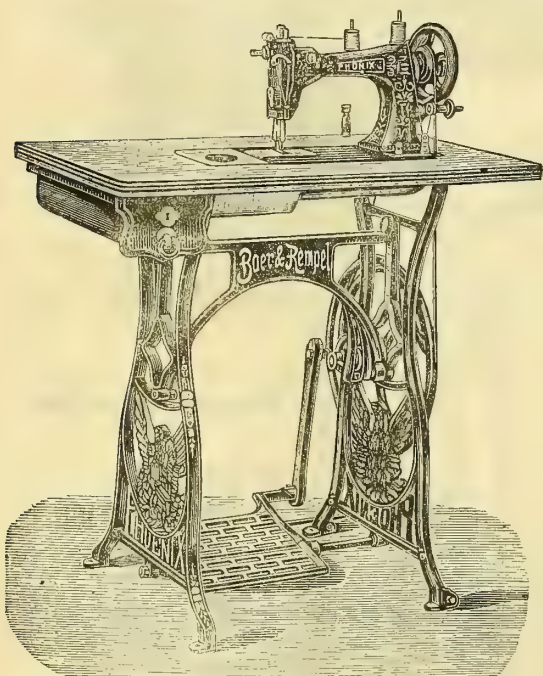
ISSUED AND DATED MAY 31ST, 1892.

475989. M. A. Semler, Kappel, Germany, knitting machine.

476110. W. H. Zellers, Philadelphia, Pa., circular knitting machine.

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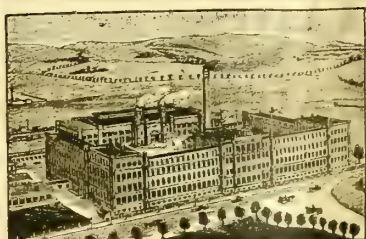
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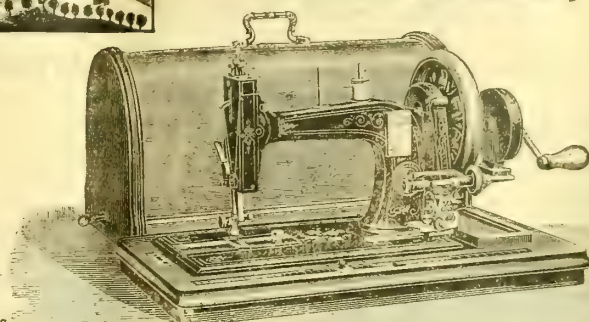
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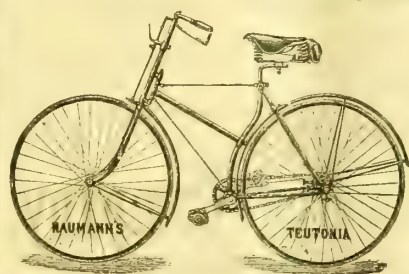


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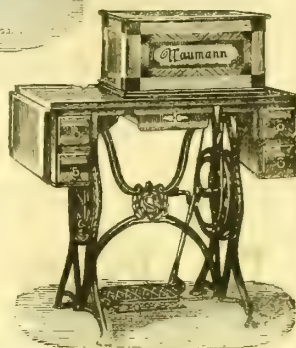
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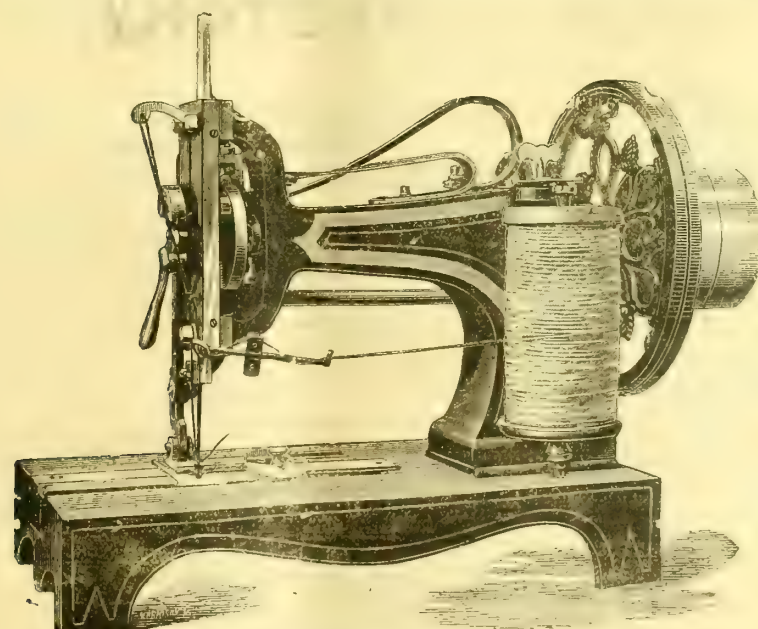
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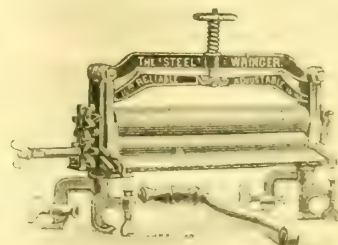
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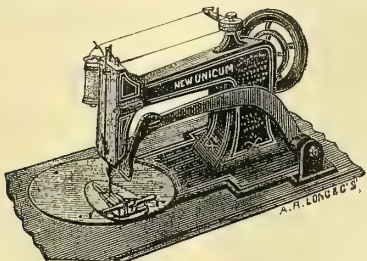
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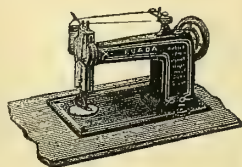
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 Eclipse Machine Co. Oldham, Lancs., the Eclipse machine.  
 Jones Sewing Machine Co., Ltd. Guide Bridge, Jones' machines.  
 Kimball & Morten, Ltd., Bothwell Circus, Glasgow, the Lion machine and others.  
 Lohmann, C., 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C., the Electra machine, and others.  
 Murdoch J. G. & Co., Ltd., 91, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., various machines.  
 National Sewing Machine Co., Fetter Lane, E.C., the National machine.  
 Patent Button-Hole Machine Co., 4, Newgate-street, London, E.C.  
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 Varley & Wolfenden, Keighley, Yorks., the Cyclops machine.  
 Vertical Feed Co., 24, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., the Vertical Feed machine.  
 White Sewing Machine Co., 48, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., the White machine.  
 Wheeler & Wilson Co., 21, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., the Wheeler and Wilson machine.  
 Webster H., 41, Chippenham Terrace, London, W., the New Home machine.  
 Ward & Co., Wells Street, London, W., arm and platform machine.  
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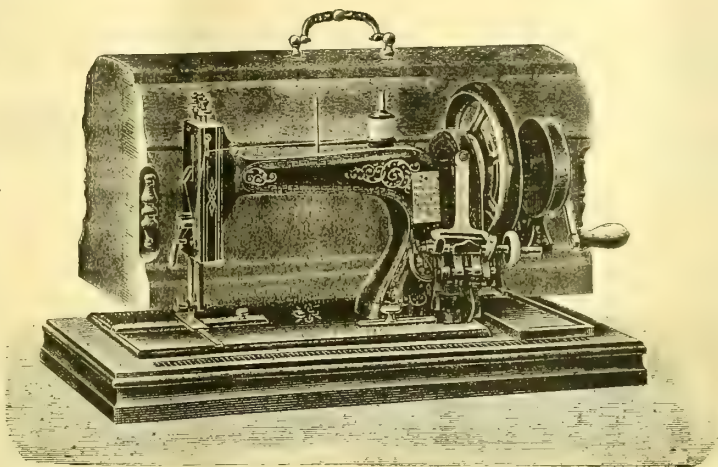
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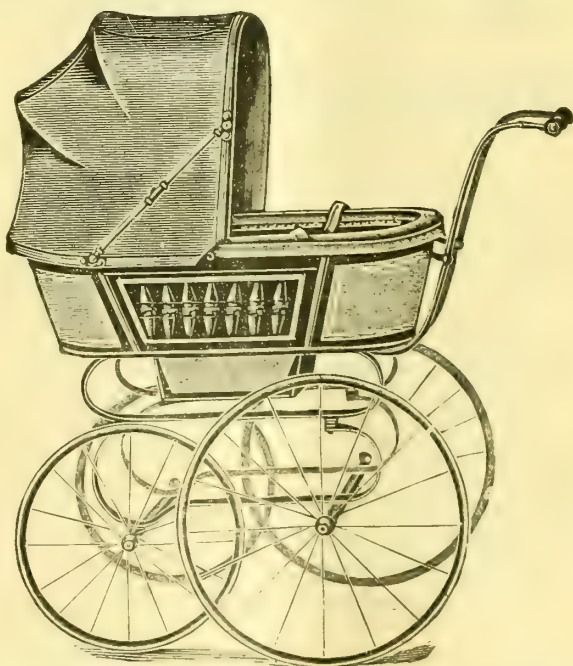
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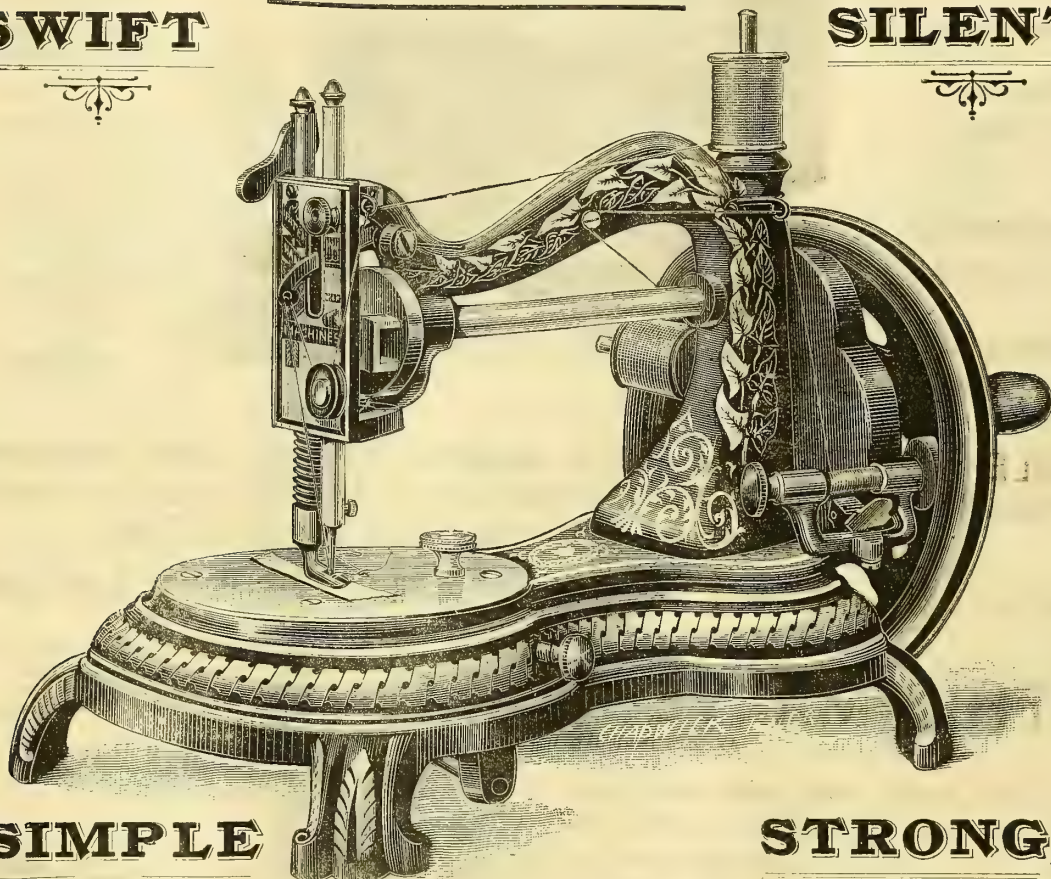
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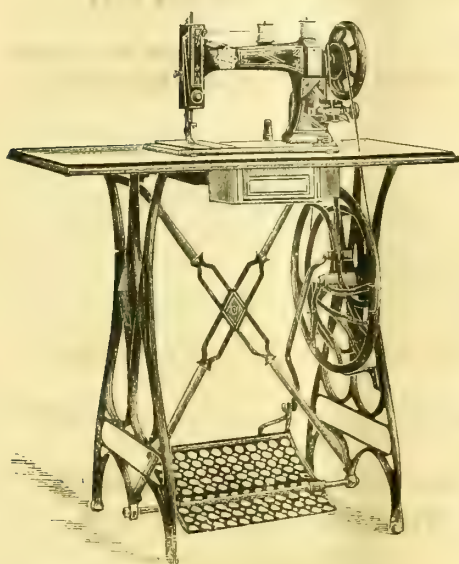
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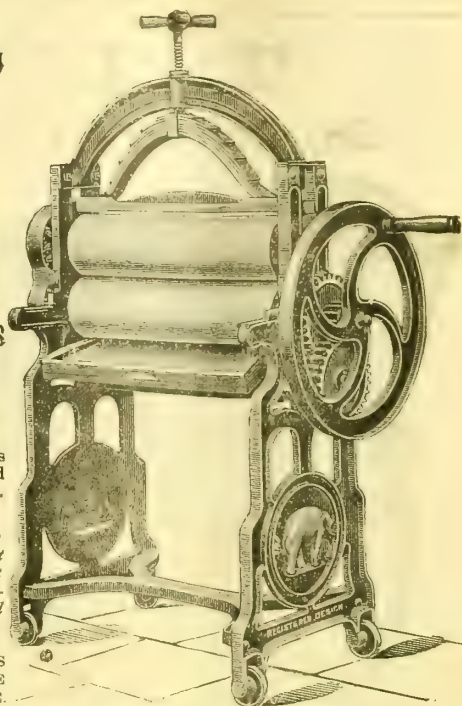
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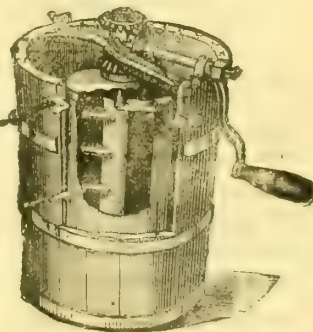
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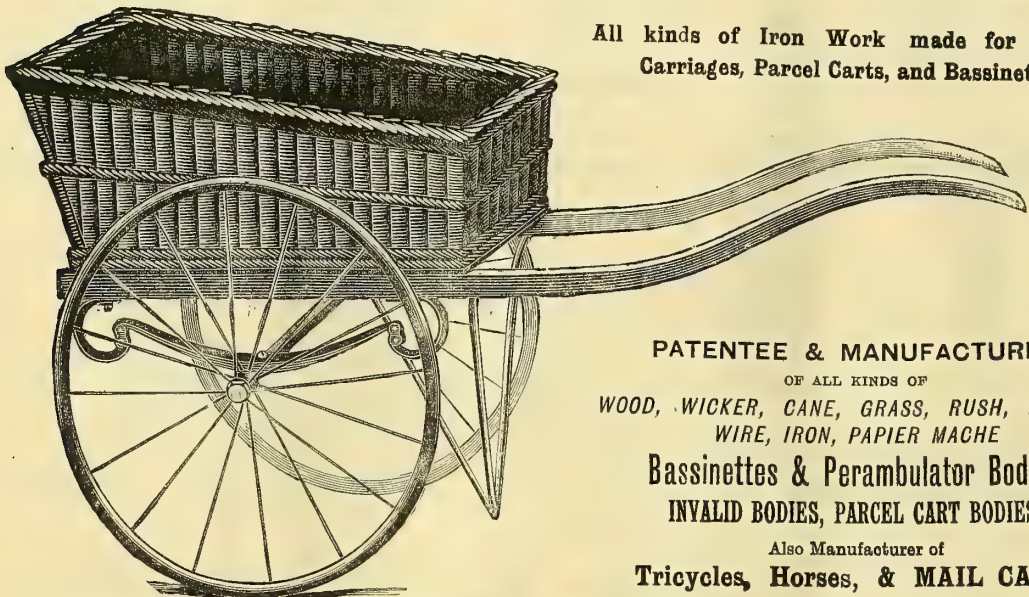
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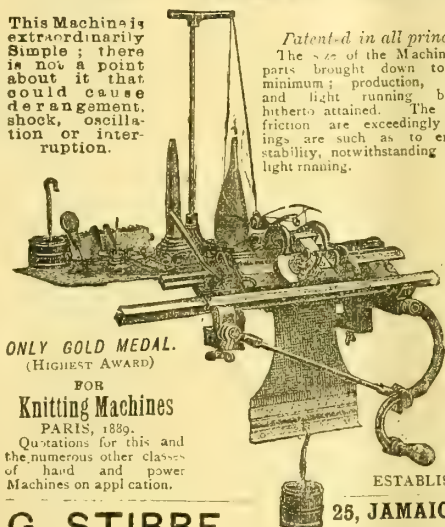
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## Our Constituency.

## STATISTICS OF THE DOMESTIC MACHINERY TRADE.

No. 1.—DEALERS WHO ADVERTISE IN THEIR LOCAL PAPERS.

UNDER the above heading we intend to give a number of statistics regarding the following trades :—

|   |                              |     |     |     |     |              |
|---|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| 1 | Perambulator                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | denoted by P |
| 2 | Sewing Machine               | ... | ... | ... | ... | S            |
| 3 | Washing and Wringing Machine | ... | ... | ... | ... | W            |
| 4 | Cycle                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | C            |
| 5 | Knitting Machine             | ... | ... | ... | ... | K            |

For the purpose of this series of articles we had to secure the co-operation of upwards of 2,000 persons residing in 1,000 towns and villages in the United Kingdom. From this it may be rightly inferred that we have gone to an immense amount of trouble and no small expense. The domestic machinery trade, we might here state, has never been provided with a Directory. From time to time we have ourselves compiled lists for our own use, but only during the past three months have we undertaken the gigantic task of scouring the *whole* country for the preparation of a complete list "up to date." Our task is now completed, and we are at last in a position to give details of the above trades from lists compiled by persons resident in each town, which persons in nearly every case are engaged in one or more of the trades reported upon.

Our Directory is so compiled that we are able to tell at a glance (1) if the firms are in the habit of advertising in their local papers; (2) if they do a hire trade.

We shall first give details of advertising dealers, and might explain that to compile this list all the daily and weekly papers published (upwards of 1,600) were carefully examined, and the required information abstracted. Thus it goes without saying that every firm included in this list is a thoroughly "live" trader, although the advertising firms form but a tithe of the domestic machinery trade.

## ENGLAND.

|                 | P   | S   | W   | C   | K   |                | P   | S   | W   | C   | K   |               | P   | S   | W   | C   | K   |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Abergavenny     | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Boston Spa     | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cockermouth   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... |
| Abingdon        | 2   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | Bourn          | ... | ... | 2   | ... | ... | Colchester    | 3   | 1   | 2   | 2   | ... |
| Accrington      | 2   | 1   | 3   | 1   | ... | Bournemouth    | 3   | 2   | 2   | 6   | ... | Coleford      | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... |
| Alcester        | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Bowness        | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Colleshill    | 2   | 1   | ... | ... | ... |
| Aldershot       | 2   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Brackley       | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Colne         | 2   | 2   | 3   | ... | 1   |
| Alfreton        | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Bradford       | 7   | 3   | 4   | ... | ... | Congleton     | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| Alnwick         | 1   | 2   | 3   | ... | ... | Bridgwater     | 2   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... | Cowes (IofW)  | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | ... |
| Altrincham      | 1   | 1   | 3   | 1   | ... | Bridgnorth     | 2   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Consett       | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... |
| Ambergate       | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Bridlington    | 3   | ... | 3   | 1   | ... | Coventry      | 3   | 2   | 4   | 1   | 1   |
| Ambleside       | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bridport       | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Cradley Heath | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amersham        | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Brigg          | ... | ... | 2   | ... | ... | Crawley       | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Andover         | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | Brighouse      | 1   | 1   | 2   | ... | ... | Crayford      | ... | ... | ... | 2   | ... |
| Armley          | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Brighton       | 2   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Crewe         | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| Ashbourne       | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bristol        | 12  | 6   | 7   | 6   | ... | Croydon       | 4   | 2   | 7   | 3   | ... |
| Ashford         | 2   | 1   | 2   | ... | ... | Brixham        | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Cullumpton    | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ashton-Lynde    | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Bromley, Kent  | ... | 1   | 4   | 1   | ... | Dalton-Furn's | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Atherstone      | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bromsgrove     | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Darlaston     | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... |
| Aylesbury       | ... | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | Bude           | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Darlington    | 4   | ... | 4   | ... | ... |
| Aylsham         | 2   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | Buckingham     | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Dartford      | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... |
| Axminster       | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Burnham        | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Darwen        | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| Bacup           | 1   | ... | 3   | ... | ... | Burgess Hill   | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Datchet       | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| Baldock         | ... | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | Buckh'r't Hill | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dawlish       | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Banbury         | 3   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Burnley        | 9   | ... | 4   | 6   | ... | Deal          | 1   | 1   | ... | 1   | ... |
| Barnard Castle  | 3   | 1   | 4   | 3   | ... | Burton-Trent   | ... | ... | 3   | 2   | ... | Derby         | 3   | 2   | 4   | 3   | ... |
| Barnet          | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Bury, Lancs    | ... | 1   | 4   | 1   | ... | Devizes       | 2   | 1   | 3   | 2   | ... |
| Barnsley        | 1   | ... | ... | 2   | ... | BuryStEdm'd    | 1   | 1   | ... | 4   | 1   | Devonport     | 2   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... |
| Barnstaple      | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Camborne       | 1   | 1   | 2   | ... | ... | Dewsbury      | 4   | 3   | ... | 3   | 1   |
| Barrow          | 6   | 2   | 3   | 6   | ... | Cambridge      | 3   | ... | ... | 3   | ... | Doncaster     | 2   | 2   | 4   | 3   | ... |
| Basingstoke     | 2   | ... | 3   | ... | ... | Cannock        | 1   | 1   | 2   | ... | ... | Dorchester    | 1   | ... | 4   | 2   | ... |
| Bath            | 5   | 2   | 3   | 2   | ... | Canterbury     | 1   | 1   | 2   | ... | ... | Dover         | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... |
| Batley          | ... | ... | 1   | ... | 2   | Carlisle       | 5   | ... | 2   | 6   | ... | Driffield     | ... | ... | 1   | ... | 1   |
| Beckenham       | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Carnforth      | 2   | ... | 2   | ... | ... | Dudley        | 2   | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Bedford         | 2   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Castle Cary    | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Dukinfield    | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| Belper          | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Castleford     | 2   | 2   | 2   | 1   | ... | Dunmow        | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... |
| Belvedere       | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Catford        | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Dunstable     | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | ... |
| Berkhampst'd    | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Chard          | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Durham        | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Berwick         | 5   | 2   | 6   | 1   | ... | Charmouth      | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Ealing        | 3   | 2   | 1   | 2   | ... |
| Beverley        | 2   | 1   | 4   | ... | ... | Chatham        | 4   | 3   | 3   | ... | ... | Earlstown     | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beswick         | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Chatteris      | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | E. Dereham    | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bexhill-on-Sea  | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Cheadle        | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | E. Grinstead  | 3   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... |
| Bexley Heath    | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cheltenham     | 3   | 2   | 3   | 4   | ... | Eastbourne    | 6   | 2   | 5   | 6   | ... |
| Bideford        | ... | ... | 1   | ... | 1   | Chepstow       | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Eccles        | 1   | 1   | 1   | 2   | ... |
| Biggleswade     | 2   | 1   | 3   | 2   | ... | Chertsey       | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Edenfield     | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... |
| Bilston         | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Chesham        | 3   | ... | 3   | 1   | ... | Egremont      | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Birkdale        | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chester        | ... | ... | 2   | 2   | ... | Enfield       | ... | ... | 2   | ... | ... |
| Birmingham      | 9   | 3   | 9   | 13  | ... | Chesterfield   | 3   | ... | 4   | 3   | ... | Epworth       | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... |
| Bish'p Auckl'd  | 2   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Chippenhams    | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Eversham      | 3   | 1   | ... | 1   | ... |
| Bish'p Stortf'd | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Chislehurst    | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Erith         | ... | ... | 2   | ... | ... |
| Blackburn       | 3   | 1   | 5   | 13  | 1   | Chiswick       | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Eton          | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| Blackpool       | 2   | 1   | 3   | ... | ... | Chorley        | 1   | ... | 1   | 2   | ... | Exeter        | ... | ... | 5   | ... | ... |
| Blandford       | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cinderford     | 3   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... | Exmouth       | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Blyth           | 2   | ... | 3   | 1   | ... | Cirencester    | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Falmouth      | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Bolton          | 4   | ... | 2   | 2   | 1   | Clacton-on-Sea | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Fakenham      | 3   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... |
| Bootle          | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Clay Cross     | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Fairford      | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Boston          | 5   | ... | 2   | 2   | ... | Cleckheaton    | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Faringdon     | 2   | ... | 3   | 1   | ... |



|               | P   | S   | W   | C   | K   |                | P   | S   | W   | C   | K   |                | P        | S   | W   | C   | K   |     |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Farnham       | ... | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | Keston         | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Newport Pag-   | ...      | ... | ... | ... | ... |     |
| Farnworth     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1   | Keswick        | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | ... | naill          | 2        | ... | ... | 2   | ... |     |
| Faversham     | 2   | 2   | 3   | 1   | ... | Kettering      | 4   | ... | 1   | 3   | ... | New Quay       | 1        | ... | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| FennyStratf'd | 2   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Kidderminst'r  | ... | ... | 3   | 2   | ... | Newt'n Abbott  | 3        | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... |     |
| Finchley      | 1   | ... | ... | 2   | ... | Kimbolton      | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Northwich      | 2        | ... | 3   | ... | ... |     |
| Folkestone    | 2   | ... | 3   | ... | ... | Kingsbridge    | 3   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Northampton    | 5        | 2   | 3   | 2   | ... |     |
| Foots Cray    | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kington        | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Norwich        | 3        | 3   | 3   | 1   | ... |     |
| Forest Gate   | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kingston       | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nth Walsham    | 2        | ... | ... | ... | ... |     |
| Forest Hill   | 1   | ... | 1   | 3   | ... | Kirkby Steph'  | 2   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Northleach     | ...      | ... | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| Framlingham   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Knaresboro'    | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Norwood        | 3        | ... | ... | ... | ... |     |
| Frome         | 1   | 1   | 3   | ... | ... | Lancaster      | 1   | 1   | 1   | 2   | ... | Nottingham     | 8        | 1   | 4   | 7   | 2   |     |
| Gainsboro'    | 3   | ... | 3   | 1   | ... | Landport       | 2   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | Nuneaton       | 1        | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... |     |
| Gateshead     | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Langport       | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Oakham         | ...      | ... | ... | 4   | ... |     |
| Gillingham    | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Langley        | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Oldbury        | 1        | 1   | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| Glastonbury   | ... | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | Launceston     | 3   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Olney          | ...      | ... | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| Glossop       | 2   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Leamington     | 6   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Oldham         | 1        | ... | 2   | 1   | 1   |     |
| Gloucester    | 1   | ... | 3   | 1   | ... | Leeds          | 7   | 4   | 10  | 7   | ... | Ongar          | 1        | 1   | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| Goole         | 2   | 1   | 3   | 1   | ... | Leek           | 2   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Orpington      | 1        | ... | ... | ... | ... |     |
| G'dmanch'st'r | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Leicester      | 4   | 3   | 5   | 4   | 2   | ...            | Ormskirk | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... |
| Grantham      | 3   | 1   | 3   | 2   | ... | Leigh          | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Ossett         | 1        | ... | ... | 1   | 1   |     |
| Gravesend     | 2   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... | Leigt'n Buzz'd | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Oswestry       | 3        | ... | 2   | ... | ... |     |
| Grays         | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lewes          | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Otley          | 1        | ... | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| Gt. Harwood   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | Lewisham       | 1   | ... | ... | 2   | ... | Oxford         | 4        | ... | 2   | 3   | ... |     |
| Gt. Crosby    | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Leytonstone    | 2   | 2   | 2   | 1   | ... | Paignton       | 1        | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... |     |
| Gt. Marlow    | ... | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | Lichfield      | 2   | 2   | 2   | 1   | 2   | Patricroft     | 2        | 1   | 2   | 1   | 1   |     |
| Greenhithe    | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lincoln        | 2   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Pendleton      | ...      | ... | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| Greenwich     | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Liskeard       | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Penge          | ...      | 1   | 1   | 2   | ... |     |
| Grimsby       | 2   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Littlehampt'n  | 2   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Penrith        | 3        | ... | ... | ... | ... |     |
| Guildford     | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Liverpool      | 8   | 3   | 7   | 12  | 1   | Penzance       | 2        | ... | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| Halesworth    | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Liversedge     | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Peterboro'     | 8        | 2   | 6   | 3   | ... |     |
| Halstead      | 2   | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Loftus         | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Petersfield    | 2        | ... | 2   | ... | ... |     |
| Halifax       | 3   | 2   | 1   | 2   | 1   | LONDON (not    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Pocklington    | 1        | ... | ... | ... | ... |     |
| Hanley        | 4   | 1   | 3   | 2   | ... | incl'dg sbrbs) | 32  | 12  | 20  | 24  | 1   | Plymouth       | 5        | 1   | 4   | 2   | ... |     |
| Harrogate     | 3   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... | Long Eaton     | ... | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | Pontefract     | 2        | 1   | 4   | 1   | ... |     |
| Harrow        | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Longton        | ... | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | Poole          | ...      | ... | ... | 1   | ... |     |
| Hartlepool W. | 5   | 2   | 4   | 2   | ... | Loughboro'     | 2   | ... | 2   | 2   | ... | Portsea        | 1        | ... | ... | ... | ... |     |
| Harwich       | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Louth          | 2   | 2   | 1   | ... | ... | Prescot        | 2        | ... | ... | 1   | ... |     |
| Hastlemere    | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Lowestoft      | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Preston        | 1        | 1   | 5   | 15  | 1   |     |
| Haslingden    | 2   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Ludlow         | ... | ... | 2   | ... | ... | Pudsey         | 1        | 1   | 2   | 2   | ... |     |
| Hastings      | 4   | 4   | 5   | 1   | ... | Luton          | 5   | 5   | 3   | 3   | ... | Putney         | 1        | ... | ... | 1   | ... |     |
| Haverhill     | 2   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Lye            | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Ramsgate       | 1        | 1   | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| Hawkhurst     | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Lyme Regis     | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Raunds         | 1        | ... | ... | ... | ... |     |
| Hayw'ds H'th  | 2   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Lynton         | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Rawtenstall    | ...      | ... | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| Hebden Br'dg  | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Lynn           | 4   | 3   | 4   | 2   | ... | Reading        | 3        | 3   | 2   | ... | ... |     |
| Hednesford    | 3   | 3   | 3   | 2   | ... | Lytham         | 1   | 1   | 1   | 2   | ... | Redcar         | 3        | ... | 2   | ... | ... |     |
| Helston       | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Macclesfield   | 2   | 1   | 5   | 1   | ... | Redditch       | 1        | ... | ... | 1   | ... |     |
| Hemel H'ms'd  | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Maidenhead     | 3   | 1   | 4   | ... | ... | Redruth        | 1        | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... |     |
| Hendon        | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Maidstone      | 2   | 1   | 3   | 1   | ... | Redhill        | 3        | 3   | 3   | 2   | ... |     |
| Henley        | 1   | ... | 3   | ... | ... | Maldon         | 1   | ... | 2   | ... | ... | Reigate        | 1        | ... | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| Hereford      | 2   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | Malton         | ... | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | Retford        | 2        | ... | 2   | ... | ... |     |
| Hertford      | 1   | 1   | 2   | ... | ... | Malvern        | 1   | ... | 5   | 1   | ... | Richm'd (Sry)  | 4        | ... | 2   | 1   | ... |     |
| High Wyc'mb   | 3   | ... | 2   | 2   | ... | Manchester     | 6   | 4   | 2   | 8   | ... | Richm'd (Yks)  | 3        | ... | 1   | 1   | ... |     |
| Herne Bay     | 3   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Mansfield      | 2   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | Ripley         | 2        | ... | 2   | 2   | ... |     |
| Hexham        | 2   | ... | 3   | 1   | ... | March          | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | Ripon          | 2        | 1   | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| Heywood       | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Margate        | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Rochdale       | 3        | ... | 3   | 4   | ... |     |
| High'm Fer'rs | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | M'rk'tDrayton  | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Rochester      | ...      | 1   | ... | 1   | ... |     |
| Hitchin       | 1   | ... | 1   | 4   | ... | Market Rasen   | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Romford        | ...      | ... | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| Hockley       | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Marlboro'      | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Ross           | 2        | ... | ... | 1   | ... |     |
| Hinckley      | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Maryport       | 1   | 2   | 2   | 1   | ... | Rotherham      | 3        | 1   | 4   | 1   | 1   |     |
| Holmfirth     | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Mlt'nMowbray   | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Rothwell       | ...      | ... | ... | 1   | ... |     |
| Hoddesdon     | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Mere           | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Royston        | ...      | ... | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| Horncastle    | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | Mexboro'       | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Rugby          | 2        | ... | 1   | 1   | ... |     |
| Horsham       | 2   | 1   | 2   | 2   | ... | Middlesboro'   | ... | ... | ... | 2   | ... | Runcorn        | 1        | ... | ... | ... | ... |     |
| H'ght'n-Spr'g | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Middleton      | ... | ... | ... | 2   | ... | Rye            | ...      | ... | ... | 1   | ... |     |
| Hucknall      | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Millom         | 2   | 1   | 2   | ... | ... | Ryde (I of W)  | ...      | 1   | ... | ... | ... |     |
| Huddersfield  | 3   | ... | 2   | ... | ... | Minehead       | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Sale           | 1        | ... | ... | ... | ... |     |
| Hull          | 4   | 4   | 7   | 3   | 1   | Morecambe      | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Saffron W'lden | 1        | 1   | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| Huntingdon    | ... | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Morpeth        | 2   | ... | 3   | ... | ... | Salford        | 2        | 1   | 3   | 1   | ... |     |
| Hyde          | 1   | ... | 3   | 1   | ... | Mortlake       | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Salisbury      | ...      | ... | ... | 2   | ... |     |
| Hurstpier'nt  | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mosely         | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Sandwn(IofW)   | 2        | 1   | 3   | ... | ... |     |
| Hungerford    | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Nelson         | 2   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Scarboro'      | 2        | 2   | 1   | 2   | 1   |     |
| Ilfracombe    | 2   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Newark         | 1   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Seaforth       | 1        | ... | ... | ... | ... |     |
| Ilford        | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | New Brighton   | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Seacombe       | 2        | ... | ... | ... | ... |     |
| Ilkeston      | 1   | 1   | 3   | 1   | ... | Newbury        | 3   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Seaford        | 1        | ... | ... | ... | ... |     |
| Ilkley        | 2   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | NewBrompton    | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Selby          | 1        | ... | 2   | ... | ... |     |
| Illogan       | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Newcastle-     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sevenoaks      | 3        | 2   | 1   | 1   | ... |     |
| Ipswich       | 3   | 3   | 3   | 1   | ... | under-Lyme     | 2   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Shnkln(IofW)   | ...      | 1   | 1   | ... | ... |     |
| Jarrow        | 1   | ... | 1   | 2   | ... | Newcastle-on-  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Shaw           | ...      | ... | ... | 1   | ... |     |
| Keighley      | 1   | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   | Tyne           | 4   | 4   | 5   | 8   | 2   | Sheerness      | 2        | 1   | 1   | 2   | ... |     |
| Kendal        | 2   | 1   | 3   | 2   | 1   | Newmarket      | 1   | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | Sheffield      | 10       | 4   | 10  | 8   | 2   |     |
| Kenilworth    | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Newpit (IofW)  | 2   | 1   | 4   | ... | ... | Shields, N.    | ...      | ... | 1   | 1   | 1   |     |
| Kenton        | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Newprt (Mon)   | 4   | ... | 3   | ... | ... | Shields, S.    | 2        | ... | 1   | 2   | ... |     |



|                | P   | S   | W   | C   | K   |               | P   | S   | W   | C   | K   |                    | P   | S   | W   | C   | K   |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Shrewsbury     | 4   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... | Stroud        | 1   | ... | 1   | 2   | ... | Walsall            | 3   | 1   | 3   | 5   | ... |
| Sidmouth       | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sudbury       | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Walthamstow        | 1   | 1   | 4   | ... | ... |
| Silsden        | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Sunderland    | 1   | 3   | 4   | 3   | ... | Warminster         | 1   | ... | 1   | 2   | ... |
| Sittingbourne  | 3   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... | Sutton        | 1   | ... | 2   | ... | ... | Warrington         | 4   | 1   | 4   | 4   | ... |
| Skegness       | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Sutton-in-A.  | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Warwick            | 1   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... |
| Skelmersdale   | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Swindon       | 4   | 2   | 5   | 1   | 1   | Waterfoot          | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Skipton        | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | 1   | Swinton       | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Wavertree          | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Smethwick      | 2   | 1   | 2   | 2   | ... | Swanley Junc. | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Watton             | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sleaford       | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Sydenham      | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Wednesbury         | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Slough         | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Tadcaster     | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Wellingboro'       | 2   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... |
| Somerton       | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tamworth      | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Wellington, Sal... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Southend       | 2   | ... | ... | 2   | ... | Taunton       | 5   | ... | 3   | 1   | ... | W. Bromwich        | 2   | 1   | 4   | 1   | ... |
| Southgate      | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Teddington    | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Weston-s-Mare      | 4   | ... | 1   | 2   | ... |
| Southampton    | 2   | ... | 1   | 2   | ... | Tavistock     | 1   | ... | 4   | ... | ... | Wetherby           | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Southport      | 5   | 1   | 10  | 2   | ... | Teignmouth    | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Weymouth           | ... | 1   | ... | 2   | ... |
| Southsea       | 5   | 2   | 4   | 3   | ... | Thame         | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Whitby             | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Spalding       | 2   | 1   | 3   | ... | ... | Tintwistle    | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Weybridge          | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Spilsby        | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Tipton        | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Whitehaven         | 5   | 1   | 3   | ... | ... |
| St. Albans     | 2   | 2   | 1   | 2   | ... | Thrapston     | 2   | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | Whittlesea         | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| St. Austell    | 1   | 1   | 2   | ... | ... | Tiverton      | 3   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... | Widnes             | 6   | 1   | 4   | 1   | ... |
| St. Day        | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Tisbury       | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Wigan              | 3   | 1   | 2   | 5   | ... |
| St. Helens     | 2   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Todmorden     | 3   | 3   | 4   | 3   | 1   | Wigton             | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| St. Ives       | 2   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Tonbridge     | 2   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... | Wilmslow           | 2   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Leonards   | ... | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Torquay       | 4   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Wimborne           | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... |
| St. Neots      | ... | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... | Tottenham     | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | Winchester         | 2   | ... | 2   | 2   | ... |
| Stafford       | 3   | 3   | 3   | ... | ... | Tring         | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Windsor            | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| Stacksteads    | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Trowbridge    | 3   | 1   | 3   | 1   | ... | Wimbledon          | 5   | 5   | 3   | ... | ... |
| Staines        | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Truro         | 4   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Wiveliscombe       | 1   | 1   | ... | 1   | ... |
| Stalham        | 2   | 1   | 2   | ... | ... | Tunbridge     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Wisbech            | 1   | ... | 1   | 11  | ... |
| Stalybridge    | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Wells         | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Withnel            | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | ... |
| Stamford       | 3   | 2   | 3   | 1   | ... | Tunstall      | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Witney             | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stevenage      | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Tweedmouth    | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Wolv'rhamt'n       | 3   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... |
| Stockport      | 1   | ... | 7   | 3   | ... | Ulverston     | 2   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... | Woodbridge         | 1   | ... | 2   | ... | ... |
| Stockton-on-T. | 2   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Uppingham     | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Woodford           | 2   | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| Stoke-on-T.    | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Uckfield      | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Woolwich           | 4   | 4   | 4   | 3   | ... |
| Stone          | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Uxbridge      | 2   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... | Worcester          | 5   | 1   | 3   | 5   | ... |
| Stony Stratf'd | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Wakefield     | 4   | 1   | 4   | 2   | 1   | Workshop           | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| Stourbridge    | 2   | 2   | 2   | 4   | ... | Wallsend      | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Worthing           | 5   | ... | 4   | 2   | ... |
| Stratford, E.  | 3   | ... | 4   | 1   | ... | Wabernthwaite | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Wortley            | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | ... |
| Stratf'd-Avon  | 2   | ... | 3   | 1   | 1   | Wallingford   | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Yarmouth           | 3   | ... | 3   | ... | ... |
| Streatham      | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Walth'mAbb'y  | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Yeovil             | 1   | 2   | ... | 3   | ... |
| Street         | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Waltham Cr'ss | 2   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | York               | 5   | 1   | 7   | 2   | ... |

## SCOTLAND.

|                 |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |              |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Aberdeen        | 3   | 2   | 3   | 3   | ... | Edinburgh     | 12  | 4   | 4   | 14  | ... | Melrose      | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| Airdrie         | 1   | 1   | 1   | 3   | ... | Elgin         | 3   | 1   | 3   | 1   | ... | Millport     | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... |
| Alloa           | 2   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Falkirk       | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Montrose     | 5   | ... | 4   | 2   | ... |
| Alva            | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Fairlie       | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Nairn        | ... | ... | 2   | ... | ... |
| Annan           | ... | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Forfar        | 1   | ... | 2   | 2   | ... | Nitshill     | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| Ayr             | 3   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Fraserburgh   | ... | ... | ... | 2   | ... | Oban         | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Arbroath        | 2   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Glasgow       | 4   | 3   | 6   | 8   | ... | Paisley      | 1   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... |
| Bathgate        | 1   | ... | ... | 2   | ... | Galashiels    | 1   | 1   | 2   | ... | 1   | Peterhead    | 4   | ... | 2   | 3   | ... |
| Banff           | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Greenock      | 2   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Perth        | 4   | ... | 1   | 2   | ... |
| Blairgowrie     | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Haddington    | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Pittenween   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1   |
| Brechin         | 2   | ... | 1   | 2   | ... | Hamilton      | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Pitlochry    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1   |
| Bridge of Allan | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Howick        | 2   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Pollokshaws  | 2   | 1   | 2   | 1   | 0   |
| Buckie          | 1   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... | Haigh         | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Portobello   | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| CaldrdhStotts   | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Helensburgh   | 1   | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   | Portsoy      | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Cstle Douglas   | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Irvine        | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Queensferry  | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Crieff          | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Inverness     | 3   | ... | 5   | 1   | ... | Rothsay      | 2   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... |
| Coatbridge      | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Jedburgh      | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Saltcoats    | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... |
| Coldstream      | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Kelso         | 2   | 1   | 2   | ... | ... | St. Andrews  | 2   | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Cullen          | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Kilmarnock    | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | St. Boswells | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cumnock         | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Kilsyth       | 2   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Springburn   | ... | 1   | 2   | 2   | ... |
| Cupar           | 3   | 1   | ... | 5   | 1   | Kirkcaldy     | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Stirling     | 1   | ... | 2   | 3   | ... |
| Dalbeattie      | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Kirkintollock | 2   | 1   | 4   | 2   | ... | Strathaven   | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| Dumfries        | 1   | ... | 1   | 2   | ... | Kirkwall      | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Stornoway    | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Dundee          | 2   | 2   | 1   | 5   | ... | Kirremuir     | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Thurso       | ... | 1   | ... | 1   | ... |
| Dunfermline     | 2   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | Largs         | 3   | 1   | 2   | ... | ... | Turrieff     | 1   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... |
| Dunbar          | ... | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | Lanark        | 1   | ... | ... | 2   | ... | Wick         | ... | 1   | 2   | ... | ... |
| Dunoon          | 3   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... | Lerwick       | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Wigtown      | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Duns            | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Leith         | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | Wishaw       | ... | 1   | 2   | ... | ... |

## IRELAND.

|              |     |     |     |     |     |            |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Armagh       | 2   | ... | 2   | ... | ... | Belfast    | 7   | 2   | 3   | 5   | ... | CarrickonSuir | 1   | ..  | 1   | ... | ... |
| Athlone      | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Boyle      | 4   | 1   | 3   | ... | ... | Carrickfergus | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... |
| Athy         | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Carlow     | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Cashel        | ... | 2   | ... | ... | ... |
| Ballymena    | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bandon     | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Castlebar     | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Ballyshannon | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Carrick on | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cavan         | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... |
| Banbridge    | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Shannon    | 2   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Clonmel       | 3   | ... | ... | ... | ... |



|             | P   | S   | W   | C   | K   |             | P   | S   | W   | C   | K   |             | P   | S   | W   | C   | K   |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Coleraine   | 2   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Kesh        | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nenagh      | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cookstown   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... | ... | Kilkenny    | 1   | 1   | 1   | 2   | ... | Newry       | 3   | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Cork        | 6   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Kilrush     | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Newtownards | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Drogheda    | ... | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Larne       | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Omagh       | 2   | 1   | 2   | 1   | ... |
| Dublin      | 9   | 2   | 9   | 4   | 1   | Lisburn     | 1   | ... | 2   | ... | ... | Parsonstown | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Dundalk     | 2   | 1   | 1   | ... | 1   | Limerick    | 4   | ... | 2   | 1   | ... | Roscrea     | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Dungannon   | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Londonderry | 2   | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | Sligo       | 4   | 1   | 3   | 1   | ... |
| Ennis       | 3   | 1   | 2   | ... | ... | Lurgan      | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Strabane    | 1   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... |
| Edenberry   | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Mallow      | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Tain        | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| Enniscorthy | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Maryboro'   | 4   | ... | 2   | ... | ... | Tralee      | 1   | ... | 1   | 2   | 1   |
| Enniskillen | 1   | ... | 1   | 2   | ... | Mohill      | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Tuam        | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| Galway      | 5   | 1   | 2   | ... | ... | Monaghan    | 3   | ... | 2   | ... | ... | Waterford   | 5   | ... | 2   | 2   | ... |
| Gorey       | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Mullingar   | 4   | 1   | 3   | 1   | ... | Wexford     | 2   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... |
| Kells       | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Naas        | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |             | 1   | 1   | 2   | 4   | ... |

## WALES.

|             |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |             |     |     |     |     |     |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Aberdare    | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Carmarthen    | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Pembroke Dk | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Abergele    | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Carnarvon     | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Pentre      | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aberystwyth | 3   | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | Colwyn Bay    | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Penrhyn     | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Bangor      | 1   | 1   | 2   | ... | ... | Denbigh       | 3   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Pontypool   | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Barmouth    | 2   | ... | 1   | 1   | ... | Dowlais       | 1   | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Pontypridd  | 3   | ... | 2   | 2   | ... |
| Barry Dock  | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Haverfordwst  | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | Portmadoc   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Bethesda    | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Holywell      | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Rhyl        | 5   | 1   | 3   | ... | ... |
| Brecon      | 2   | 2   | 3   | 1   | ... | Llandudno     | 3   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ruthin      | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... |
| Brigend     | 1   | ... | 2   | ... | ... | Llanellny     | 1   | ... | 2   | 3   | ... | Swansea     | 1   | 1   | 4   | 2   | 1   |
| Builth      | 1   | ... | 1   | ... | ... | Llanwrst      | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... | Welshpool   | 2   | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cardiff     | 3   | 1   | 3   | 3   | ... | MerthyrTydvil | 2   | 2   | 2   | 1   | ... | Wrexham     | 1   | 2   | ... | 1   | ... |
| Cardigan    | 1   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Neyland       | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... |             |     |     |     |     |     |

## ISLE OF MAN.

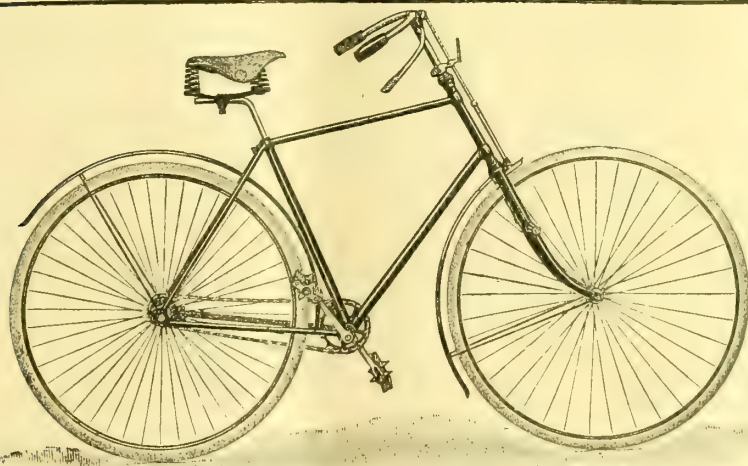
|         |   |     |   |   |     |      |     |     |     |   |     |        |   |   |   |     |     |
|---------|---|-----|---|---|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|--------|---|---|---|-----|-----|
| Douglas | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | Feel | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | Ramsey | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
|---------|---|-----|---|---|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|--------|---|---|---|-----|-----|

## CHANNEL ISLANDS.

|          |   |   |   |   |     |        |     |   |     |   |     |
|----------|---|---|---|---|-----|--------|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| Guernsey | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | Jersey | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
|----------|---|---|---|---|-----|--------|-----|---|-----|---|-----|

Summary of the number of firms advertising in the local papers of the United Kingdom (not counting the Sewing Machine Companies) :—

|                                    | No. of Towns. | Perambulators. | Sew. Machines. | Wash. Machines. | Cycles. | Knit. Machines. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| England (not including London)     | 431           | 820            | 372            | 765             | 536     | 40              |
| London (not including the suburbs) | 1             | 32             | 12             | 29              | 24      | 1               |
| Scotland                           | 84            | 110            | 34             | 95              | 97      | 6               |
| Ireland                            | 59            | 107            | 26             | 68              | 32      | 3               |
| Wales...                           | 35            | 46             | 15             | 36              | 16      | 1               |
| Channel Islands                    | 2             | 4              | 2              | 1               | 2       | ...             |
| Isle of Man                        | 3             | 3              | 1              | 2               | 2       | ...             |
|                                    | 615           | 1,122          | 392            | 996             | 709     | 51              |



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ENGINEERS, CYCLE MAKERS, AND AGENTS.

Manufacturers of the Norwood Cycles. Reliable Cross Frame Safeties, from £40 per doz.; do. Diamond do., £60 per doz.  
Shippers and the Trade supplied; prompt delivery. Every description of Parts and Accessories supplied to the Trade. Turning,  
Screw-cutting, Planing, and Enamelling done on the premises. Bankers: London and County.



## New Company.

### HERMANN LOOG NEW COMPANY, LIMITED.

A company bearing the above title was registered last month with a capital of £2,000 divided into £1 shares. Its objects are to establish a business similar to that formerly carried on by Mr. Hermann Loog, as dealers in sewing machines, bicycles, mail carts, bassinettes, musical instruments, and other goods on their own account, or as agents for other firms; to acquire shares in other businesses of a similar nature; and to establish agencies. There are to be not less than three nor more than five directors, and the first directors are to be elected by the signatories to the memorandum of association. No qualifications for directors is specified. Mr. Hermann Loog is to hold the office of managing director for the term of his life, and not to be removed except for misconduct. He is entitled to receive for his services all the net profits of the business after paying 12 per cent. to shareholders. He has full power and authority to exercise every power, by the general law or by the articles, conferred upon the board of the company, power by his signature as managing director to bind the company as fully and effectively as could be done by affixing the seal of the company in the presence of two of the board and the secretary, and power to affix the seal alone.

The following are the signatories to the memorandum of association:—

|                                                             | SHARE. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Hermann Loog, agent, 85, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. ... ..     | 1      |
| Alfred Henry Watts, clerk, 12, Ringscroft Street, N. ... .. | 1      |
| Arthur Ashford, builder, 16, Tredegar Road, Bow ... ..      | 1      |
| M. Richards, clerk, 18, Malpas Road, S.E. ... ..            | 1      |
| E. Mount, clerk, 260, Milkwood Road, S.E. ... ..            | 1      |
| W. Blitz, clerk, 1, Clifton Road, Norwood ... ..            | 1      |
| W.L. Playfair, clerk, 85, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. ... ..    | 1      |



Gentlemen, it is an indisputable fact that—

## THE CHERRY TREE MACHINE COMPANY

ARE MAKING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST QUALITY AND FINEST FINISHED

WASHERS, WRINGERS, AND MANGLES

IN THE MARKET.

NO SPLIT ROLLERS, BROKEN WHEELS, OR SIDES.

ALL BEARINGS ADJUSTABLE AND MACHINE TURNED

Send for REDUCED TRADE LIST to

**R. J. JOHNS, 59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.**

**Works: CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN**

## HARPER TWELVETREES,

Manufacturer of Laundry Machinery, wishes to appoint a

## SOLE AGENT

In every Town not yet represented.

Liberal Terms to the Trade for Cash or Quarterly Accounts upon Application.

## HARPER TWELVETREES,

8, CITY ROAD, LONDON.

## The Isle of Man Exhibition.

THE above was opened on the 4th ult. at Douglas, and is already proving a success. The total area of the galleries is 120,000 square feet.

The washing machine trade has a solitary representative, in the person or Mr. John Greenall, of Manchester, who exhibits his well-known and highly-successful washing machines.

Only two firms show sewing machines, viz., the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company and The Singer Manufacturing Company.

Both these firms have attractively-arranged and well-stocked stands. Mr. Bayne, the Wheeler & Wilson Company's Manchester manager, is generally at hand to show any of his firm's wide range of machines driven by power.

On the opening day His Excellency the Governor did The Singer Company the honour of specially examining their exhibits, and was gracious enough to make the first signature in an album and take a ticket giving him a chance in a drawing for a specially ornamented Singer machine, which is to be awarded on October 8th.

Mr. A. D. Frood, the Liverpool district manager of The Singer Manufacturing Company, is to be congratulated on the magnificent design and appointments of his Company's stand. Rarely has anything so artistic been put together at any exhibition as this stand, which is provided with numerous samples of art work done by the

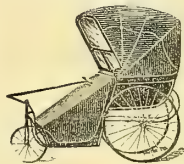
## J. M. WHITCHURCH BENNETT, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

25 YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.

8 Years with The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. Will undertake for companies or private firms the writing up of books, checking, investigations of all descriptions. Stock-taking or the renovation of any declining business. The highest references and guarantee if required. The system to prevent the fraudulent alteration of figures introduced.

For terms and appointments apply to

**3, MANBEY GROVE, STRATFORD, E.**



**COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London,** solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinets, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.



machines on show. Here are to be seen samples of nearly all the Company's manufacturing and domestic machines, driven by power, in charge of three young ladies and one mechanic.

## Failures and Arrangements.

**Re WILLIAM SAYNOR**, cycle and sewing machine dealer, Doncaster.

At the Sheffield Bankruptcy Court on the 14th July his Honour Judge Ellison gave judgment upon a motion brought by the Official Receiver in this failure. The motion referred to certain monies in the hands of Messrs. Dunn & Edwards at the time of debtor's failure, which they claimed for costs and expenses. On May 5th last his Honour made an order that the bankrupt was not entitled to hypothecate any sum in respect of expenses to be incurred after October 17th, 1891, the date which he found to be the commencement of the bankruptcy, that Messrs. Dunn & Edwards furnish an account of receipts and payments, and that they pay over to the Official Receiver the balance certified by the registrar to be due from them to the estate. The present motion asked in several alternative forms that the order of May 5th might be varied by declaring that the 5th, 8th, or 9th of October, 1891, was the commencement of the bankruptcy, for other consequent alterations, and for an order that Messrs. Dunn & Edwards pay within seven days £21 19s. 3d., the amount certified by the registrar to be due from them.—His Honour said there was no doubt that there had been a mistake, and if he had to decide that point now he must hold that there was an act of bankruptcy on October 8th, or at least the 10th, but he could not vary the declaration which the Court had already made. The only part of the notice of motion he could deal with was that asking for an order to pay £21 19s. 3d. within seven days. That order the Official Receiver was clearly entitled to.—Mr. Edwards said that was covered by the order of May 5th.—His Honour: But you have not obeyed it, sir. You are in contempt of Court at this moment.—Mr. Edwards explained that it was on account of the present motion.—His Honour: That does not matter. The Official Receiver is merely taking a step to make you liable for something more, but you are bound to pay what the registrar has found you are liable to pay. I make a peremptory order that the balance certified by the registrar to be due from the respondent be paid on or before to-morrow, and I order also that the costs of the former motion, and the costs of the present motion be paid by the respondent on the ground that he is in contempt at the present moment.—Mr. Edwards: The balance between us is really £4 on account of the costs of the bankruptcy not having been deducted.—His Honour: You are ordered to pay a certain sum, and you have not paid it. I order it to be paid at once.—Mr. Edwards said it would have been done but for the notice of motion.—His Honour replied that he declined to hear respondent any further, he had made the order, and if he did not like it he had better take the matter to a higher court.

**EDWIN T. ROSE**, wringing machine maker and furniture dealer, 15, Railway Street, late 1A, Bishopthorpe Road, York.

The above bankruptcy, according to the debtor, is due to losses through removal, the attempt to purchase property, sickness, and bad debts. The Chairman, at the meeting of creditors, on the 7th ult., stated that the stock-in-trade was seized by the landlord before the receiving order was filed, and there was only a balance of 6s. 8d. expected from that quarter. He thought the best way to realise the book debts would be to sell them by auction. The debtor was publicly examined at the York Bankruptcy Court, on the 8th ult., before Mr. Registrar Perkins. Replying to questions put by the Official Receiver, the debtor said he commenced business about seven years ago in Petergate, York, with a capital of £100. He afterwards removed to the Minster Gates, and subsequently to Railway Street, York, where he filed his petition in bankruptcy in 1890. Under that bankruptcy his liabilities amounted to £840. He paid a composition of 12s. 6d. in the pound under that failure, but it really meant 20s. in the pound to him, as he was compelled to sell a quantity of stock at a sacrifice. His life had been insured, but the policy had lapsed. About three months ago he began to see that if trade did not improve he should have to pull up. About three years ago the net profits arising from his business amounted to between £4 and £5 per week, but since then his profits had gradually decreased. Finally the examination was ordered to be adjourned until August, and in the meantime the debtor was ordered to file an amended statement of affairs, in addition to a trading account for the period covered by the deficiency account. The total liabilities of the above bankrupt are estimated at £159 2s. 8d., and the assets, consisting of stock and book debts, are estimated at £135 11s. 2d. Among the creditors are:—

|                                     |     |    |   |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| Whittaker Bros., Accrington ...     | £10 | 0  | 0 |
| Wilde & Sons, Birmingham ...        | 18  | 6  | 7 |
| Summerscales and Sons, Keighley ... | 50  | 10 | 0 |
| Smith & Paget, Keighley ...         | 10  | 1  | 6 |
| Summerscales, Limited, Keighley ... | 14  | 10 | 7 |

**THOS. FLOOK**, furniture and perambulator dealer, 55, Barrow Lane, Bristol.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement for payment of 12s. 6d. in the pound, in six instalments, at two, four, six, eight, ten, and twelve months, from June 28th, secured by assignment upon trust until default. Unsecured liabilities, £329 14s. 9d.; secured, £230; estimated nett assets, £367 17s. 3d. Among the creditors is T. Masters, Bristol, £27 18s. 10d.

**ABEL FINESTONE**, general dealer, 42, Duke Street Park, Sheffield.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement. Unsecured liabilities, £549 15s. 2d.; estimated nett assets, £600. Among the creditors are:—

|                                            |     |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| Varley & Wolfenden, Keighley ...           | £41 | 4  | 5 |
| Summerscales & Sons, Keighley ...          | 28  | 17 | 6 |
| Summerscales, W. & Son, Ltd., Keighley ... | 12  | 16 | 0 |
| Gough & Co., Manchester ...                | 22  | 10 | 6 |

**JOHN WATT**, cycle agent, Paisley.

The above has made a private arrangement. Total liabilities, £561 2s. 3d.; assets, £295 15s. Among the creditors are:—

|                               |     |    |   |
|-------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| Howe Machine Co., Glasgow ... | £59 | 18 | 6 |
| R. Murdoch & Co., Glasgow ... | 18  | 17 | 0 |

**WANZER & DEFRIES PATENT SAFETY LAMP MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED**, 101, Farringdon Street, E.C.

A winding-up order was granted in the above on June 25th.

**GEORGE DAVIS**, perambulator manufacturer, late 98 and 100, Crondall Street, Hoxton, and 109, Kingsland Road, London.

A dividend in the above will shortly be announced by the trustee, Mr. E. H. Collins, 19A, Coleman Street, E.C.

**EDWARD CHARLES BEAN**, cycle and domestic machinery dealer, 297, Lake Road, Landport.

A deed of arrangement has been registered in the above. Unsecured liabilities, £360 2s. 10d.; assets, £153 8s. 11d. At a meeting of creditors held in London on July 11th, 1901, in the pound was accepted, payable 5s. in cash and the balance by bills at three months. The following are the creditors:—

|                                                           |     |    |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| Barnett, Samuel & Son, London ...                         | £40 | 0  | 0 |
| Lloyd & Co., London ...                                   | 20  | 11 | 3 |
| Magnus, J. & Son, London ...                              | 34  | 19 | 6 |
| Freeman, H. C., London ...                                | 21  | 15 | 7 |
| Branston Two Reel Sewing Machine Co., Limited, London ... | 34  | 11 | 5 |
| Wilde, J. & Sons, Birmingham ...                          | 15  | 13 | 0 |
| Cherry Tree Machine Co., Blackburn ...                    | 11  | 15 | 0 |
| Grimme, Natalis & Co., Brunswick ...                      | 10  | 15 | 0 |
| Taylor & Wilson, Clayton-le-Moors ...                     | 12  | 5  | 6 |
| Hotchkiss, Mayo, & Co., Coventry ...                      | 15  | 10 | 0 |
| Eclipse Machine Co., Oldham ...                           | 10  | 9  | 5 |
| Roberts, H. S., Stoney Stratford ...                      | 20  | 16 | 1 |

**TIMOTHY SHEPHERD**, sewing machine dealer, Richmond.

The trustee in the above failure, which occurred in 1890, has now obtained his release. In his summary of receipts and payments we observe that the estate only realised £171 16s. 6d., instead of £402 10s. 3d. as estimated by the debtor. The difference was mostly in the value of the furniture and stock, which only realised £13 2s. 8d., after the landlord's levy, instead of £152 10s., and in book debts, which only produced £109 1s. 9d. instead of £249 8s. 9d., as estimated by the debtor. In the expenditure account we find £34 16s. as Board of Trade and Court fees; law costs, £9 14s. 8d.; trustee's remuneration, as fixed by a committee of inspection, £21 13s. 3d.; and "incidental outlay," £20 19s. 4d. The creditors not only have received no dividend, but stand indebted to the trustee in the sum of £2 19s. 9d. The difference between receipts and expenditure is made up in the payments "per trading account," £61 13s. 6d.; and the cost of execution, £17 8s. What a pity the creditors did not take the 8s. in the pound originally offered on behalf of the debtor!

**CHARLES DANIELS**, sewing machine dealer, 335A, Commercial Road, Landport.

A receiving order was granted in the above on June 27th. Liabilities, £240 10s. 6d.; assets estimated at £101 4s. 9d., including stock, £20; furniture, £25; book debts, £34 5s. 11d. good and £3 15s. 6d. doubtful. Debtor explains the causes of his failure as depression of trade, keen competition, bad health, book debts, and the failure of the Portsea Building Society. Debtor returns his gross profits on sales during the last year of trading at £170 3s. 9d., and net profit at £55 1s. 3d. His deficiency is £139 5s. 9d. His household expenses have been at the rate of £2 per week. The Official Receiver's observations are: The bankrupt, against whom the receiving order was made on his own petition, commenced in business on his own account nine years ago at his present address, with £275. For ten years previously he had been manager for The Singer Manufacturing Company at Portsea. He has kept very imperfect books, there being no cash book except a rough statement of receipts, and no bought ledger or profit and loss accounts. He has had a banking account with the Portsea Island Building Society, now in liquidation, and at the time of the stoppage there was a sum of £10 6s. 8d. to his credit. A copy of the deficiency account is given, from which it will be seen that the bankrupt claims to have lost the amount of his present deficiency during the last twelve months. It must, however, be remembered that, in consequence of the imperfect book-keeping, the figures given must to a large extent have been estimated, and are therefore probably unreliable.

## Correspondence.

### A COMPLAINT FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

SIR,—We would (through the medium of your paper) like to ventilate a grievance, if only to warn others. Over two years ago we asked, through advertisement in your paper, for names of firms dealing in machine fittings, and as a result sent order, cash to be paid in England before goods were sent away. As we cannot get the goods—although we hold receipts for money—and our patience is exhausted, for we are not able to get answers to our inquiries, we take this method of warning colonial dealers to be sure the goods are sent before the cash is paid. We are sorry to have to complain, as such treatment destroys confidence.

Yours, HINDS & Co.,  
per J. HINDS.

Dealers in Sewing Machines.

Boot Machinery, etc., 24, Regent Street,  
Redfern, N.S.W., May 30th, 1892.



## Parliament and the S. M. Trade.

THE sewing machine trade has at last a representative in the House of Commons. Two gentlemen who have made fortunes out of the trade solicited the suffrages of the electors, Mr. John G. Murdoch unsuccessfully wooing the free and enlightened of East Renfrewshire, and Mr. J. G. Weir, with better results, seeking the honour of representing the wishes of Ross and Cromarty at Westminster. Both the above, it will be observed, aspired to sit for Scotch constituencies; further, both are supporters of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. J. G. Weir has good cause to be pleased with the result of the poll, which was as follows:—

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| J. G. Weir (L.)        | 3,181 |
| Provost Maclean (L.U.) | 2,413 |

|                     |                   |        |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Majority            | 768               |        |
| 1885 election, (L.) | 2,017; 1886, (L.) | 3,066. |

*The Daily News*, in its biographies of new members, makes the following remarks:—"James Galloway Weir (Ross and Cromarty) (L.), of Hampstead, was born in 1839, and was formerly in business, but has now retired. He is said to have patented the first English sewing machine in 1864. He unsuccessfully contested the Falkirk Burghs in 1885."

We need scarcely say that *The Daily News* is in error. The first sewing machine patented in this country was some three-quarters of a century anterior to 1864. Mr. Weir commenced business, we believe, in Carlisle Street, Soho, London, in 1866 as an importer of a small chain-stitch machine made by Raymond, of Guelph, Canada. During his career he applied for four patents, two only of which went beyond the provisional stage—the first, dated 1872, being for a tension device to the Raymond, which he then called the "Weir." We believe we are right in stating that Mr. Weir made more money out of sewing machines than any other English dealer, and that when he retired from business—which was just before his first patent ran out—he was worth about £150,000, all made out of selling the "Weir" machine. The success he met with was quite phenomenal. The retail price of his machine was 55s.; and its actual cost was 26s. when made in Canada, 16s. when subsequently made in France, and when made in London 12s. Most of Mr. Weir's trade was at first retail, and, as he sold mostly for cash, his profits were enormous. The craze for "Weir" machines was extraordinary until the advent of the "Express"—another chain-stitch machine, which was sold at one-half the price. It was nothing unusual in the palmy days of the "Weir" for a dozen carriages to stand outside the warehouse, whilst their owners were pressing for Mr. Weir to let them have machines which had been paid for some time previously. As many as 18,000 "Weir" machines per annum were sold for several years at a retail profit of from 30s. to 40s. each.

## The Pneumatic Tyre Patent.

The Comptroller-General of the Patent Office has now given his decision in the matter of the application by the Pneumatic Tyre and Booth's Cycle Agency, Ltd., for leave to amend the specification of letters patent No. 10,607 of 1888; and the decision is in favour of the applicants, the only result of the opposition on the part of counsel representing eight different firms being the modification of the disclaimer upon two technical points. We subjoin the full text of the Comptroller's decision.

"This is an application for leave to amend specification No. 10,607, A.D. 1888, for 'An improvement in tyres of wheels for bicycles, tricycles, or other road cars,' and is opposed by eight parties.

"The applicant desires to insert at page 2, line 24, a clause in which he disclaims 'the construction or use of any tyres which are not made in accordance with the description in the specification.'

"The original claim is as follows:—'For wheel tyres the employment of a hollow tube or of hollow tubes of india-rubber inflated with air or gas under pressure substantially as set forth herein.'

"I have carefully considered the arguments of the applicant's and the opponents' counsel, and I am of opinion that the disclaimer, if inserted in its present form, might lead to the inference that the manufacture of the hollow tubes was included in the subsequent claim as a part of the invention, and might thus perhaps make the specification claim an invention other than that which was claimed originally.

"At the same time, I am of opinion that the applicant may by disclaimer limit his claim to the employment of the hollow tubes of

the kind described in his specification, and appears to me that the objection to the proposed disclaimer, to which I have referred above, will disappear if the word 'made' be struck out, so that it shall read as follows:—

"I would have it known that I make no claim to the construction or use of any tyres which are not in accordance with the description set forth in the last preceding paragraph of this my specification, commencing with the words 'In my carrying out my invention' and ending with the words 'with air or gas under pressure,' and subject to this disclaiming note.

"The proposal to remove the comma at page 2, line 13, was withdrawn by the applicant's counsel at the hearing.

"I decide therefore to allow the amendment desired, with the exception of that at page 2, line 13, and the word 'made' in the disclaimer, which I refuse.

"Dated this 9th day of July, 1892.

(Signed) W. READER LACK,

"Comptroller-General."

The Dunlop description of claim now reads as follows:—

"In carrying out my invention, I employ a hollow tube tyre of indiarubber, surrounded with cloth, canvas, or other suitable material adapted to withstand the pressure of air introduced and contained within the tube tyre as heretofore mentioned, the canvas or cloth being covered with rubber or other suitable material to protect it from wear on the road. Said hollow tube tyre is secured to the wheel felloes—say by a suitable cement or by other efficient means—and is inflated with air or gas under pressure. I may use, for the purpose of inflation, any ordinary forcing pump or like device; the air or gas (as the case may be) under pressure being introduced to the interior of the hollow tube through a small duct formed in the rim of the wheel, and provided with a non-return valve.

"Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed I would have it known that I make no claim to the construction or use of any tyres which are not in accordance with the description set forth in the last preceding paragraph of this my specification commencing with the words, 'In carrying out my invention,' and ending with the words, 'with air or gas under pressure,' but subject to this disclaiming note. I declare that what I claim is: 'For wheel tyres, the employment of a hollow tube or hollow tubes of indiarubber inflated with air or gas under pressure substantially as herein set forth.'—Dated this 31st day of October, 1888."

The words printed in italics constitute the disclaimer asked for the Pneumatic Tyre Co., and opposed by the various parties set out, who were represented by Messrs. Aston, Q.C., for the Seddon Tyre Co., Carpmal on behalf of the North British Rubber Co., and T. Terrel on behalf of the remaining six opponents; but which has been granted by the Comptroller.

## The Sewing Machine Companies.

Frister & Rossmann's balance-sheet for 1891 shows a profit of £93 on the year's trading, after liquidating the loss carried forward from 1890.

\* \* \*

The Singer Company were the only exhibitors of sewing machines at the Lincolnshire Agricultural Show which was held last month. Here was shown a variety of the company's manufacturing and domestic machines on a tastefully-fitted stand.

\* \* \*

The Singer Company find their trade in London very satisfactory. Their increase for the past six months was 2,775 machines compared with the corresponding period last year.

\* \* \*

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, have removed their Walworth (London) branch to 233, Walworth Road, during the rebuilding of old their premises at 199, Walworth Road.

\* \* \*

The Derby and district agents of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, met together on Thursday, July 7th, to make a presentation to Mr. Fairhurst, manager of the company's sewing machine depot, in celebration of the occasion of his marriage, which took place on the same day at St. Mary's Church. The presents consisted of a handsome black marble timepiece, with inscription, and one or two other articles. Mr. Ernest Brooks (for five years sub-manager of the Gresley district) made the presentation, and spoke of the satisfactory way in which Mr. Fairhurst had executed his duties, and of the high esteem in which he was held by the several agents of the district. Mr. Fairhurst responded in a very suitable manner.

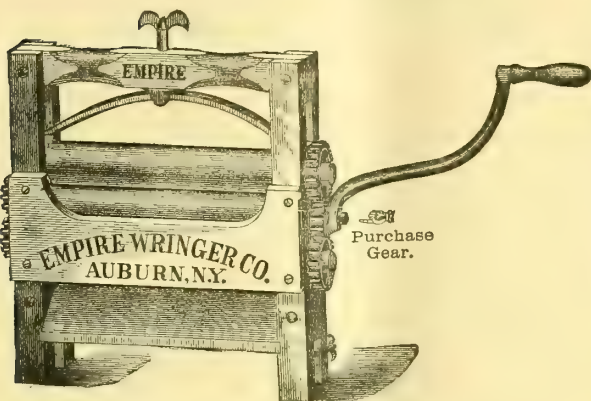
\* \* \*

THE annual dinner given by the manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company to the mechanics and other employees of the company took place on Saturday, July 16th, at the "Golden Cross" at Hastings. The chair was taken by Mr. Hasted, and Mr. J. Phillips occupied the vice-chair. The first toast after the dinner was proposed by the chairman, "Health and prosperity to Mr. Powell," which was drunk with great applause and musical accompaniment. The vice-chairman next proposed "The Success of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company," which was duly responded to. Other customary toasts followed, after which each of the following gentlemen rendered a song, Mr. Walker presiding at the piano:—Mr. T. Hasted, Mr. T. Maggs, Mr. Crocker, Mr. F. Thoulless, Mr. Duffield, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. J. Round, Mr. S. Wooley, Mr. W. Walker, and Mr. J. Treadwell. Finally the whole company adjourned to the beach, thoroughly enjoying themselves, and, after a most enjoyable holiday, returned to London by fast train.

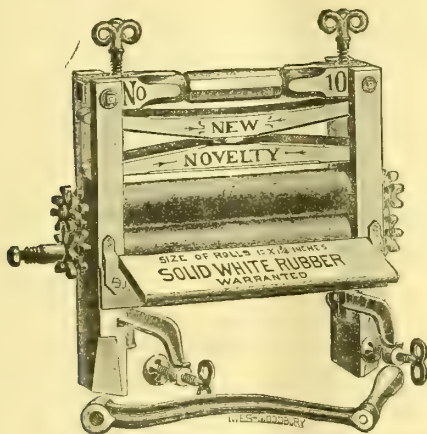
\* Here the word "made" is eliminated.



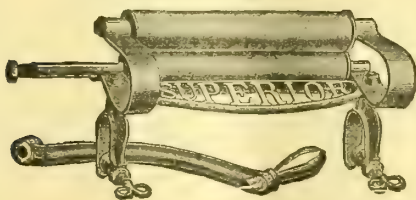
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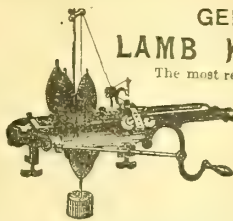
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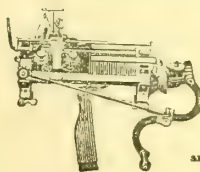


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 CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special  
 automatic attachments.

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First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

The Story of the Sewing Machine  
 WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

(Continued).

CHAPTER IX.—PERSONAL.

IN a former chapter some indication was given of the vicissitudes which befel, in the early part of its career, both the Hughes patent and its owner, or part owner. The machine had been presented to the public, but had not attained anything like a remunerative sale, and the four industrious mechanics who had undertaken to produce it got into almost similar difficulties to their employer Mr. Judkins. It was under these circumstances, in the latter part of the year 1854, that they waited upon me at my place of business in Cooper Street, Manchester, and applied for a loan of £150 upon the security of thirty of the Lancashire machines. These machines were redeemable by them, but I was at liberty also to sell from the moment they entered my possession. The terms were settled and the next day the machines were deposited and the manufacturers got their relief. With my knowledge of engineering and machinery, I speedily understood everything about them, and the first traveller appeared on the road, selling some few machines and failing to sell many more. The difficulties which were met were those of prejudice against anything new, and repugnance to running the risk of the obstructions which work-people did not fail to throw in its way—such difficulties, in fact, as have been common to the introduction of all new inventions. It received the readiest welcome from the stay-making industry.

In the days when steel was unknown, and when whale-bone used in the stiffening of the stays was something less than £2,500 per ton, which is about its present value, the corded stitch was admirably adapted for this article, giving of itself great stiffening to the fabric. Holding no proprietary rights in the patent, I was anxious to secure a firmer base of operations. The opportunity appeared to be presented in the sale by auction of the whole of Judkins's patents, which took place one evening at the "Spread Eagle" Hotel, Hanging Ditch. The catalogue of the sale was in itself a curiosity. There were 20 or 30 different patents, having reference to as many different inventions, and applicable to as many different trades, and to each was appended an estimated value furnished by Mr. Judkins himself, and which amounted in the total to something like £200,000. Here was scope for the imagination of a "Spread Eagle,"



the half of the Hughes patent which was put up being of the estimated value of £30,000. Wine was provided to encourage speculators. At the time I knew of only one probable competitor besides myself, and that was Charles Foster Waldo, the owner of the other half, and who was present at the sale. Bidding commenced at the magnificent sum of £50, rising steadily till it reached the sum of £170, and at that sum it was withdrawn for subsequent sale by private contract. Successive bids were made by me under these conditions till it reached £300, and then I received an intimation that if I made another bid I should probably secure it. I made it for £350, and was assured that this would no doubt be accepted, and I should hear in a few days. All the while there was a snake hidden in the grass, the existence of which was unknown to me. How it was done I discovered nearly five years later.

At the time I was curtly informed that it had been sold, and, in reply to my remonstrances, I received only the expression of regret that the promise given to me had been for the moment overlooked. I was intensely chagrined, but only when visiting America in 1859 and dining at Boston with William Emerson Baker, were the details of the trick laid open. He, and not Waldo, had been my competitor, and my offers made in confidence had been revealed to him by the solicitor's clerk, with whom Baker had struck up a friendship.

With this weapon in hand, he had gone to Mr. Cooper, the solicitor, and had made this offer. "If I make you a bid that is higher than anything you have got, will you close with me?" and Cooper, thinking that the pull lay with him, promised acquiescence. "Then," said he, "I offer you £360;" and Cooper then imagined that he had been sold, but, "nevertheless, for his oath's sake and them that were with him," he carried out the disgraceful contract, and for that miserable £10 I lost the important position I should have held in the great industry. "If he had not ploughed with my heifer, he had not found out my riddle!"

Baker subsequently purchased the second half from Mr. Waldo, and the Hughes patent in that extraordinary manner reverted to its original owner. A few years later, viz. 1859, the owners were guilty of the almost incredible and unspeakable folly of disclaiming everything that constituted the Hughes patent, save the Lancashire machine itself; that relating to the Singer machine being thrown open to the public.

When visiting America in the year just referred to Mr. Orlando B. Potter, the president of the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company, explained to me that this was done because by the League, constituted a few years before, they were precluded from interfering with one another's business. Why for such a reason they should have thrown away so valuable a part of the patent would surely puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer.

After the transfers had taken place to which I have referred The Singer Company, the Grover & Baker, and the Wheeler & Wilson, in or about the year 1856, all established agencies in Glasgow and Edinburgh, where they could be out of the reach of Mr. Thomas's writs, or bills in Chancery, and Mr. Baker had in addition opened a place in Cannon Street, London, on the site of the present Mansion House Station, and a goodly number of the Lancashire machines had from these sources, including myself, come into active use amongst the large staymakers and clothiers of the kingdom.

The period was a striking one in our National history, and the public mind was quite too much absorbed in Continental politics to notice such small matters as the invention which is the subject of our story.

And yet it played a more important part than most people would imagine.

Lord Aberdeen was in power with his coalition ministry. War had been declared against Russia, and the allied forces having crossed the Alma, lay encamped with Balacava for their base to the south of Sebastopol.

A large Manchester firm waited on me and asked if I would undertake a contract for aiding in the prosecution of the siege of the great fortress. This was nothing less than the manufacture of a large quantity, many thousands, of coarse calico bags to be used in the trenches and earthworks as sand-bags, each holding about 200 lbs. weight of sand.

I accepted the contract and fitted up a considerable number of machines in a large warehouse specially engaged for the purpose. Suffice it, the contract was executed, and to time; the reader is left to imagine the pride with which I should have regarded that Crimean medal which unfortunately, through accident or oversight, never reached me.

Sir Morton Peto received his baronetcy for constructing his railway from Balacava to the front; I received nothing for saving much of the time spent under fearful conditions of exposure in the trenches.

Balacava was fought and won, for ever to be associated with the charge of the Light Brigade. Inkerman was saved by the dauntless tenacity of the British soldier; and the day was converted into a splendid victory for the allied forces through the magnificent dash and furious onslaught of the French infantry under Bosquet. Then followed the fall of Sebastopol and the close of the great Russian War. Its stirring incidents have met with graphic record, but there were also some amusing features not generally known, which perhaps I may be forgiven for narrating.

Sir Charles Napier (not the fighting Sir Charles, but the bragging Sir Charles Napier) had been appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet.

A day or two before he left to take command a great meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Manchester, with what object it is somewhat difficult to say, but Sir Charles Napier was present, and so was I. An acquaintance of mine, who had had something to do with getting up the meeting, delivered an exciting speech, or what he thought would prove such; winding up in a tumultuous burst, with the words, "If we do not rise to a sense of our position, and a fitting appreciation of that responsibility which rests on every patriotic Englishman, we shall render—we shall render—our own safety itself dangerous." I irreverently laughed, and not a few besides me. I happen to know that my friend, on his way home that night, in a very excited state of mind, called on his brother to tell him that he thought he had been making a great fool of himself. "Truthful James" could not have expressed it better.

A few days passed and Sir Charles was in the Baltic. What he did there few can tell. He shut up the Russian fleet behind the guns of Cronstadt, and he bombarded Sveaborg from a very safe distance. One brave act must not be forgotten. He issued an order of the day to the fleet, "Sharpen your cutlasses, and get ready for action." They got ready, but never an enemy appeared to test their metal in any way (by-the-bye ought this to be mettle or metal?). After this he brought the fleet home, without the loss of a single gun.

Somewhat similar achievements distinguished our fleet under Admiral Dundas in the Black Sea. Lest they should find in Dundas another Nelson who would brave the guns and enter the harbour of Sebastopol, the Russians sank seven of their largest warships at the mouth of the harbour, and Dundas was left to inglorious evolutions in the open sea. Great discontent was manifest at home, and Admiral Lyons was appointed to supersede him. On his arrival, and the departure of Dundas, the latter signalled to Admiral Lyons, "May success attend you." The reply flashed back should have been, "May happiness await you"; but our capacity for blundering was vindicated in this the real message received, "May hanging await you;" and a good many at home were half disposed to endorse the blunder. It is not by caution that either the soldiers or the sailors of England have ever made their name and fame.

One other amusing slip was made early in the course of the siege. A troop ship had just landed 1,100 Turks at the port of Balacava. A message was sent to the front, informing Lord Raglan. It read as follows: "Eleven hungry Turks have landed." Lord Raglan instantly replied, "Give them something to eat." And what finally became of the ships sunk in the harbour entrance? An enterprising American contracted with the Russian Minister of War to raise the whole fleet for a certain sum. Some small payments on account were made during the process. When it was completed the contractor sent in his account for the balance (a very considerable sum); he was put off time after time by the War Minister; getting impatient, he made application direct to the Czar. The Minister was called to account.



"I have already paid him," said he. "Then send the fellow about his business." That was done, and he returned home a penniless, disappointed, and grossly injured man.

(To be continued.)

## Harris & Co.'s Annual Outing.

MESSRS. W. J. HARRIS & COMPANY, Limited, the well known and widely celebrated perambulator and mail cart makers, and sewing machine manufacturers and merchants, of Haymerle Works, Haymerle Road, London, S.E., whose works are well worth visiting (by those especially who are interested in the young generation now springing up to replace the existing one) held their annual outing, or Bean Feast, of the employees, at Hastings. This seaside resort, with its ancient castle, on the brow of the West Hill, overlooking the town, recalls reminiscences of the famous prince of Normandy who conquered Harold, the last of the Anglo-Saxon kings, and the monarch who rashly risked his kingdom and lost both it and his earthly life at the great battle of Hastings, which took place in 1066 A.D., at Battle Abbey, in the vicinity, and whose beautiful ruins are so much admired by visitors to Hastings and St. Leonard's adjoining; the abbey having been built by William. The ruins of Hastings Castle are also much admired and testify, though devastated by war and time, to the impregnable position it once held. The day, which had been chosen by the men themselves, turned out most propitious, the majestic orb of day poured his welcome and life-giving rays upon the beauties of the spot, and everyone was joyous and contentment prevailed. The coast of France however, which, on a clear day, may be faintly seen, was obscured by a haze which clouded the horizon in the distance, but the surface of the water of the Channel was a perfect mirror, occasional little dimples caused by the motion of the rippling and silver-like water from the sharp prows of the yachts and light pleasure craft, in many of which the Bean Feast party were enjoying perfect bliss, relieving the otherwise placidity of the deep. A better day to visit this lovely watering-place could scarcely have been selected, such weather being certainly far from anticipated, by those whose good fortune it was to be present. The dinner, which was on the table by two o'clock p.m. sharp, was sumptuous, and capitally served, and reflected great credit on the energetic caterer, Mr. W. Guy, who had another party also to dinner in an adjacent room of his ample establishment, the Manor Hotel, Manor Road, Hastings. Nothing could have been better arranged or managed, the variety and nature of the viands supplied satisfied everyone, even of different taste; and the ale and mineral waters supplied were of the best and *ad lib.* The waiters also performed their duty, and there was a good staff of them, with wondrous celerity, and no one had to wait. It was a Bean Feast to be remembered, and undoubtedly it will. Mr. W. J. Harris, managing director, the founder of the company, and still in the prime of life, occupied the chair, as he has done on many previous occasions. He is quite a "good fellow," and esteemed by his men, although sometimes it is unfortunately necessary, by reason of the dull seasons of the trade, to close some of the departments and so stop the work of some of the men. This Mr. Harris has the intention of remedying, and is anxiously considering his self-imposed task, which is evidently by no means easy. But he will no doubt succeed eventually, as he has, through his marvellous energy, been successful in the past; and as he at all times studies his workmen, and those by whose industry, and his own management, he has succeeded in placing himself at the head of a large commercial house, anyone can readily see the very secret of his success and the harmony which must necessarily exist. To return to the dinner, which has already been done justice to and finished by a company of nearly sixty persons with appetites encouraged by the purity of the atmosphere; after the steward had enthusiastically proposed a toast for the health, prosperity, and happiness of the worthy chairman, Mr. W. J. Harris, and also for that of Mr. Dickinson, the worthy secretary, and the continued success of the firm, making a few rather pertinent and effective points in a reflective and well-delivered speech, which evidently was appreciated by the whole party, as it was applauded to the echo, Mr. Harris rose amongst deafening cheers, having been the recipient of a perfect ovation, and his health was drunk amid the singing by all of "He's a jolly good fellow." To quote his own words, he said: "My guests, friends, and fellow-workmen, I am not inclined to make a lengthy speech this afternoon as all obviously wish to enjoy to the utmost the health-giving breezes out of doors. I, however, most cordially thank you all for the generous manner in which you have drunk my health, and am conscious of the depth of meaning of your song, and also thank you for proposing and responding so generously to the health and happiness of Mr. Dickinson, who, unavoidably absent, is unable to reply for himself. I also thank you for the expression of your unanimous wish for the successful progress of the company, with which I heartily concur. Your steward has congratulated you on this being the first year the factory employees have had the day given to them by the firm, and he has sagaciously pointed out to you that it will form a precedent for future years. (Loud and continued applause.) Each year the party numbers more, and I can recollect the time quite easily when a four-wheeled cab or growler would have carried all the firm's men; whereas this year we have had a special open-throughout carriage of the latest design reserved for our party by the railway officials, and may require two such carriages another year. The business of the company has never been so good as during the present year so far as we have gone, and we anticipate continued prosperity, and are advancing each year. This progress is of course due to those who are present, and I can confidently state that I know of no firm in the same line who can boast of a more efficient and steady class of men. The only regret I have is that we could not so arrange the outing as to embrace the whole staff, but the distance was too great for many of our agents at our provincial depôts. I trust and hope next year, however, that our steward, with a little assistance, will be able to arrange a suitable pleasure resort not so far away, and more in

touch with the majority of the depôts, a centre where all could readily assemble. At present, with the complete staff, the company could, with such an arrangement, muster a roll-call of over 100 persons. do not think any firm possesses a more intelligent staff of agents working honestly, devotedly, and harmoniously for the good of the company, and consequently their own benefit in the end. As for our office staff, I do not have very much to do with it unless it be the invoice department and the goods, which I personally supervise. I can, however, point with pleasure to our worthy steward on the present festive occasion as a sample of our staff, and who has made such excellent and successful arrangements for our pleasure, the chief clerk of our staff, under Mr. Dickinson, our secretary, for whom, in his absence, Mr. Mitchell is acting. I believe our system of keeping and periodically recording the condition of our depôt customers' accounts and communicating with them if in arrear, or in case of change of address, would, I think, be difficult to beat, in point of saving time and a larger staff of clerks. We have recently added several new articles to our list of goods, and will endeavour to keep to the front in the great competition which all who wish to progress must inevitably encounter in such a commercial era, when commerce rules the world."

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Mitchell, the steward, proposed by Mr. Lowe, the company's agent at Greenwich, for arranging so pleasant and successful an outing, the remainder of the day was finished in boating, bathing, yachting, rowing, &c., and a good many of the party did not forget to visit the beauties of Fairlight Glen.

The party arrived safely at London Bridge about 11.30 p.m., quite elated with their day's pleasure, and the harmony produced by the songs, both comic and sentimental, given by the Messrs. Penning and Mill, Mr. Doel, Mr. Collins, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Mitchell, steward. The journey home was thus made most pleasant, everyone agreeing, as per usual, that it was the best Bean Feast the firm had ever had, not a single mishap or a jar of discord occurring during the whole day to any one of the party.

"ONE OF THE PARTY."

## A New Over-Edge Sewing Machine.

THE following letters have appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser*:-

### OVER-EDGE SEWING MACHINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUNDEE ADVERTISER.

SIR,—In view of the expiry of patents of some interest to Dundee, you will perhaps allow me to warn both jute merchants and sack manufacturers not to place orders for cheap machines, as there was running in Dundee to-day (Saturday) an "over-edge sewing machine" which will lick everything yet tried for sacks and such like. It can sew either straight on or round the corner; it sews direct from the ball when required; it knots the thread at the start and finish of the bag; and can hem and sew sacks at one operation. Speed will be about 1,000 to 1,200 stitches per minute through any cloth, ore bags included. This machine has no barrel, no cone drivers, and no complicated trap such as kickers, chains and the like. The entire weight is about 15 lbs. gross for a heavy goods machine, against cwt.s. for the old style. It can sit on a table, and if necessary be driven by hand at 250 stitches per minute. The space occupied is about 12 in. by 5 in. There are a number of other items, but—enough; except the cost of upkeep will be a comparatively small figure against pounds sterling for the Luing and modifications of same. Therefore, sack manufacturers and others would be as well to "bide a wee" till this machine is on the market.

—I am, &c.,

July 18th, 1892.

SIR,—That must be a wonderful sack sewing machine which your correspondent "Wrinkle" describes. It can, he says, do the over-edge or hand stitch, working from a ball of twine. That may be possible; but this is certain, that if it does the ball of twine must follow the needle through the hole at every stitch. There is no other way of making the hand or over-edge stitch, and never will be if made from a ball or bobbin of twine. The other feats which "Wrinkle" says his machine will perform are all accomplished facts long ago, and are now matters of "ancient history."—Yours, &c.,

STITCH, STITCH, STITCH.

SIR,—I have looked for this past day or two for a reply to my letter from your correspondent "Wrinkle," but I only looked for curiosity to get some further explanation as to how the over-edge stitch can be made working from a ball of twine. The world has seen seven wonders before now, some of them—such as the pyramids of Egypt and the hanging gardens of Babylon—made by mere "strength and stupidity," but when any one presumably with an empty stomach or at least not inspired with wet groceries, says he can make the over-edge stitch working from a ball of twine, then the perpetual motion theorists ought to have some show for their fad.—I am, &c.,

STITCH, STITCH, STITCH.

## New Showrooms for Sewing Machines, Prams, &c.

HERMANN LOOG NEW COMPANY, LIMITED, have just started business at 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., as wholesale agents for sewing machines, prams, mailcars, cycles, musical instruments, metal trunks, etc. Their showrooms are attractively fitted up, and their warehouse is of large area. They have a number of novelties well worth the attention of dealers, full details of which will be found in their illustrated trade lists.



## Domestic Appliances Exhibition.

Our readers will not forget that the Laundry and Domestic Appliances Exhibition opens at the Central Hall, Holborn, W.C., on the 25th inst., and will continue until the 3rd September. The manager informs us that all kinds of domestic appliances will be on show, and that success is already assured. Firms requiring space must apply at once. Dealers, we are told, will find the exhibition well worth a visit.

## A Query for Pram. Makers.

**M**R. CHARLES CONNAH, cycle and perambulator dealer, of Rhyl, and numerous branches in Wales, asks us to insert a query for the name of the maker of the "Tourist Wicker Collapsible Mailcart," also for the address of a mailcart maker named Dunn, supposed to reside in Birmingham.

## Jottings.

*N.B.—For legal information, see our supplement, "The Hire Traders' Guide and Record."*

Messrs. Joseph Chadwick & Brother, Limited, the well-known manufacturers of machine cotton, have just opened a new mill at Eagley, near Bolton, where they intend to do their own spinning, thus carrying on the whole of the operations of thread manufacture on their own premises.

Messrs. J. J. EgdeU & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, are selling off £2,000 worth of cycles, prams, mangles, and sewing machines which were injured by their recent disastrous fire.

Messrs. Pooss & Joy have opened their Boscombe cycling dépôt at Ashley Road, Bournemouth, for the sale of cycles, perambulators, and sewing machines.

Mr. W. A. McCurdy, the well-known Rotherham dealer in washing machines, perambulators, pianos, furniture, &c., has opened new premises in Effingham Street. He is advertising that he keeps over 200 wringing machines in stock.

The Austrian Consul at Smyrna states that with the exception of Singer machines, which come from England, all the machines imported into Asiatic Turkey are of German manufacture. Formerly America had a share in the trade, but she has lost it through her prices being too high.

Manufacturers of hand and machine sewing threads are always complaining that the trade does not pay. One is inclined, however, to discount this statement when one finds that James Chadwick, of James Chadwick & Brother, recently deceased, left behind him personal estate of the net value of £399,866 6s., although he commenced business in a very small way.

Mr. L. A. Johnson, the general manager of the Davis (Vertical Feed) Sewing Machine Company, of Dayton, Ohio, is now on a visit to this country. He reports business as being highly satisfactory, and informs us that his company's new under-feed machine, called the "Advance," is meeting with great success.

Mr. G. W. Phillips, of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company, has visited France and Belgium, in company with Mr. Johnson, the past month, where they secured some good orders.

We deeply regret to record the death of Monsieur Victor André, the largest sewing machine dealer in France. He has been ill for some time past, but his end, at the age of 65, came rather suddenly. We had intended giving a portrait and sketch of this gentleman's career, but through an accident the block is not ready, so that we must hold over the matter until next month. M. André was in the trade some thirty years, first as agent for the Howe Company, in partnership with M. Fontaine, and latterly on his own account as agent for the Vertical Feed Company.

Messrs. Thomas McKenzie, Sons, Limited, dealers in perambulators, wringing machines, &c., Dublin, have just declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Mr. G. A. Sala states in his *Journal* that "Sedan" chairs were given that name not because the design originated in Sedan, but because of the cloth with which they were at first upholstered.

Few of our readers who will read Mr. Newton Wilson's article in the present issue are aware of the difficulties under which it was penned. The historian of the trade has been dangerously ill the past month, but takes such interest in his task that he will bear much rather than relinquish the same. For this we are deeply obliged, and are confident that we only echo the feelings of the trade as a whole.

We were in error in stating last month that Mr. W. Johnston had taken Mr. Chislett into partnership. Although he trades as Chislett & Johnston, he is the sole partner. This firm have accepted the agency for Plymouth for the Wheler & Wilson Company.

Landport does not appear to be a desirable town to open a sewing machine dépôt. No less than five firms in the trade have failed and

one closed his shop in this suburb of Portsmouth, all within twelve months.

Mr. J. Rosenberg, for some years in the service of The Singer Company in Berlin, has just commenced business in partnership with Mr. Voigt, under the style of Rosenberg & Voigt, at 16, Niederwallstrasse, Berlin, as importers of special sewing machines. They have secured the agency for Germany for several British firms, including the Thomas Sewing Machine Co., and Benson's Hem-stitch Co. and have extensive show-rooms, where they not only keep in stock a wide range of every type of sewing machine, but have electric motors whereby any machine can be tested. Both partners have had twenty years' experience of the sewing machine trade, and the firm starts with our best wishes for its prosperity. We might add that Messrs. Rosenberg & Voigt intend to try and popularise the English bassinette and mail-cart in Germany, importing some from this country, as well as cycles. Mr. Rosenberg visited England during the past month, and made numerous purchases here.

## In The South.

The General Election has at last taken place, and the Liberals will next be in power. If it has done a few trades a little harm it has certainly caused a deal of money to be spent and circulated in channels which, but for the election, it would never have reached, and no doubt we shall feel some good from it later on; let us now vote for increased trade and prosperity to the Hire Traders.

Mr. John G. Murdoch, of Farrington Road fame, I am sorry to see was not elected as M.P. for East Renfrewshire; never mind, better luck next time. I could not help noticing one little joke:—An elector asked him if in the event of a diminution of revenue from the passing of the Local Option Bill he would be prepared to support a measure to provide the deficiency by a tax on pianofortes (straight hit this). Mr. Murdoch's reply was No! he would provide for the deficiency by taxing the ground landlord.

I cannot think why we never have a joke in this *Journal*. Don't the men that make jokes ever think of our goods, or what is it? I know for a positive fact that there is plenty of wit in the trade, but I suppose it never comes our way. The most interesting one that I have dropped across, touching the election, is the following—it is not in the best of tastes, but few political skits are:—"A dissenting minister, who was an admirer of Mr. Gladstone, prayed for Heaven's blessing on him as follows:—"O Lord, at this critical juncture, be pleased to grant that Mr. Gladstone and his fellow-redeemers of England may hang together." A brother, sitting below, who was accustomed to saying 'Amen' in prayer time, and who approved of Lord Beaconsfield's policy on the Eastern Question, exclaimed, 'Amen, amen, may they hang together.' The Radical parson felt that he was misunderstood, and by way of explanation added, 'O Lord, I do not mean hang together in the sense which our brother down below means it. I mean, may they in accord and concord hang together.' 'Amen, amen,' replied the Conservative worshipper, 'I don't mind what the cord is, so long as they hang by the same cord.'"

"Are you aware that Singer's," &c.—so runs one of Singer's latest advertisements. Very good; quite a treat to see a little originality with them. I have often wondered that such a progressive company should use so little ingenuity in their advertisements; in fact, up to

## WILLING'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT OFFICES.

## WILLING'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT OFFICES.

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BRITISH AND IRISH PRESS GUIDE, 1892, Post Free, 1s. 4½d.

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Branch Office—No. 162, PICCADILLY, W.

125, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.



"THE BEST OF EVERYTHING."

# STAR BABY CARRIAGES.

THIS SEASON'S GOODS INDISPUTABLY  
SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING ON THE MARKET.



BEWARE  
OF  
INFERIOR  
IMITATIONS.

HANDSOME COLOURED DESIGN SHEET FREE BY POST UPON APPLICATION.

THE

## STAR Company's Sewing Machines,

The most Substantial, Varied, and Profit-making Lines ever offered

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Star Manufacturing Co.,  
STAR WORKS,

GOODINGE ROAD, Cattle Market, LONDON, N.

The STAR WORKS are within FIVE MINUTES of the following:—CAMDEN ROAD (M.R.), HOLLOWAY (Caledonian Road Entrance, G.N.R.), MAIDEN LANE (N.L.R.), CALEDONIAN ROAD TRAMCAR, from King's Cross to North Road, CAMDEN ROAD TRAMCAR, from Euston Road to Brecknock.



the present, all sewing machine companies could well afford to study a little more the manner and method of making their announcements to the public.

Mr. A. Smith, of Guildford, is doing a good trade in cycles and domestic machinery; he also during last winter introduced lamps, and he says it paid him well. There is no doubt that firms dealing more particularly in "wheels" do want something to carry them over the winter; but why not musical instruments?

It seems to me that the great drawback to pianos and American organs is their price and the terms on which they must be sold—hence a large capital is required; but surely this does not apply to automatic instruments. In my opinion they are just the goods for winter trade: they show a good margin, are in steady demand, and create a connection for music, thereby retaining your customer for future business.

I note that Boyd & Co. have just opened new premises in Guildford, not a stone's throw from Harris & Co., and within sight of Phillips & Co. This town is certainly well represented.

Talking of Phillips & Co., I am glad to see our old friend Mr. Phillips is still alive. I hear he has been for a trip to "the land of the midnight sun," and has come back full of life, pluck, and go, the three great things needful in this little world of ours. One of his sons, Mr. George Phillips, successfully manages Messrs. Murdoch's musical instrument saloon at 41, Harmer Street, Gravesend, where I believe he is doing the principal trade in the town in high-class pianos.

Messrs. Jones' sewing machine business at Lewisham certainly must be doing well. It seems a veritable bee hive—always busy, always plenty to do. It just shows what can be done with a "stick at it" principle.

What is the best thing to do with mangles that have been returned from hire purchasers? Is it best to send to auction and bear the loss, or put new rollers in, re-paint, and sell again? Economy is the soul of business, and the case seems to be well met by an enterprising man whom I called upon some time since, who has the rollers re-turned, which costs him, say, 2s., re-painting 2s., possible repairs 2s. He then openly admits that it is second-hand, and generally secures a cash customer. Of course, in adopting this course you must be careful not to have more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch taken off the rollers, or it will throw the gear out of order.

I notice a good show of the "White" machine posters in Canterbury. Considering that in this town is situated one of the finest machine shops in the South, viz., "Singer's," it proves that whoever has the "White" in hand does not fear competition.

You will do well to study thoroughly your freightage charges, especially on small parcels. There have been numerous complaints lately, especially within a radius of fifteen miles of London; in many instances it has been found cheaper to send a boy than have the parcel forwarded by passenger train.

Let me strongly advise you take a holiday; it will pay you over and over again. Don't run away with the idea you can't afford it: it's true you can't afford to do without it. Go and rest yourself awhile; give your brains a rest—they need it. Your business can go on without you, my friend, for a week or two; and even if you do lose a customer, when you come back you will get more trade than ever you anticipated. Take this advice, and I am certain you will ever be thankful to

SOUTHERNER.

## Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

### APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 11077. W. J. Ford, Albany Villa, West Hamerstone, Leicester, for improvements in knitting machines and apparatus thereto.
- 11113. E. Jennings, for an improved lever reversible handle for baby carriages of any description.
- 11139. C. H. Richards, 22, Portland Road, Colchester, for improvements in wax thread sewing machines.
- 11148. W. Clicas, for improvements in tension devices for sewing machines.
- 11205. W. J. James, Green End House, Stafford, for improvements in circular knitting machines.
- 11307. W. H. Blakeney, for improvements in over-edge sewing machines.
- 11328. G. Blackburn and A. B. Spring for improved apparatus applicable to circular knitting machines.
- 11472. J. H. Ashworth and J. McCormick, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 11623. D. Mills, for improvements in boot and shoe sewing machines.
- 11693. W. E. White, F. R. White, and A. Mills, for improvements in stop mechanism for circular knitting frames.
- 11695. T. Wise, for improvements in sewing machine needles.
- 11707. D. Jones, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 11882. T. H. B. Hitching, for an improved automatic double brake for perambulators and like purposes.
- 12121. W. T. Pitchers and L. Pitchers, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.
- 12152. J. Allison, for improvements in bassinets, carriages, or perambulators.

12233. W. Ashton, for improvements in bassinette perambulators and other similar vehicles.

12327. C. A. Haupt, for improvements in button-hole attachments for sewing machines.

12338. W. R. Gouly, for improvements in and connected with sewing machines, having rotary feed motions.

12462. J. Martin, for an improved collapsible perambulator.

12464. J. Smith, for improvements in circular knitting machines.

12540. W. E. Heys, a communication from Schaffer & Budenberg of Germany, for improvements in needle lubricators.

12541. J. Harris, 1, Brook Villas, Hatherley, Cheltenham, for a new form of knitting machine, specially adapted for repairing stockings, &c.

12652. K. Necker, for improvements in sewing machines.

### ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

PRICE 8D. EACH.

9760. *Embroidery Machines.* R. Weiss, of 139, Noel Street, Nottingham. Dated June 9th, 1891.

Relates to further improvements on prior patents Nos. 8869 of 1890, and 11770 of 1890, for embroidery machines, in which series of needles produce corresponding designs on a tissue secured to a frame, which frame is moved by a pantograph or other means.

10792. *Buttonhole and other Sewing Machines.* V. Witte and S. B. Cochran, both of 4, Newgate Street, London. Dated March 24th, 1892.

The improvements refer to various parts of sewing machines. Also to the general combination and adaptation of parts so as to form a sewing machine applicable by a simple interchange of one part as a lock-stitch or a chain-stitch machine or double chain-stitch machine, and to the general combination of parts to form a button-hole sewing machine.

12921. *Sewing Machines.* D. R. Dawson, of Baltic Chambers, Dundee, N.B. Dated July 30th, 1891.

In order to permit the use of a continuous feed of the work in sewing machines without having a helical needle, the needle is caused to accommodate itself to the traverse of the cloth by allowing the head freedom to oscillate, so that the needle may move along with the cloth while it is engaged therein and then spring back ready for another stitch.

12941. *Perambulators.* A. J. Boulton, a communication from A. Schneider, of Niederplanitz, Saxony. Dated July 30th, 1891.

Consists of a baby carriage or perambulator of the shape of a cradle (bassinette) capable, by the removal of part of the body, of being converted into a chair rolling on three wheels.

13913. *Sewing Machines.* G. C. Dymond, a communication from S. Laskey, of 1,710, Indiana Avenue, Chicago, U.S.A. Dated August 18th, 1891.

Relates more particularly to hemmers and fellers, the chief object being to provide a hemmer and feller which will operate in an effective manner to turn the cloth into the desired position to form the hem or fell, which device will at the same time automatically expand when any enlargements of the fabric enter the same, and permit it the same to pass freely through without clogging or binding, and without interrupting in any way the operation of the machine.

17741. *Sewing Machines.* H. H. Lake, a communication from N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A. Dated October 16th, 1891.

Relates particularly to that class of machines in which a rotating or oscillating loop taker is employed, the object being to so equip the machine that it will form what is termed a "chainstitch" (it being immaterial whether an under thread is used or not), for which purpose a loop-spreader is substituted for a bobbin and cage in a machine adapted to sew a lock-stitch, whereby the character of the machine is changed, and it is adapted for sewing a single thread chain stitch.

19897. *Button Sewing Machine.* W. Mills, of 3,958 Mellon Street, West Philadelphia, U.S.A. Dated November 17th, 1891.

The principal objects of this invention are, first, to provide an efficient, durable, and comparatively simple sewing machine for attaching or sewing buttons to fabrics more firmly and in a better manner than has heretofore been possible; second, to provide durable and convenient appliances for engaging and disengaging the peripheral edges of a button, and for holding the same during the sewing operation by pressure exerted in the plane of the face of the button; third, to provide compact and efficient mechanism for shifting the buttons and button-retaining appliances beneath the needle twice as often in one direction as in the other, in order to form twice as many straight as diagonal stitches; and fourth, to provide inexpensive and positive mechanism for automatically throwing the driving pulley out of engagement after the operation of sewing on each button has been completed.

21768. *Perambulators.* L. L'Herminier, of Bath Passage, Birmingham. Dated December 12th, 1891.

The improvements refer in particular to the mode of constructing the framework for supporting the bodies of such carriages, and the suspension of the same from the framework, so as to obtain stability, in conjunction with a sufficient amount of elasticity.

7295. *Warp-knitting or Crocheting Machines.* G. Buhlmann, of Berlin. Dated April 16th, 1891.

To enable fabrics resembling plush to be produced by such machines there is added to a crocheting machine of ordinary construction a suitable looper, around which the pile threads are laid. In some cases there is combined with the looper a knife, serving to sever the pile threads after the loops have been formed, whereby the nap is produced, giving to the fabric a velvet-like appearance.

7793. *Sewing Machines.* A. G. Brookes, a communication from J. Munyan, of Worcester, Mass., United States of America. Dated April 26th, 1892.

The improved machine is intended to be an improvement upon that described in French and Meyer's patent, dated September 17th, 1888, No. 13365, the object being to simplify the construction and improve the operation of the parts, in order that the machine may be run at a greater speed and with less power, and instead of employing springs for various movements, cams and devices to ensure positive motion are employed.



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These Machines are high-class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended. We solicit correspondence from all first class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

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21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.



## UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 3RD, 1892.

473996. W. E. Boulter, Washington, D.C., leading in device for overedge sewing machines.

474211. J. E. Chenette, Johnstown, N.Y., sewing machine needle.

474320. F. H. Hardman, Beverley, button machine.

474330. J. M. Slack, Bristol, circular knitting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 10TH, 1892.

474381. F. H. Hagadorn and M. J. Nicol, Rochester, N.Y. tension device for shoe sewing machines.

474450. G. Hooper, 2nd Marblehead, Mass., shoe sewing machine.

474663. C. B. Hunt, London, England, sewing machine.

474671. W. H. Mayo and G. D. Mayo, Franklin, N.H., knitting machine.

474774. Z. T. French and W. C. Meyer, Boston, Mass., sole sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 17TH, 1892.

474840. A. Legg and C. W. Weston, New York, N.Y., sewing machine.

474841. A. Legg, Milton, and C. W. Weston, New York, N.Y., sewing machine needle.

474842. A. Legg, Milton, and C. W. Weston, New York, N.Y., sewing machine.

475058. D. H. Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., circular knitting machine.

475113. T. H. Hollingsworth, Scotland Neck, N.C., attachment for knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 24TH, 1892.

475426. R. W. Whitney, Cleveland, Ohio, embroidering attachment for sewing machines.

475511. L. A. Miller, Milwaukee, spool holder for sewing machines.

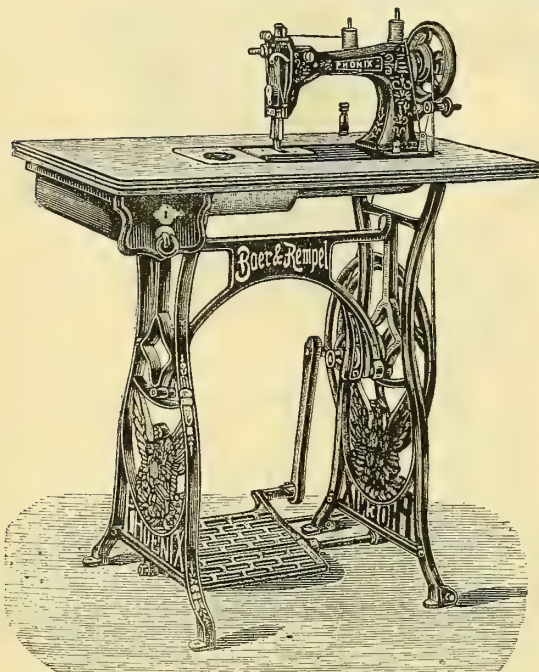
ISSUED AND DATED MAY 31ST, 1892.

475989. M. A. Semler, Kappel, Germany, knitting machine.

476110. W. H. Zellers, Philadelphia, Pa., circular knitting machine.

# BAER & REMPEL'S Phoenix Sewing Machines

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The mechanism of the Phoenix Machine is based upon rotary motion. It is the best constructed sewing machine in the world.

The fastest running, the lightest, and the most noiseless sewing machine in existence.

**MORE THAN 100,000 IN USE.**

The Phoenix Machines are manufactured in three sizes:

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La D Medium machine, ditto. 6 by 10 inch.

La E Manufacturing machine, ditto. 6½ by 12½ inch.

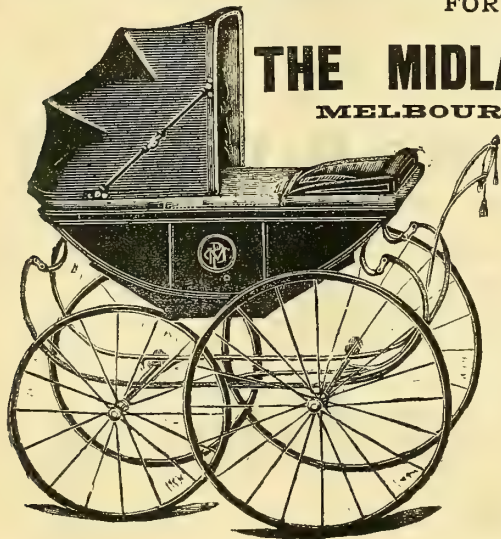
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hitherto attained. The parts subject to  
friction are exceedingly few, the bear-  
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Ilfracombe.



## Hints on Repairing and Adjusting Sewing Machines.

By WM. FUNK, in the New York "Sewing Machine News."

### SETTING THE NEEDLE.

ALWAYS have the long-grooved side of the needle from, and the short-grooved side next to, the shuttle, looper, or hook, as the case may be. Its eye should be about a sixteenth of an inch below the point of the shuttle when the needle ascends and the loop is formed.

### LENGTH OF STITCH.

On fine goods the stitches should be much shorter than on coarse goods. The stitches should never be so short as to cut the fibres of the cloth. The length of stitches has much to do with the perfection and elegance of work done by the sewing machine. A good operator will always take pains to use a needle of suitable size for the thread.

The stitch should never be any shorter than twice the diameter of the needle. If the perforations made by the needle are closer together than this, there will be a crowding together of the threads of the fabric, which will make the stitch look bunched and uneven.

### TO SEW FINE GOODS.

Practice and experience are necessary to become expert in sewing fine goods.

The first point to be looked at when a machine works badly in sewing fine goods depends upon what is the matter with it; we will say it draws the goods—the presser-foot may have too much pressure, the feed be too high, or the needle and thread too large.

Remember that very fine muslin, Swiss nainsook, and very fine cambric, take thread from No. 100 to 150, and a needle that will permit the thread to pass freely through the eye.

Too much pressure on the presser-foot will pucker fine goods, also too much tension.

In sewing extremely fine goods regulate the tensions to lay the thread straight on the underside or the upper.

### DRAWING DOWN OF THIN GOODS.

In sewing fine, thin, soft goods, an inexperienced operator is sometimes troubled with its *drawing down* into the needle plate. To obviate the tendency to draw the work down, see that your needle and thread are as *fine* as they should be, and that your tension is not too tight. It generally happens that too coarse a thread and needle and too tight a tension cause the whole difficulty. After these are known to be right, if any sign of the difficulty remains, hold the goods a little on the stretch between the two hands, and the trouble will vanish entirely.

### FOUR THINGS TO BE OBSERVED IN MACHINE SEWING.

The proper size of thread, and the proper size of needle to carry it, the proper length of the stitch, and the proper tension to suit the work.

### THE THREAD HAVING A FLOSSY APPEARANCE.

Examine the points from the spool to the tension, and from the tension to the needle, and see that they are smooth and offer no sharp grating edges to the thread. If, after you have sewn a foot or so at a high speed, and the thread has a flossy appearance at and near the needle, when the needle-bar is at its highest point, then it is caused by the thread coming in contact with the looper, taker, or a needle too fine for the thread, or some grating edge below the throat-plate.

The best plan to find the cause is to ink the thread near the spool and keep an eye on the ink spot until it reaches the loop taker; by this means you will see just where it begins to floss.

### LOOPS GATHERING.

If the tension of the upper thread is correct, and still the stitch loops, it is caused by the needle being too fine for the thread. The general cause is from the thread feeding off the tension too freely.

Care should be taken not to have the upper tension too loose, as a fringed or rough seam will be the result; but, if too tight, the thread is apt to break. In ordinary sewing the upper tension should be kept tight, but not to the extreme.

When very coarse or linen thread is to be used, set the needle one-sixteenth of an inch lower than for ordinary sewing.

Needle are broken and bent by pulling the goods, by using thread too large for the needle, by the presser-foot being out of position, and by the needle striking the shuttle or hook, as the case may be.

The size of the needle, the length of the stitch, and the degree of force used in tightening it on the material, whether it be thick or thin, coarse or fine, are essential points to watch over.

Remember that thin, soft silk or muslin, if sewed with a large needle, with too long or too tight a stitch, will be badly drawn and puckered. On the contrary, to sew any coarse thin material, such as ticking, cloth or woollen goods, the stitch must be long and tight, as the goods require.

Remember, too loose a tension will cause rough seams and loops.

The size of the needle should conform to the thread, and both be suitable to the material sewed. Use a needle that will permit the thread to pass freely through the eye.

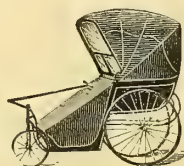
An old sewing machine manager of twenty-five years' experience claims that all sewing machine teachers would be better qualified for their duties if they would devote a little time to learning how to adjust a machine as well as to operate it. He says, if any difficulty occurs which they cannot immediately master, they are apt to fall into the notion that the machine is "out of order." It is a fact well known to adjusters and repairers that the owners of machines sometimes fall into the same notion. When a lady gives way to the idea that her machine is out of order, an attempt to rectify the difficulty is sure to be made, either by herself or by some very knowing "friend of the family," who volunteers to alter it "so as to make it sew." Here is another great mistake. A person not known beforehand to be an experienced operator on machines should never be allowed to touch one with a view to making changes in it. What would you think of a man who had never struck a note on a piano who should propose to alter *your* piano so that a mere beginner, of no experience, could perform elegantly on it? You would set him down as crazy, and yet he would act no more like a crazy man than he who undertakes so to alter a sewing machine that a beginner shall be immediately transformed into a competent operator. Imperfect knowledge on the operator's part cannot be remedied by any change that can possibly be made in the machine.

(To be continued.)

## Rapid Advancement.

WE are pleased to record the good fortune which has befallen Mr. Robert Phillips, jun., son of Mr. R. Phillips who for twenty years has been well known in connection with the South of England business of Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co., Limited. He has joined the firm of Blackie & Son, the Glasgow publishers, as general manager of their classical and standard works department, with an immediate increase of £200 in his income.

Mr. Phillips, jun., entered Murdoch's employ immediately on leaving school, and step by step was advanced until at length he became superintendent of 100 depôts and agencies. He is a life-long abstainer, and is but 28.



**COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers,** 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London. solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinettes, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.



## Chiefs of the Hutchins Company.

THERE are probably few better known shops in Cardiff than "the emporium" of Messrs. Hutchins & Co., Limited, of 19, Duke Street.

This company was formed by the late Mr. W. Horton Hutchins, and Mr. J. Jones, one of the present managers, to carry on the agency of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co. (for whom Mr. Hutchins had been manager for a considerable period), and for the supply of any article likely to be required in the household.

Thus we find pianos, organs, and all kinds of musical instruments, bicycles, perambulators, and all kinds of domestic machines; watches, clocks, electro-plate, jewellery, prizes for sports and presentations, and a host of etceteras, including Caligraph type-writers, for which this Company are sole agents.

Since the unexpected death of Mr. Hutchins, the management of this important company has been in the hands of Messrs. J. Jones and E. H. Walbrook, whose faces must be fairly well-known to our readers.

Mr. Walbrook is the buyer and manager in all departments dealing with sewing machines, mangles, perambulators, furniture, bicycles, and the Caligraph type-writer—the latter he believes to be eminently fitted for commercial and private use.

Mr. Jones is secretary of the company, and also has control of that branch of the business pertaining to musical instruments, jewellery, prizes for sports and presentations, &c.

Both these gentlemen are old Wheeler and Wilson men, and therefore have a thorough and practical knowledge of the hire-purchase system, Mr. Jones having joined as far back as 1883; whilst Mr. Walbrook came to Cardiff from Bristol in 1885.

In August, 1888, Mr. Walbrook was given the entire management of Messrs. Wheeler and Wilson's Leeds district, and from there he was promoted to an important position in their chief office in London, only leaving this to join his old friend, Mr. Hutchins, in December, 1890.

Besides their large shop in Duke Street they have now branch establishments at Tonypany, Mountain Ash, New Tredegar, and Barry Dock, but this weight of responsibility does not prevent these gentlemen from taking a keen and active interest in athletic sports, as may be seen from the following personat sketches.

### MR. J. JONES.

Mr. J. Jones was for a considerable time secretary of the St. David's football club, and during several years took the Cardiff District Football Club to Yorkshire. He is now the energetic and popular secretary of the Cardiff English Baseball Club, and was appointed last week Hon. Secretary of the Cardiff Infirmary Athletic Festival.

As one of the principal movers in the Baseball Club, Mr. Jones has done much to add to the enjoyment of the members, and it is greatly owing to his influence that during these Whitsuntide holidays they are enjoying themselves, and fighting Cardiff's battles in Liverpool and district.

Accidentally I learn that Mr. Jones has a fine baritone voice, which has been much appreciated at some very good concerts held in the Colston Hall, Bristol, and the Athenæum, London. Impetus has been given to his musical talents by his marriage with a well-known vocalist, Miss Jones-Morewood.

To those who have had business connections with Mr. Jones it is unnecessary for us to speak of his commercial tact and unlimited energy, which he not only uses in the management of the Company's affairs, but which also make him invaluable to any Society with which he is connected.

### MR. E. H. WALBROOK.

Mr. Walbrook is a native of Wells, Somersetshire, and first graced this globe of ours with his presence about the year 1860.

He came to Cardiff in 1885 as cashier for the Wheeler and Wilson Co. from their Bristol office, and remained until August, 1888.

Cardiff, however, had such hold upon him that he returned in 1890, and has resided here since.

He is very keen on athletics, and during his stay in Bristol did a great deal for Rugby football there, being the prime mover in the formation of the Bristol "Rugby Team" in 1888-9.

He also takes considerable interest in Cardiff football, and was a hearty supporter of the proposition to form a local Rugby Union.

Mr. Walbrook is also fond of cycling, but the greatest part of his spare time is given to his St. Bernard dogs, of which he is an ardent fancier and a good judge. Many prizes have fallen to his share.

Mr. Walbrook does not believe in doing things by halves, and to his many other accomplishments he has added a thorough knowledge of

French and Spanish, in both of which languages he can converse fluently.

To obtain the information which I have now had the pleasure of furnishing my readers was indeed a difficult matter, as both my subjects are of such a bashful nature that it was almost a herculean task to get them to talk about themselves. In fact, to tell you the truth, what I know about Mr. Jones I gathered from Mr. Walbrook, and *vice versa*.

This, however, I can say from personal experience, that they are so genial that if they ever have to be interviewed again, I only hope that the work may fall to the share of your humble servant,—THE IDLER, *The Item* (Cardiff).

## "Machines Exchanged."

MOST dealers are in the habit of taking an old machine in part payment for a new one, and many of them at once break up the old machine as useless. We believe that it is the invariable rule of all the Sewing Machine Companies to destroy such machines at the earliest possible moment after they have come into their possession. The reasons for so doing are sound and honourable. The amount allowed for old machines is often out of all proportion to their value, ranging from 5s. to 20s., whereas their intrinsic value only ranges from 1s. to 2s. 6d. The early breaking up of machines taken in exchange is eminently desirable, as the longer this is delayed the greater the risk that the old machine may be surreptitiously restored to the outer world, where it may be used again as part payment for a new machine. Nor is this an idle fear. It has been so often experienced in the trade that a preventative was absolutely necessary; hence arose the custom of breaking up old machines as soon as possible.

The above being understood, it is clear that Messrs Bradbury & Co., Limited, were unfairly treated by Judge Ellison at the Sheffield County Court in the action reported in this month's "Hire Traders' Guide and Record."

Briefly stated, the facts are as follows: A Mrs. Hill, after eight years' use of an Elastic machine (which she had bought secondhand) asked at Messrs. Bradbury's Sheffield depot how much they would charge to repair this machine, and was told that the cost would be 30s. at least. The next day her husband called and said that his wife would have a new machine. At his request Bradbury's manager called at the Hill domicile, and agreed to allow 7s. 6d. for the old machine. In due course, as arranged, a new machine was supplied for the sum of £7, less £1 discount if the account was paid at the end of six months. Mrs. Hill, at the making of the contract, paid 12s. 6d. on account, which, together with the 7s. 6d. allowed for her old machine, was credited to her as £1.

Both parties to the contract appeared satisfied with their bargain, and probably would have remained so had not a dismissed servant of Messrs. Bradbury's called upon Mrs. Hill and told her that he could get her a machine on better terms. As a result of the distrust now created the machine was returned to Bradbury's, who, naturally enough, refused to allow the Hills to end the contract in this way, and, after the lapse of the six months, grace allowed for payment, sued the Hills for the amount outstanding. The Judge found that the defendants had

# WATSON & WHALLEY,

## EAGLE IRON WORKS AND DALTON CHAIR WORKS,

## KEIGHLEY, YORKS.

*Makers of Washing and Wringing Machines, and Wire Mattresses, also all kinds of Furniture.*

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—MR. T. CAUTY, 16, Caldervale Road, Clapham, London, S.W.



made a bargain, and said that it was no justification for their not paying because they said that they regretted the bargain shortly afterwards.

Now the Hills counterclaimed £4 as the value of their old machine, and the Judge actually allowed this sum, less 30s., which Bradburys had estimated it would have cost to repair and 7s. 6d. previously allowed, and commented strongly on the fact that Bradbury's had broken up the old machine, which was done, he said, in order to destroy defendant's counter-claim.

Judges of county courts are neither famed for their law nor their common sense. The guiding principle of many of them appears to be to minimise as much as possible the loss of either side independent of which side is in the wrong. Feeling, rather than stern justice, must surely have influenced Judge Ellison's decision, as this only would account for his monstrous judgment. We have tried hard to account for his allowing the counter-claim, but without success. If Bradbury's claim was a right one, and by his deciding in their favour he must have so considered it, then the counter-claim was wrong.

Messrs. Bradbury's solicitor fought hard to make the Judge understand that, having bought the old machine at an agreed price, and credited Mrs. Hill with the same, they had a perfect right to dispose of the machine as they saw fit. The Judge, however, would not take this view of the case, as there was nothing in writing to show that Bradbury's were given permission to destroy the machine.

We have commented on this case at some length in order that our readers exchanging old machines may protect themselves from subsequent trouble by getting a sale note from their customers before they dispose of the machine purchased, or take other steps which will record the transaction beyond all question.

## The Standard Sewing Machine Company.

MR. R. H. MCKITTRICK, the London manager of the Standard Sewing Machine Company, informs us that he has been very successful in appointing agents throughout the United Kingdom during the four months his office at 94, Hatton Garden, E.C., has been opened. The invitation to dealers to apply for agencies which has appeared in this journal has brought him, he says, inquiries from all the important towns in the country as well as from the Continent, and he is dealing with his mass of correspondence with the least possible delay.

Among his most recent continental appointments is that of Messrs. Rosenberg & Voigt, of 16, Niederwall-strasse, Berlin, who have taken up the "Standard" agency for the whole of Germany, and within a few days sold quite a large parcel. Several other large Continental importers are negotiating for the "Standard" agency for their respective countries. Indeed, so great has been the desire of responsible dealers to handle the "Standard" rotary shuttle machines that the company affirm that their success has already far surpassed their expectations.

Until the present summer the Standard Sewing Machine Company have practically confined their exertions to the United States. Now that they intend to open up a trade in Europe they are making extensive alterations in their factory and financial constitution. During the six years they have been in existence they have worked their business on £40,000 capital. Last month, without appealing to the public, they increased this capital stock to £330,000, of which sum £250,000 has already been paid into the company's treasury. It will thus be seen that they have the means for doing a gigantic business.

We might add that this company publish a monthly eight-page journal, which they call *The Nation's Pride*. The nature of its contents may be partly gauged from the article given elsewhere on "Trade Decencies." It also contains lists of new agencies and other notes calculated to encourage the company's customers.

The company's London warehouse is now fully stocked, and well worth a visit from the trade.

## Patent Folding Seats and Tables.

We must congratulate our subscriber Mr. Charles Sloper, house furnisher and domestic machinery dealer, of 11, 12, 14 and 15, Brittox, Devizes, on his inventive genius. He has recently patented what we consider, after careful inspection, the best method of folding seats and tables yet introduced. Fig. 1 gives a clear view of the appearance of a table both closed and open, from which it will be rightly inferred that there are no loose parts whatever, and that the change can be effected instantly. Fig. 2 shows in greater detail the method of opening out the legs, and the operation is simplicity itself. All that is necessary is to open the legs until they are at right angles to the top, and then to similarly open out the two sides, which latter engage with sockets in such a manner as to form a support of great strength and durability.

A similar principle is adopted by Mr. Sloper for folding seats. Fig. 3 fully illustrates this folding seat, which, when closed, is so compact that ten of them, seating fifty persons, only form a stack 2 ft. 6 in. high.

Mr. Sloper has also adapted his invention to forms and rout seats for public dinners, &c., in which the same features are apparent, viz., great economy of space combined with simple and rapid change and great strength.

This invention will, no doubt, meet with a large measure of support, which it certainly deserves. House furnishers would, we think, find the kitchen table a saleable article, and the cost of carriage much less than is usual.

SLOPER'S PATENT  
FOLDING  
TABLES

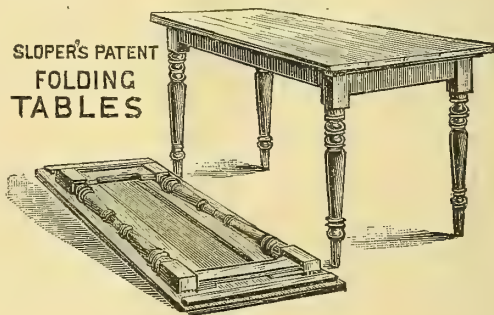


FIG. 1.

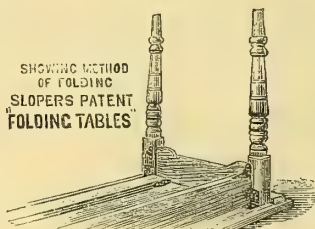


FIG. 2.

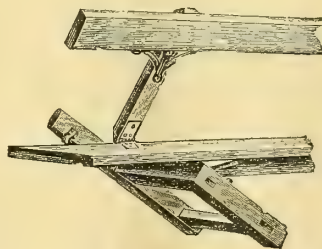
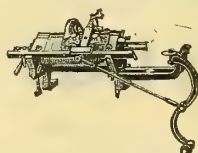


FIG. 3.



## THE NEW ROTHWELL KNITTER

is the only machine in the world  
which can knit every garment  
that can be done by hand.

It would take three days by hand what could be done on the "New Rothwell Knitter" in an hour, and thousands of ladies who have entirely abolished hand knitting are now earning good incomes at their own homes by these machines, which Knit Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Combinations, Vests, in fact everything, in either silk, wool, or cotton.

Write for prices and full particulars to

W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgeman St., Bolton.



## Trade Outings.

THE employees of Messrs. W. Ellis & Co., Limited, of 17, Thavies' Inn, visited Brighton, on Saturday, August 6th, for their annual outing. They were favoured with splendid weather, and on arriving at their destination went for a sail, after which they adjourned to the White Lion Hotel for dinner.

Mr. Allpass, the managing director, occupied the chair, and Mr. Watson, secretary, the vice-chair. Having done justice to the repast, Mr. Allpass proposed "The Queen."

Mr. Dolton, one of the firm's oldest agents, then proposed the health of "The Firm." He stated that for seven years in succession he had been pleased to propose this toast, and each year had seen the business of the firm increasing, and he felt quite sure they were not likely to be satisfied even now, but that it would still continue to increase. He said he could not help acknowledging the liberality of the firm in paying the whole of the expenses of the day's outing.

Mr. Allpass, in response, said it gave him great pleasure again to meet them, and he hoped they would thoroughly enjoy the outing.

Mr. Allpass then proposed the health of "The Agents," and read letters from agents who were unable to be present, but who wished every success to the firm and that the outing would be in every way enjoyable. Mr. Allpass stated that the business had very much increased, and this of course meant extra work and trouble; but he was still of opinion that his agents were the most successful in the trade, and he was glad to say they worked well together. He still had those who were with him at the commencement of his business, and he hoped to see them at these outings for many years to come.

Mr. Coxhead responded on behalf of the agents, stating that he was sure they fully appreciated the kindness and liberality of the firm in providing the outing and the general treatment of the firm to their agents.

Mr. Dolton proposed the health of the "Office Staff," stating that no matter where the agents were they always felt sure their letters or telegrams would have immediate attention, which was no small item to agents on the road.

Mr. Watson responded, stating their chief was satisfied with nothing short of perfection, and it was their constant aim to bring this about. He considered they were all dependent upon each other to carry on the business successfully and mentioned Mr. Bearzley, who was present as representing the watchmakers.

Mr. Bearzley replied, stating it was a pleasure for him to be there, and he should always endeavour to do his part towards making the work go smoothly.

Mr. Allpass then proposed "The Visitors," to which Mr. Warren (who is an employer of a large army of agents in the insurance world) responded. He was sure the agents had Mr. Allpass's warmest sympathy in all their difficulties. He had known Mr. Allpass for many years, and as a friend and customer he had every confidence in recommending the firm. As agents he would say, "Let no man beat us." Men who work fearlessly and honestly will not fail.

The party then engaged a break and drove to Shoreham Gardens, where they engaged in the various amusements, returning to the White Lion Hotel to tea, after which they entertained each other with songs, Mr. Allpass accompanying on the piano.

They left Brighton by the 8.30 train for town, all agreeing that the programme, which had been well arranged and fully carried out, was thoroughly enjoyed.

The employees of the Thomas Sewing Machine Company, Limited, had their annual outing and dinner on Saturday, the 27th ult., visiting the Star and Garter Hotel, Box Hill, Dorking (Mrs. Borraddell, proprietress). The party had a special carriage at London Bridge by an early train, and, after perambulating the town of Dorking, over Box Hill and back by Burford Bridge, they were quite ready to do justice to the magnificent spread provided by the hostess, the viands and drinks being of the very best quality. After dinner the remainder of the day was passed amid the usual loyal and complimentary toasts, interspersed with some good songs and speeches, contributed by Messrs. Nickels, Carpenter, Fry, Allsop, Trott, Kimber, Staples, Jones, Smith, Gardiner, Edwards, Coburn, Pepperall, and others. The chair and vice-chair were worthily filled by Messrs. Carpenter and Nickels respectively, and the time seemed only to pass too quickly, when the party broke up and returned by the 8.30 train from Box Hill. During the afternoon rain fell heavily, but this did not interfere or mar their enjoyment one jot. We can thoroughly recommend parties to give our hostess of the Star and Garter a trial, where there will be found splendid accommodation for man and beast.

"BENO."

## Useful and Interesting Information Regarding Sewing Machine Needles.

THE keynote of the sewing machine is a very high one—far above the regular scale—and it is not very surprising that so many centuries passed ere it was struck. G, which is still the top note in the musical world, never meant more than Grind to the sewing fraternity. "Stitch, stitch, stitch, in poverty, hunger, and dirt," etc. You are doubtless familiar with the vivid picture painted by Hood in his poem.

Whose ear first caught the vibrations of the sewing machine keynote "I" (or, as it is spelt, "Eye") is not quite clear. Howe caught it and so did Wilson, the pioneers of the sewing machine and founders respectively of the famous "Howe" and "Wheeler & Wilson" Sewing Machine Companies. Perhaps others had puzzled over the peculiar position of the eye of the needle—in its tail—but it was left to them to make the, in one aspect, natural change. Howe started with a straight needle and Wilson with a curved needle, and both sorts are still in use, very similar to the originals, but very great strides have been made in the art of making them. No department of the complete sewing machine factory of to-day is more interesting than the mechanical processes of converting steel wire into perfectly finished needles, and in no department are more wonderful illustrations of the triumph of inventive genius.

\* Extract from the W. & W. Co.'s Trade Circular.



## The OXONIAN, No. 7.

List Price **£12.**

With Cushion Tyres and Ball Head.

GUARANTEED for 12 MONTHS.

3 days' approval if all carriage is paid.

SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE  
**OXFORD CYCLE CO.,**  
WORCESTER PLACE WORKS,  
**OXFORD.**

ESTABLISHED 1878.

## THE NORWOOD BICYCLE & SEWING MACHINE WORKS,

178, NORWOOD ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

ENGINEERS, CYCLE MAKERS, AND AGENTS.

Manufacturers of the Norwood Cycles. Reliable Cross Frame Safeties, from £40 per doz.; do. Diamond do., £60 per doz. Shippers and the Trade supplied; prompt delivery. Every description of Parts and Accessories supplied to the Trade. Turning, Screw-cutting, Plating, and Enamelling done on the premises. Bankers: London and County.



The Wheeler & Wilson Company, who have always made their own needles, both straight and curved, may claim to be the oldest sewing machine needle makers in the world; and the "W. & W. M'fg Co.," stamped on the shank of every one of their needles is recognised everywhere as not only a mark of origin, but as the standard of perfection. The distinct operations in the making of each needle in their factory used to number 52, but that number has now been greatly reduced by the introduction of improved machinery. All their needles are "cold-swaged"—a process which at once saves waste of material and produces needles of the finest quality. The piece of steel from which the needle is made is little more than half the length of the needle to be. These pieces are cut by machinery from the finest steel wire, and they are dropped cold into little moulds; but these are not ordinary moulds—they consist of numerous sections like little hammers, which, immediately a piece of the wire is dropped into their jaws, set to work on it and hammer it out into needle shape. The next operation is the cutting of the groove by "milling;" and then the name is stamped on the shank. Next comes the drilling or punching of the eyes, both of these methods being in use for different sorts of needles. Each needle is handled separately by a mechanic in this operation, and for ease in handling they are soaked in a heavy oil. One man can handle as many as 15,000 needles in a day. After this they are threaded 72 at a time on a strong thread and hung across a frame in which the shanks are clamped. The thread is saturated with oil and fine emery, and a machine takes hold of the ends and draws it back and forward, altering its position automatically to let the thread and emery get at every part and corner of the eyes and remove all sharpness or roughness. These operations have affected the temper of the steel, of course, and the needles are now laid in trays and placed in an oven to be tempered. This is a delicate operation, but science makes it here child's play and nothing is left to chance. When the trays are placed in the oven the door is closed, and a register on the top outside indicates the moment when the proper temperature is reached. Out

come the trays and the needles are dropped in oil to cool, after which only one operation is required to make them ready for use. This last touch is perhaps the most interesting of all—it is the pointing of the needle. Various machines are in use for this, a necessity which you will realise when you have glanced through the lengthy list of the various styles of needles by the Wheeler & Wilson Co. The needles are not handled here, but poured into the hopper of the machine adapted to give them the required finish. The machine takes each needle in turn, and passes it from one revolving belt to another, delivering the finished article, after about half a dozen movements, ready to go to the stock room. Here they are counted by weight and packed in boxes containing 100 each, ready for the market. It is somewhat remarkable that the weights of boxes of 100 each of a particular sort of needle do not vary to the extent of an appreciable fraction of the weight of a single needle. A hundred No. 1 needles have a fixed weight; a hundred No. 2 needles another; and so on.

### 1893 Cycle Patterns.

It is rather early at present, says the *Scottish Cyclist*, to talk of next season's patterns, but a word or two may be permitted. We don't expect any radical alteration of fashion in the rear driver from the present long-based open diamond. Back bottom stays will be strengthened, and the Humber pattern bottom bracket will come into more general use, as will Carter's gear case or similar chain protector. Ball socket steering will in many instances be slightly reduced in length, as it causes a too high-built frame for many riders at present. We don't look for any great alteration in weight, save in racers, which next season will probably be cut a pound or so on standard patterns, principally by cutting down lugs and other solid parts; and in specially built machines the possibilities of aluminium open up a very speculative field. The only point which will puzzle makers between now and the Stanley Show is the very vital one of tyres. This question, in makers' opinion, is very far from being settled, and consequently frames only will be built during the dead season in anticipation of next season's trade. The front driver will probably take another twelve months to materialise into a popular fancy, so that in the interim we may expect a spate of gears applicable to this type, out of which some further good may be expected.



Gentlemen, it is an indisputable fact that—

## THE CHERRY TREE MACHINE COMPANY

ARE MAKING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST QUALITY AND FINEST FINISHED

WASHERS, WRINGERS, AND MANGLES

IN THE MARKET.

NO SPLIT ROLLERS, BROKEN WHEELS, OR SIDES.

ALL BEARINGS ADJUSTABLE AND MACHINE TURNED

Send for REDUCED TRADE LIST to

R. J. JOHNS, 59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

Works: CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN

## HARPER TWELVETREES,

Manufacturer of Laundry Machinery, wishes to appoint a

## SOLE AGENT

In every Town not yet represented.

Liberal Terms to the Trade for Cash or Quarterly Accounts upon Application.

## HARPER TWELVETREES,

8, CITY ROAD, LONDON.



## Failures and Arrangements.

GEORGE BOND, furniture dealer's assistant, 96, Camden Road, Tunbridge Wells, formerly a domestic machinery dealer at Hastings.

The above has been adjudicated a bankrupt with liabilities £241 15s. 3d., and assets nil. Debtor returns his income and profit from all sources for the past twelve months at £80.

The Official Receiver's remarks are as follows:—The receiving order herein was made on the debtor's own petition. Orders of adjudication and for the summary administration of the estate have been made. The debtor, who is now residing at 96, Camden Road, Tunbridge Wells, states that he commenced in business at 179, Queen's Road, Hastings, in September, 1888, as a dealer in domestic machinery, with a capital of £50, his own money. He alleges that he was induced to do this by his former employers, Messrs. Pike & Sons, of Richmond, S.W., who agreed to invoice to him the stock he then held as their agent, and to give him further credit. He states that he managed to get together a fairly good business, but his capital being insufficient, he began to be pressed for money in August, 1889, when he applied to Messrs. Pike & Sons for help, who promised to give it to him, if he would assign certain book debts to them, which he did to the extent of £365, but on the understanding that if the amount collected was in excess of their debt, viz., £112, the uncollected debts should be returned. Many of the debts, however, were worthless, and Messrs. Pike, according to the account rendered by them to the debtor, were only just able to recoup themselves. Since September, 1889, he has been in the employ of Messrs. Everest & Co., furniture dealers, at 30s. a week and his rooms. He attributes his insolvency to insufficient capital, pressure by creditors, and law expenses, and states that he has been aware of his position since September, 1889, since which time he appears to have contracted no further debts. The £12 shown in the summary of his statement of affairs, as "cash deposited with solicitor for costs of petition" is incorrect, as the money was paid by the debtor's wife, who borrowed it from friends.

At the first meeting of creditors representatives of Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co., Limited, and the American Winger Co. were present, and asked debtor several questions. These had reference to the transfer of his debts to Messrs. Pike and to the interest he had in the firm of Everest & Co., where he is now employed. Debtor stated that his position was that of manager, and that the business belonged to Mr. Stephen Everest, of 3, Royal Terrace, St. Leonards, and that he had been with the firm since it started, two years since, going to them straight from Hastings, after he had closed up his business in that town.

The following is the list of creditors:—

|                                                         | £  | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Freeman —, jeweller, Hatton Garden ...                  | 52 | 2  | 9  |
| Murdoch, J. G., & Co., Farringdon Road ...              | 27 | 4  | 0  |
| Harris, W. J., & Co., Peckham ...                       | 9  | 16 | 0  |
| Halesowen Fram. Co., Halesowen ...                      | 18 | 18 | 0  |
| Cherry Tree Co., Blackburn ...                          | 39 | 10 | 6  |
| Bishop's Cluster Co., London ...                        | 38 | 14 | 0  |
| Bailey Wringing Machine Co., Southwark Street, S.E. ... | 35 | 2  | 6  |
| Watson & Whalley, Keighley ...                          | 18 | 9  | 0  |
| Butler —, Hastings ...                                  | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| Smart & Sons, Hastings ...                              | 0  | 17 | 4  |

CHARLES DANIELS, sewing machine dealer, 335A, Commercial Road, Landport.

In the above bankruptcy, reported in our last issue, the following are creditors:—

|                                       | £  | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Harris, W. J., & Co., London ...      | 40 | 0  | 0  |
| Humphrey Keates & Co., Birmingham ... | 22 | 16 | 3  |
| Holmes, Pearson, & Co., Keighley ...  | 35 | 5  | 11 |
| Moore, Murton, & Co., Keighley ...    | 16 | 9  | 3  |
| Summerscales, W. & S., Keighley ...   | 66 | 0  | 0  |
| Total estimated debts, £240 10s. 6d.  |    |    |    |

WILLIAM PAYNE, ironmonger, Newton Stewart.

The above estate has been sequestrated. Among the list of creditors we note the following:—

|                                             | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Dove, Jno., Glasgow ...                     | 0 | 3  | 9  |
| Dorman Engineering Company, Northampton ... | 3 | 4  | 6½ |
| Taylor & Wilson, Accrington ...             | 7 | 14 | 0  |

WILLIAM SAYNOR, cycle and domestic machinery dealer, 22, Copley Road, and Crown Cycle Works, Station Road, Doncaster.

A first dividend of 5s. is now being paid in the above at Official Receiver's, Sheffield.

JOHN SINCLAIR, perambulator manufacturer, 52, Church Street, Liverpool, and 42, Holt Hill, Tranmere.

The above was adjudicated a bankrupt on August 17th. First meeting held in Liverpool.

ANDREW SAMUEL SANSOM, sewing machine and cycle fittings manufacturer, Regents Works, Warwick Street, Bordesley, and 38, Hickman Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

The above has executed a deed of assignment with a view to payment of a composition of 10s. in the pound, payable three months after July 26th date thereof. The unsecured liabilities are given at £904 15s. 10d.; secured £375 10s.; assets estimated at £632 5s. 7d.

## The Lincolnshire Agricultural Show.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH, the well-known domestic machinery dealer, of Exchange Arcade, Lincoln, has called our attention to an omission which we are pleased to rectify.

At the above show he occupied considerable space with an exhibit of Pfaff's sewing machines, numerous washing and mangling machines, and an assortment of mail carts and bassinettes.

Mr. Smith's perambulators were much admired, and they were made, he informs us, by Mr. Thomas Birks, of Nottingham. Several of them were described in the catalogue in great detail, as the following extract will show:—

620—Landau, for one or two children; inv. and manuf. by Birks. Price £5 10s. This carriage is of the most stylish and best workmanship ever offered to the trade. The framework and panels, which are level both ways, are built up similar to the best Landaus turned out by coach builders. Upholstered in the best carriage cloths, brass cased covers, ebony handles, folding back rest, and patent centre wheels.

621—Royal Show Rustic Carriage; inv. and manuf. by Birks. Price £3 10s. This carriage, for one or two children, is light, graceful, and strong. The panels are of polished brown oak, walnut, or maple, showing the natural figure of the wood; the rails are made of good selected lime-tree wood, well japanned, and tastefully lined to match panels, springs and wheels painted in light drab. Reverse hood, rosewood handles, upholstered in broadcloth.

622—Landau; ditto. Price £2 15s. This carriage is made for one or two children, and is strong, good, and thoroughly substantially built, is mounted on tempered, easy riding steel springs. Thoroughly coach finish, folding lid, and fixed hood.

623—"The Lenton" Patent Hammock Carriage; ditto. Price £3 3s. Is suspended from a bracket to a single S spring, supported from seat of carriage. The axles are attached to a double fork bed plate, 24 in. rubber wheel. Is the best balanced hammock in the trade. Upholstered in Crockett's leather cloth.

624—Cane Mail Cart; ditto. Price £3 3s. Suspended on C springs, easy riding, and graceful in appearance. Upholstered in fawn leather, shafts, springs, and wheels painted to match; other colours if desired.

## The St. George's Cycle Company.

THE above company, whose factory and show-rooms are in Upper Street, Islington, N., have issued an autumn price-list. They claim to be the cheapest firm in the cycle trade for parts and sundries, and their prices are certainly the lowest we have ever seen. They also have some good lines in safeties which would tempt any dealer to give them a line.

On the 20th ult. this firm held their first annual outing, journeying in a large four-in-hand brake to St. Margaret's, near Broxbourne. Our representative, who accompanied the party, reported the affair as a complete success, both as regards the catering and the weather. Mr. S. Kent, the sole proprietor, was enthusiastically toasted by his men, who were referred to as thoroughly up to their work and reliable in every respect. He told them that the extraordinary success he had met with was due in no small measure to the *employees*, and said that the prospects of business next season were of the best. Mr. E. J. Bennett, the manager, and the secretary of the excursion fund were also toasted.

## Notes for Mechanics.

In order to keep machinery from rusting, take one ounce of camphor, dissolve it in a pound of melted lard; take off the scum and mix as much fine black lead as will give it iron colour. Clean the machinery and smear it with the mixture. After twenty-four hours, rub with a soft linen cloth. The bright parts will keep clean for months under ordinary circumstances.

In order to prevent oil from thickening watchmakers expose it in a bottle to the sun, having first mixed with it scrapings of lead, when the acid and gummy matters present expend their corroding power on those substances, and the remaining oil is in general found to be capable of being exposed for a long time without thickening.

Much of the success in hardening large milling cutters lies in the care taken in heating, as no subsequent caution would prevent the snapping off of a tooth that had previously been made coarse and weak by overheat.

To ensure sawing steel rails at a uniform temperature, thus avoiding variations in length, German workmen now use tinted glasses, which make the rails invisible at a certain temperature, and saw the rails just as the point of invisibility is reached. Dark blue or orange-yellow glass causes a red-hot rail to disappear.



## Jottings.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that the postage to be prepaid on letters addressed to all destinations outside the United Kingdom, without exception, is now 2½d. the ½ oz.

The following has appeared in the Glasgow papers:—On Sunday morning, the 7th ult., two men found the dead body of a man lying in the water by the side of the river at the foot of Govan Street, Glasgow. From a letter found in his possession, it was ascertained that he lived at 41, Kent Street, Glasgow. His landlady identified the body as that of Adam Shand, 49, a boot traveller. He had been drinking pretty heavily of late.—We understand that the person referred to is Adam Shand, who was formerly in business as a sewing machine dealer in Hull, and regret to have to record such a sad ending to that person's chequered career.

Messrs. Macdonald & Wilson, sewing machine makers, &c., 23, Cotton Road, and 30, Deves Road, Dundee, have dissolved partnership as from June 15th. Debts by David Johnstone Macdonald, who continues in his own name.

The firm of Clements & Geldart, toy mail cart and perambulator manufacturers, will in future trade as Hutton & Geldart, the old firm having dissolved partnership as from July 28th. Debts by Wm. Hutton & Alfred Geldart, who will continue the business as before stated.

*Our Constituency.*—With reference to the statistics of the trade which appeared in our last issue under this heading, we have received two letters calling attention to omissions which we are pleased to rectify, and which omissions are capable of explanation. We should have inserted under the heading "Hythe" one each for sewing machines, washing machines, knitting machines, and cycles, Mr. R. Keith being the dealer. Under the headings "Tonypany," "Mountain Ash," "New Tredegar," and "Barry Dock," we should have made similar entries, as Hutchins' Supply Company, Limited, of Cardiff have depôts in these towns, and advertise in the local papers. We are compelled to defer the continuation of these statistics until next month, as certain returns are not yet to hand.

The Premier Cycle Company will shortly introduce a cycle frame made of thin strips of sheet steel twisted like paper spills, which will entirely take the place of tubing. The object is to reduce weight, and this is said to be attained to a remarkable extent.

On March 17th last, William Dore and John Pitt Tapley applied for letters patent for improvements in wringing and mangling machines. Application has since been made to add the name of John Harry Parr, of the firm of Raiton & Co., 24, London Road, Manchester, and any opposition to the same must be lodged at the Patent Office by the 9th inst.

Messrs. Watson & Whalley, the well-known Keighley mangle manufacturers, who have had no London wholesale agent since the death of Mr. Tom Houldsworth, have appointed Mr. T. H. Cauty, of 16, Caldervale Road, Clapham Common, S.W., to fill the vacancy. Mr. Cauty will work the whole of the South and West of England, selling to dealers not only this firm's mangles, but high-class furniture which they also manufacture.

## The Sewing Machine Companies.

At the Denbighshire and Flintshire Agricultural Society Show held at Rhyl, on August 5th, The Singer Manufacturing Company (from their Chester District Office) made an attractive exhibit. Their stand, which formed a conspicuous object, was the centre of an admiring throng during the whole of the day. The chief attraction was a buttonhole machine which produced perfect holes at the rate of one per minute. The carefully-worked samples were a special delight to the ladies. The company received the highest award, a silver cup, for collection and workmanship. A very fair trade resulted from the efforts made. The stand was under the control of Mr. W. L. Cooper, the company's district manager for North Wales.

Mr. Henry Webster has signed a contract with The Singer Manufacturing Company to add the sale of their machines at his numerous depôts in addition to the various makes he already keeps in stock.

Singer's marvellously clever scheme of advertising for persons who have had a machine ten years to communicate with them has been productive of splendid results. Among the hundreds of answers received was one from a Mr. J. H. Knott, who states that he has had a Singer machine in constant use for twenty-six years and never spent a sixpence upon it for repairs. We have inspected this machine at the company's Cheapside depot (where it was purchased by Mr. Knott in 1866), and find it in remarkably good condition and still capable of first-class sewing. There has been an exchange of presents between the company and their old customers; the Singer Company have become possessed of their faithful stitcher, and Mr. Knott is now the owner of a V.S. with five drawers, table, and cover of the value of £10 5s.

Bradbury & Co. (Limited), have declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the past six months.

## The International Laundry and Domestic Appliances Exhibition.

As we go to press the above is in progress at the Central Hall, Holborn. We sincerely hope that our notice of last month did not tempt country dealers to visit London, as the concern is practically a failure. Dealers will have good cause to look with suspicion on domestic machinery exhibitions in the future. In the early part of the year several of them came to London in order to see the show advertised to be held at the Aquarium, only to find that it had fallen through at the last moment. The Central Hall Exhibition is only a trifle better, as it has been very badly supported. The total number of exhibitors is 76, and this includes several firms whose goods are outside the interest of the laundry or domestic machine trades.

Only two Sewing Machine firms are present, one being the SO-ALL Co., of whom we have nothing fresh to say, and the other the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.

THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE COMPANY of 24, Aldersgate Street, E.C., occupy one of the best positions in the show, and their stand is tastefully arranged and decorated. In addition to their Vertical Feed Machines they show two novelties, viz., an under-feed machine which they claim to be the most silent in the market, and we cannot dispute this claim as the machine, called the "Advance," is simply perfection as a specimen of sewing mechanism; the other is a new drop stand used for both the Vertical Feed and the Advance machines. We will defer full details until we can obtain an illustration; suffice it to say that the head is so hinged to the table that it can be let down through the table into a kind of recess, and it is still further concealed by means of a leaf which covers over the orifice in the table. Thus the machine is as completely covered up as if an ordinary cover were used, with the advantage that the table is flat, the machine being under instead of above the table.

CHARLES WILSON & SONS, of Leeds, exhibit heating stoves, cookers, laundry, and boiling stoves, &c., heated by gas.

H. DARWIN & CO., of High Holborn, exhibit gas cooking ranges.

The firms exhibiting laundry machinery are few in number, the most important being Mr. HARPER TWELVETREES, of City Road. This firm have a complete range of their well-known laundry specialties on show, also mangles, washing machines, and rubber wringers. Their stand is indeed one of the most interesting in the exhibition. Dealers in machinery, for either laundry or home washing, will find it thoroughly comprehensive.

THE AMERICAN WRINGER COMPANY (formerly called the Bailey Wringer Company), of Southwark Street, show a variety of their manufactures, including their several styles of rubber wringers, table mangles, washing machines, &c., the high quality of which is well known to dealers all over the world.

Messrs. LLOYD & Co., of the Borough, do not show mail carts or bassinets for which they are perhaps the best known, but mangles, knife cleaners, rubber wringers, clothes driers, and other laundry goods.

The well-known BISSELL carpet sweepers are to be seen in action at Stall No. 29, working in their usual perfect manner.

Messrs. L. FROST & Co. exhibit a family washing machine and wringer made by Mundlos, the Magdeburg sewing machine manufacturer. It is of a type universally preferred in Germany, the dolly being operated by a lever. English people prefer rotary motion, and we are afraid that Messrs. Frost will have to work hard to get them to change. At the same time we must say that their machine is very light to work and thoroughly well made.

Another patent washing machine of German manufacture is shown at stall No. 29 by Mr. A. STEIGER. It is the invention of a Mr. Martin, who applies the same principle to a family as he does to a laundry machine. His idea is that by making the drum triangular in shape the clothes are cleansed without the aid of friction, the upper pressing on the lower layers owing to the peculiar shape of the drum, and cleansing clothes more rapidly and with less injury.

The "Sun" knife cleaner, which is now having an enormous sale in this country, is on show.

Messrs. W. N. HATTON & SONS, in addition to starches, blues &c., exhibit a rubber wringer, which they have patented. Its novelty consists in each roller being provided with driving spindles, whereby the handle can be fitted to the upper as well as to the lower rollers.

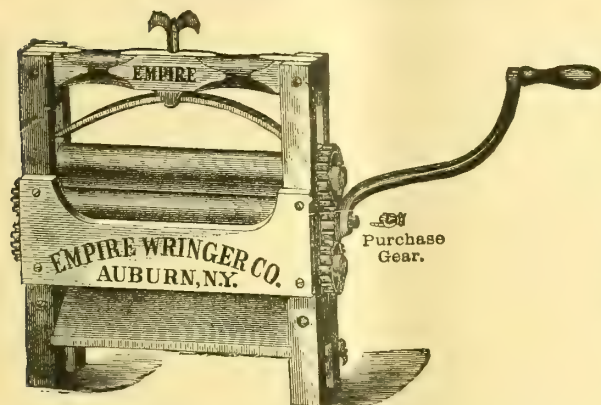
The only other exhibitors of laundry or domestic machinery worthy of notice are the well-known firm of CLEMENTS, JEAKES & CO., of Great Russell Street, W.C., who show their patent dash wheel washing machine; GLOVER & HOBSON and J. J. LANE, each firm showing at work their patent ironing machines; and J. BRAITHWAITE & SON, who exhibit a "Plunger" washing machine and an O.K. cylinder washing machine.

The above constitutes the "International Exhibition"!!!

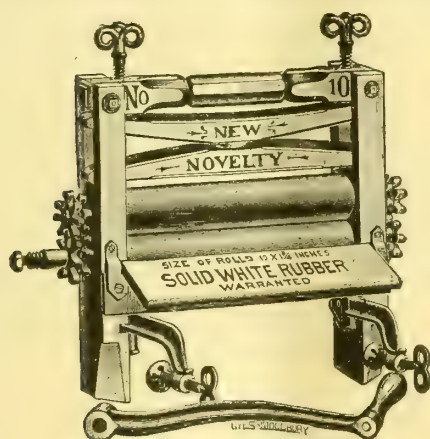
NEW COMPANY.—H. EUSTACE & CO., LIMITED.—This company was registered last month to purchase the goodwill of the business carried on by Henry Eustace, at Forest Lane, E., and at Manor Park, under the style of H. Eustace & Co., and to carry on the business of manufacturers, buyers, and sellers of all kinds of domestic machinery, household furniture, and musical instruments. The capital is £2,000 in £1 shares, and Mr. H. Eustace is a subscriber for 1,000 shares, the other signatories being local tradesmen holding 1 share each.



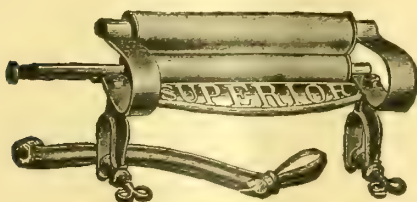
The BEST WRINGER made is the  
"EMPIRE" WRINGER.



The BEST KNOWN WRINGER is the  
"NOVELTY" WRINGER.



The CHEAPEST and SIMPLEST  
WRINGER is the "SUPERIOR"  
WRINGER.

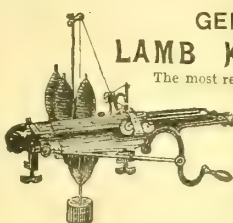


For Prices of the above, and many other useful  
Domestic Appliances, write to

THE  
American Wringer Co.

(late BAILEY WRINGER MANUFACTURING CO.),

26, SOUTHWARK STREET,  
LONDON, S.E.



GENUINE AMERICAN  
LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

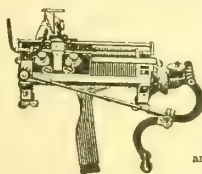
The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and  
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For all kinds of Garments, with special  
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62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,  
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

The Story of the Sewing Machine  
WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

(Continued).

CHAPTER X.—ADVENT OF THOMAS.

I HAD thought, when I commenced the story of the Sewing Machine, that I had struck out a new line. To some extent I may have done so, but the story itself is surely the oldest of all old stories, just as the industry associated with it is the oldest of all old industries. The industry, that of the needle, was the first to be established for the benefit of mankind, and must undoubtedly be the last to be disestablished.

It commences with the first covering of our infantile nudity and ends with the last that enshrouds our mortal frame.

Let no one imagine it is merely a feminine occupation. I delight sometimes in carrying back my memory to the days of the dame school and my first attempts to solve the mysteries of running, hemming, backstitching, and all the other endless varieties of the art; and long after I was married and settled my mother would proudly show me her bag for cottons, bobbins, and balls which I had made for her when a child of six, and which remained perfect and in use for more than twenty years afterwards.

Do you suppose, reader, that all that is now changed, and that the introduction of the sewing machine has in any way superseded the use of the hand needle? Let me invite you to pay a visit to the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, established for the orphans of our fallen soldiers in the old and long-continued Napoleonic wars by that Duke of York whose achievements are associated with the Walcheren expedition, and whose memory is commemorated by that lofty column which looks down upon St. James's Park.

Enter the boys' workroom; there you will see those lads, sons of our old warriors, seated on benches, cross-legged, and plying the needle and thread, aye, as deftly as could any feminine fingers in all the operations of making and mending; yes, and one of the little chaps at work smartly revolving a sewing machine. These lads will in after life know a great deal more than how to stitch on a brace button. Or, to change the venue, go on board one of Her Majesty's training ships, say the *Warspite* or any other, pass down between decks, and there you will find the boys engaged, like the little Tommy Atkins, in making and mending the garments they are



destined to wear, and there too you will find the inevitable sewing machine. The working of sewing machines by boys is by no means new, for I did it myself thirty-seven years ago.

A Yorkshireman, once calling on me, supposed that I selected those who were "strong i' th' arm and weak i' th' head." I admit the first, but not the second, for they were as sharp lads as could be met with. This brings us back to the period at which we left off at the last chapter.

Invention was making itself further apparent. A patent was taken out in 1853 by A. V. Newton on behalf of Singer & Co. It does not say so, but the disclaimer subsequently taken out in the name of Edward Clark, the monied partner of I. M. Singer, and who set that gentleman on his feet, proves the connection as well as words could do it.

This patent claimed a single thread machine, and it also described and claimed that to which I. M. Singer attached far greater importance, viz., a spring take up which at the proper time held the thread taut in the eye of the needle.

This was no doubt a valuable improvement at the time, and is shown as applied in the Singer No. 2 Manufacturing Machine.

Some ten years or so after, I was manufacturing this machine at Nottingham, and I used this application. After using it for some time I was sued by The Singer Company on a claim for infringement. I disputed the validity of the patent, and this compelled the disclaimer of Mr. Edward Clark. After the disclaimer I substituted for this take up an entirely different one, which was equally effective; and The Singer Company, failing in a great effort to prove subsequent infringement, abandoned their action against me, and left me so far as they were concerned undisturbed by patent claims.

In this same year (1853) William Frederick Thomas took out a patent under the date of April 27th.

From the date of the Howe patent of 1846 nothing whatever had been done by the owner of that patent, Mr. William Thomas, towards applying the same for practical use, but the introduction of the Hughes Patent of 1852 with its four motion feed threw new light upon the subject. Mr. William Frederick Thomas, son of Mr. W. Thomas, the owner of the Howe Patent and a man of great ingenuity, saw the means of applying this motion in another and a very different manner to an equally new and distinct form of the sewing machine. This was an arm machine from the shuttle being operated in an enclosed arm which formed the bed of the machine. A large disc, having eccentric grooves cut in relief upon its surface, operated two different levers—the first for giving motion to the needle, the second for conveying it to the shuttle, while a third, operating by a cam upon the shaft, gave movement to the feed, known thereafter as the upper or top feed. This is described as "an instrument acting on that surface of the fabric which the needle enters, to facilitate which movement the face of the instrument which acts upon the fabric is serrated or roughened. This instrument also, or another acting therewith, acts to hold the work during the insertion of the needle, and again during its withdrawal."

The second claim is "to withdraw the holding means from the fabric whilst the needle is therein to admit of any shifting thereof, and to facilitate the varying the direction of the next stitch."

This patent was destined to play a very important part in the development and application of the sewing machine. How important few will imagine who have only within recent years been connected with the trade.

On its first appearance, which was in the early part of 1855, it was greeted with simple amazement by those who knew nothing of the machine except in the Lancashire form. But here was a machine producing a stitch alike on both sides, with an exquisite beauty and regularity. It was constructed in three different sizes. The first and smallest was especially adapted to the shirt and collar trade; the second, or intermediate, to the tailoring, shoemaking, and similar industries; and the third or largest size to very heavy work.

It will be seen what obvious advantages were presented by a machine that could sew round a small circle, and again by one feeding from above, which enabled the work to be turned and manipulated round the needle, while that instrument was in the fabric, and at the

moment the pressing surface and the feed were simultaneously withdrawn. The advantages described were not, however, without their attendant drawbacks. The speed at which the machine was capable of being driven was not nearly so great as that of its existing rival, the Lancashire machine, and the stitch produced (though nearly alike) on both sides did not possess that rounded and beady appearance which characterised every form of the Grover and Baker machine. It would not, therefore, drive the latter from the market, for rapidity of production was in many trades much more important than that the stitch on the side hidden from view should be similar to that upon the surface. And there was an additional and very important feature in which it was lacking, viz., elasticity; in fact, for strength of stitch, tenacity, and elasticity combined, there has been nothing yet devised which would compare with that already in the market. But for work like collar and shirt stitching, and for the stitching and ornamenting of leather, there was nothing to be compared to the new Thomas 1 and 2. It found its home and its welcome, and the necessities of competition led to the rapid establishment of a large and particularly remunerative demand. The prices realised were such as would make a manufacturer's mouth of the present day water.

Imagine a small machine like the No 1 selling at £22, the medium at £26, and the largest size at £30, and it will be seen how Messrs. Thomas & Co. should be reaping a most satisfactory harvest of financial result. The machines were manufactured for Messrs. W. F. Thomas & Co., by two brothers of the name of Harwood, at Birmingham, practical men fully conversant with the use of the file and the turning tool, but knowing nothing of jigs and milling machines, of spiral and four-spindled drills. They made the machines, and made them well; trade increasing and high prices continuing they speedily became substantial themselves, and were enabled to erect and fit up a large factory in the Aston Road, known as the London Machine Works. Unfortunately there was a screw loose, to use a mechanical illustration, and the consequent unsteadiness of that screw led to evil results some time later on in the final breaking up of the concern, which took place about the year 1876. It fell into the hands of W. F. Thomas & Co.

Contemporaneously with the establishment of their own machine, Messrs. Thomas & Co. found mechanics like bees, establishing each his little hive, claiming a share in the large profits obtainable, and quite ready to admit that "imitation is the sincerest flattery."

It was not the more welcome on that account, and it was not long before Mr. Thomas discovered a new use for his Howe patent of 1846. Of this we must treat in the next chapter.

Before, however, leaving this advent of the Thomas machine, a passing reference must be made to an obscure inventor, of whose name few in the trade have heard, and of whose labours the Patent Office contains the only record.

It was in the same year 1855 that one Joshua Kidd, of one of the Yorkshire towns, took out a patent for improvements in sewing machines which comprised at least one important novelty. It was the introduction of the disc tension, the passing of the upper thread between two discs, the pressure of the upper being regulated by a screw. Now these discs were of glass; I saw one of them, which was brought to me at my then place of business in Cooper Street, Manchester. Had that patent been maintained, it would have controlled the Wilcox & Gibbs, who subsequently (viz., two years later) patented the identical thing, while the discs, so far as steel was concerned, were the subject of a patent taken out two years later still by the Grover & Baker Company. Poor Mr. Kidd never realised a penny for his invention, and has been unknown and unremembered for many years.

(To be continued.)

**TO ENGINEERS, SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.**—Tenders are invited for the supply of 2,000 Circular Knitting Machines. For particulars apply to the Automatic Knitting Machine Co., 67, Southwark Street, London, S.E.



## Warning to Inventors and Manufacturers.

SHOULD any person represent that any article sold by him is patented, when no patent has been granted for the same, or describes any design or trade mark applied to any article sold by him as registered which is not so, he is liable on every offence on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds. Before the sale of any article to which a registered design has been applied, the proprietor of the design must cause every article to be marked with the prescribed mark, or the letters or figures denoting that the design is registered. If he fails to do so the copyright in the design ceases, unless the proprietor shows that he took all reasonable steps to ensure the marking of every such article.

A trade mark may be registered in any colour, and such registration confers on the owner the exclusive right to use it in that or any other colour.

## Jones' Sewing Machine Co., Lim. THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

THE third annual meeting of the above Company was held at the works on the 11th August, when the following report was presented:—

### DIRECTORS' REPORT.

#### TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:—

The directors have pleasure in presenting their third annual statement of accounts, which shows that after allowing a sum of £2,058 10s. for depreciation, the profit on the year's trading amounts to £17,017 9s. 9½d.

The interim dividend paid in February last, together with interest on the debentures and the directors' fees, absorbed £7,200. Your directors recommend the appropriation of the balance, amounting to £9,817 9s. 9½d., as follows:—£5,000 to reserve fund, raising it to £10,000—a dividend upon the preference shares for the half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and upon the ordinary shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, wipe off the formation expenses account, and carry forward the balance of £323 17s. 10½d. to the next year's account.

The directors feel sure the shareholders will approve of their adding the above amount to the reserve fund, as by so doing the stability of their undertaking is strengthened.

Your directors have pleasure in stating that the works have been maintained and remain in the most efficient condition.

For the directors,

WILLIAM JONES, CHAIRMAN.

## How Scissors are Made.

SCISSORS forming such an important element in connection with sewing, it might interest our readers to know how they are produced. Though no complexities are involved or much skill required, yet the process of manufacture is very interesting. Scissors are forged from good bar steel heated to redness, each blade being cut off with sufficient metal to form the shank, or that destined to become the cutting part, and bow, or that which later on is fashioned into the holding portion. For the bow a small hole is punched, and this is afterwards expanded to the required size by hammering it on a conical anvil, after which both shank and bow are filed into a more perfect shape and the hole bored in the middle for the rivet. The blades are next ground, and the handles filed smooth and burnished with oil and emery, after which the pairs are fitted together and tested as to their easy working. They are not yet finished, however. They have to undergo hardening and tempering, and be again adjusted, after which they are finally put together again and polished for the third time. In comparing the edges of knives and scissors it will be noticed, of course, that the latter are not in any way so sharply ground as the former and that, in cutting, scissors crush and bruise more than knives.

**FOR SALE**, cheap, several nearly new No. 3 New American Button-Hole Machines, suitable for either cloth, rubber, or boots, and also for eyelet holes. J. L. Berridge & Co., Leicester.

**WANTED A YOUNG MAN** with some experience in the Sewing Machine business, as Clerk; Shorthand Writer preferred. Apply, stating age, reference, and salary required to "Ledger," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

**BUSINESS** (Small), for disposal, in Bristol, doing in Sewing and Washing Machines, Prams, Clocks, Watches, &c. Nice little round of customers, of whom every information will be given. Offers and inspection invited "Jag," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

**WANTED AGENTS** for the NEW ROTHWELL CIRCULAR AND FLAT KNITTING MACHINES. For terms, &c., apply to W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgman Street, Bolton.

DR.

### BALANCE SHEET.

CR.

#### CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

|                                                                   | £        | s. d.  | £ | s. d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------|---|-------|
| Nominal capital—                                                  |          |        |   |       |
| 13,000 six per cent. cumulative preference shares of £5 each..... | 65,000   | 0 0    |   |       |
| 19,000 ordinary shares of £5 each.....                            | 95,000   | 0 0    |   |       |
| 32,000 shares                                                     | 160,000  | 0 0    |   |       |
| Subscribed capital—                                               |          |        |   |       |
| 13,000 six per cent. cumulative preference shares of £5 each..... | 65,000   | 0 0    |   |       |
| 15,000 ordinary shares of £5 each.....                            | 75,000   | 0 0    |   |       |
| 28,000 shares                                                     | 140,000  | 0 0    |   |       |
| Reserve fund .....                                                | 5,000    | 0 0    |   |       |
| Five per cent. first mortgage debentures—800 of £50 each .....    | 40,000   | 0 0    |   |       |
| Creditors .....                                                   | 24,747   | 6 2    |   |       |
| Balance of profit and loss account .....                          | 9,817    | 9 9½   |   |       |
|                                                                   | £219,564 | 15 11½ |   |       |

#### PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

|                                                                                                       | £       | s. d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Land, buildings, machinery, plant, fixtures, furniture, tools, goodwill, and formation expenses ..... | 67,401  | 7 3½  |
| Stock-in-trade, book debts, cash in hand and at bankers .....                                         | 152,163 | 8 8   |

£219,564 15 11½

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

|                                             | £     | s. d.  | £       | s. d. |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| Interest on debentures .....                | 2,000 | 0 0    |         |       |
| Directors' fees .....                       | 1,000 | 0 0    |         |       |
| Interim dividends, paid February, 1892..... | 4,200 | 0 0    |         |       |
|                                             |       |        | 7,200   | 0 0   |
| Balance as per balance sheet—               |       |        |         |       |
| Recommended to be disposed of as follows:   |       |        |         |       |
| Reserve fund .....                          | 5,000 | 0 0    |         |       |
| Dividends .....                             | 4,200 | 0 0    |         |       |
| Balance of formation expenses.....          | 293   | 11 11  |         |       |
| Balance carried forward .....               | 323   | 17 10½ |         |       |
|                                             |       |        | 9,817   | 9 9½  |
|                                             |       |        | £17,017 | 9 9½  |

|                                                                        | £      | s. d. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Net profit of the working, from 1st June, 1891, to 31st May, 1892..... | 17,017 | 9 9½  |

£17,017 9 9½

Examined and approved, and in our opinion the foregoing Balance Sheet is a full and fair statement, and exhibits the true position of the Company's affairs.

SAMUEL ASHTON & SONS, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS.  
WILLIAM JONES,  
JOHN EDWARD MELLOR, } DIRECTORS.  
EDWIN SLANEY, SECRETARY.



## A Perambulator for a Maharajah.

ON Tuesday last Messrs. Simmons & Co., of Tanner Street, London, S.E., had on view one of the most gorgeous children's carriages ever constructed, which was built as a birthday present for an Indian prince.

It is a boat-shaped landau very handsomely hand-painted in shaded gold with pictures of elephants, peacocks, &c. The interior is upholstered with Genoa velvet. There is inside a little table very handsomely inlaid with floral designs and the coat of arms of the Maharajah.

Under the table is a space in which a musical box is placed. The perambulator is fitted with Thomas F. Simmons' patent steering apparatus, the handles of which are made of rhinoceros horn in the shape of the heads of two elephants, very realistically finished with glass eyes and ivory tusks. The wheels and other parts are electro-gilded. In front of the carriage is a gilded metal tablet stating that this is a birthday present to His Highness the Tika Sahib of Patiala.

The whole carriage has been built and finished in the most gorgeous style possible.

## Trade Decencies.

A GENTLEMAN connected with our company is a Sunday-school man. He was considerably interested in a young ragamuffin, who was a member of the school, and had quite an influence over him.

One day, however, the boy happened to meet the gentleman in an engraver's office, where he was having some sewing machine engraving done. The boy saw a picture of a sewing machine in his friend's hand, when he inquired: "Be you a sewing machine man?" The answer was, "Yes." A look of supreme disgust covered the countenance of the youngster as he said, "Sewing machine men *no good!*" and from that hour the influence of the gentleman was completely broken.

What was the matter with the boy? Is this incident an indication of the general state of public opinion regarding sewing machine men? If so, what is the matter with the business? Can it be true that it deserves such a reputation? It is an undoubted fact that much criticism is indulged in on sewing machine methods. We do not believe that the sewing machine business deserves to be condemned more than any other kind of business; but where there is so much *smoke* there must be some *fire*.

We are sorry to confess that we have heard men who claimed to be reputable citizens boast of certain smart tricks that they have played in competition, or certain white lies that they have told in order to win a point; and whereas these same men would resent being called dishonest and become highly indignant if they were accused of being untruthful, they did not for a moment seem to consider that anything had happened contrary to good morals. Now, these methods are not only disreputable, but damaging to the trade. It is true that "A lie will travel a mile while the truth is pulling its boots on," but a lie can never trot on that track again; decency will rule it out and *truth* will get the prize.

"All is fair in trade" is the devil's own broth. "Business is business" is hell's fire to keep it boiling. More fortunes have been ruined and more business indecency has been accomplished under the cloak of these two adages than by all the overt acts of avowed scoundrels.

## J. M. WHITCHURCH BENNETT, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

25 YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.

8 Years with The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co Will undertake for companies or private firms the writing up of books, checking, investigations of all descriptions. Stock-taking or the renovation of any declining business. The highest references and guarantee if required. The system to prevent the fraudulent alteration of figures introduced.

For terms and appointments apply to

3, MANBEY GROVE, STRATFORD, E.

No mean trick to make a trade ever paid in the end. What is low and treacherous between friends is not less so between business competitors.

The same code of ethics that holds in social life holds in business life.

The Ten Commandments are as binding on a sewing machine canvasser as on a minister of the Gospel.

Insinuations, innuendoes regarding character, perversion of facts, half truths, downright lies regarding opponents, slimy, slippery methods of every kind, tricks to cripple opposing machines, are all beneath any man who claims the most distant relationship to decency, and should be abolished.

Gentlemen of THE NATION'S PRIDE be gentlemen. Be leaders in *decency*, as well as in the sewing machine business.—*The Nation's Pride*.

## Cycle Jottings.

Messrs. Waters & Joy, of Burbury Street, Birmingham, have succeeded in producing a racing ordinary entirely of steel, which weighs only 19 lbs. The machine is undoubtedly strong, as it has been run 600 miles in Wales.

Cyclists now are unanimous in declaring that they manage cycle tracks better in France. A cement surface is found to be five or six seconds faster than any other path.

Mr. A. S. Sansom, well known as formerly a manufacturer of sewing machine parts and cycle fittings, under the style Sansom, Teale, & Co., has joined the cycle-fittings firm of W. A. Lloyd & Co., of Birmingham, as general manager.

Many authorities consider that the coming tricycle will have front driving gear. Several makers are busy on this type of machine, among them the New Howe Company. This company appears to have entirely given up the manufacture of sewing machines, but it employs about 500 men in its cycle department.

Mr. J. B. Howie, writing in the *Scottish Cyclist*, suggests the use of case-hardened glass, which is practically unbreakable, in combination with metal, in cycle manufacture, which he says would materially increase speed by reducing friction.

The "Triumph" cycles, made by the company formed by our old friend Bettmann, of which company Mr. G. Sawyer, of the White Sewing Machine Company, is chairman, have during the present season gained no less than four big records.

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## THE STAR Company's Sewing Machines,

The most Substantial, Varied, and Profit-making Lines ever offered.

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Star Manufacturing Co.,  
STAR WORKS,

GOODINGE ROAD, Cattle Market, **LONDON, N.**

The STAR WORKS are within FIVE MINUTES of the following: - CAMDEN ROAD (M.R.), HOLLOWAY (Caledonian Road Entrance, G.N.R.), MAIDEN LANE (N.L.R.), CALEDONIAN ROAD TRAMCAR, from King's Cross to North Road, CAMDEN ROAD TRAMCAR, from Euston Road to Brecknock.



Lawrence Fletcher, mounted on a new "Howe Safety," with Dunlop tyres, has just done Land's End to John O'Groats in 3 days 23 hours 55 minutes, beating record by 46 minutes in the face of many mishaps, and in bad weather.

The Dorman Engineering Company, of Northampton, are now making cycles which they call the "Whirlwind," in addition to sewing machines.

Many of our readers are probably unaware that the Eclipse Machine Company, of Oldham (formerly known as Shepherd, Rothwell, & Hough), are now manufacturers of cycles, and their "Rothwell" racer is fast coming to the front.

T. A. Edge's Edinburgh to London record, 38h. 44m., has just been beaten by R. H. Carlisle, whose time was only 32h. 55m. The machine ridden was a Peregrine, fitted with Boothroyd tyres, and weighed 34½ lbs.

Mr. T. W. Robertson, son of the well-known inventor of the hem stitch machine, has patented a new tyre for cycles. It is fastened under the edge of the rim by means of lips on the edge of the tyre, which, when placed in position, are inflated, and filling up the cavity, hold the tyre fast to the rim.

Mr. Alex. Stevenson has been engaged to take charge of the cycle factory of the North British Machine Company at Glasgow.

## In The South.

It is now generally admitted that, to keep pace with the times, you must stock round or oval cover sewing machines, and the latest productions of the best factories are certainly a vast improvement on the old box-shaped covers that we have been used to, but there is still room for improvement. The thought struck me the other day that a neat holland cover made to fit nicely could be presented to all customers who paid over 10s. deposit, or on sale, say for 3s. 6d. Depend upon it that such trifles are often the means of securing sales.

I know one dealer who gives ten per cent. discount for cash off all baby carriages, and throws in a 4s. 6d. rug; I know another who gives ten per cent. discount off mangles, and presents each customer with a washing or rubbing board; and still another, who gives five per cent. off all deposits.

Ramsgate is all alive just now, one of the best seasons they have had, and, from appearances, Mr. Priestly is participating in the general prosperity. There is a very large hiring trade done in the summer in mail carts and baby carriages, some shopkeepers having as many as twenty and thirty entirely for this purpose.

Mr. Hobden, of Abbots Hill, in this town (Ramsgate), is doing fairly well, but complains of competition, and says he must remove to more central premises, and when he does—well, I'll not divulge a secret.

Margate, at the time of writing, is the residence of Mr. John Dow, who doubtless will feel better for the bracing air and lovely weather.

Mr. Guttridge, of Hastings (late of Newport, Isle of Wight), is doing big things, and I think I am only speaking justly when I say that for energy and perseverance he stands second to none on the South Coast. "No failure" is his motto, and evidently he believes in it thoroughly. Then, side by side with him, there is Mr. Parker, whose business has grown so much of late years that he has repeatedly had to increase his staff and stock. I am rather surprised, however, that one cannot see a fine domestic machinery shop in the whole of the town.

Congratulations to Mr. Clapp, of High Street, West Norwood. His new premises are certainly a credit to himself and the trade; he evidently realises that it pays to keep a showroom clean and trim, and his windows well dressed. Some of the people who talk about bad trade never realise that some of the fault lies in their own negligence, but you can be sure of one thing—that dirty windows, dusty goods, and inferior assistants have a great deal more to do with bad business than all the depressions.

Something new is wanted, entirely new, in the domestic machinery business. There is a demand for a washer, and one that will do the work, to sell at not more than £2 5s. Big things await the firm that will give the matter a little thought, and will push it.

SOUTHERNER.

## Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

### APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

12775. J. W. Willox, for an improvement in the mechanism of hemstitch sewing machines.

12788. A. Anderson, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Company of United States for improvements in clamps for buttonhole sewing machines.

13070. W. Barsby and J. Cox, for improvements in sewing machines.

13102. J. Haas and R. Lintz, for improvements in sewing machines.

13156. R. J. Miller, for an improved safety combination tricycle dogcart to carry three children.

13161. A. Anderson, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

13193. W. Andrew, for improvements in and relating to perambulators.

13233. H. H. Lake, a communication from the Kern Multiple Machine Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

13294. H. P. Feister, for improvements in buttonhole barring machines.

13503. F. H. Dodson, for improvements in ruffling mechanism for sewing machines.

13543. G. J. Manderfield, for improvements in stopping mechanism for knitting and similar machines.

13677. W. J. Ford, for improvements in knitting machines.

13802. A. Fox, for improvements in brake apparatus for perambulators and like vehicles.

13917. R. Hadden, a communication from F. Rehwaldt, of the firm of G. Brehmer, of Germany, for improvements in book sewing machines.

13978. S. Kenyon and G. M. Parkinson, for improvements in perambulators and other hand-propelled carriages.

13993. N. Wheeler, for improvements in sewing machines.

13994. R. W. King, for improvements in knitting machines.

14038. R. House, for improved means for working a sewing or other machine either by hand or foot.

14326. W. H. Blakeney, for improvements in overedge sewing machines.

14344. A. Anderson, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Company of United States for improvements in sewing machines.

14373. J. Lyons, for improvements in rotary shuttle sewing machines.

14513. J. Masch, for improvements in single thread sewing machines for sewing together the sheets or signatures of books.

14520. A. Meyer-Kreis, for improvements in embroidering frames for embroidering machines.

### ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

PRICE 8D. EACH.

13054. *Sewing Machines.* W. Jackson, of 413, Battersea Park Road, London. Dated August 1st, 1891.

Relates to an improved construction of sewing machine for sewing the soles of boots and shoes.

13291. *Sewing Machines.* F. Schmidt, of Berlin. Dated Aug. 6, 1891.

Relates to certain improvements in sewing machines, in which a hook containing the stationary bobbin is made to oscillate, the object of the improvements being to facilitate the operation of such machines and to obviate many disadvantages attending the use of the same. The mechanism is so arranged that three-fourths of a revolution is made by the hook at each revolution of the main spindle.

13525. *Sewing machines.* A. Gass, of Belfast. Dated Aug. 11, 1891.

Relates to sewing machines employed in the production of shirts and other articles, in which seams that will only appear on the wrong side of the material or what are known as secret seams are required.

14326. *Stockinette Knitting Machines.* F. Townend, of Stanbury, near Keighley, and J. W. Dyson, of Bradford. Dated Aug. 25, 1891.

Consists in forming the "putting in, picking up, and loop" wheels employed in connection with circular stockinette knitting machines and the parts to be used with them in such a manner that their operations on the needles may be regulated and altered as desired, in order to produce different effects and designs in the fabric being knitted.

14358. *Embroidering Machines.* E. Cornely & R. Cornely, both of Paris. Dated Aug. 25, 1891.

Relates to mechanisms for producing the cross stitch work.

17339. *Knitting Machines.* J. A. Wilson & R. Hutchinson, of Nottingham. Dated Oct. 12, 1891.

Relates to improvements which are applicable to power driven rotary knitting machines, and by means of such improvements elastic hosiery for surgical and other purposes can be produced.

18181. *Straight Bar Knitting Machines.* J. H. Smith and F. W. Pare, both of Nottingham. Dated Oct. 22, 1891.

The object of this invention is to facilitate fashioning and widening in straight bar knitting machines in which latch needles are used by putting the needles out of, and into work when required automatically by machinery.

3541. *Sewing Machines.* H. H. Lake, a communication from A. H. Metcalf, of Pawtucket, R.I., U.S.A. Dated February 23rd, 1891.

The principal feature of this invention consists in the combination of a shuttle and a curved hooked needle in such a way that the shuttle while traversing the loop passes between the point of the needle and the material.

8539. *Circular Knitting Machines.* Z. Lecaisne, of 22, Rue Le Peletier, Paris. Dated May 5th, 1892.

Consists of improvements in the construction of circular knitting machines having oblique needles, whereby it is rendered practicable to weave or intercalate into the body of the web weft threads of any thickness, so that the thickness of the entire fabric may be varied as desired.

8696. *Oscillating Shuttle and other Sewing Machines.* G. Speight, of Bradford, and S. Chapman, of Blackley, Yorkshire. Dated May 7th, 1892.

Consists in improvements in oscillating shuttle and other sewing machines, and in the adaptation of the same for use in conjunction with appliances for button-holing, embroidering, and the like.

### UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 7TH, 1892.

476,339. A. O. Very, Boston, Mass., trimmer for sewing machines.

476,436. C. E. Wilkinson, New Haven, Ohio, cop for sewing machines.



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Award

EDINBURGH  
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1890.

## Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high-class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

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Chief Offices :—

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476,455. H. H. Fefel, New York, N.Y., sewing machine.  
 476,456. H. H. Fefel, New York, N.Y., sewing machine.  
 476,647. C. B. Hunt, London, England, sewing machine.  
 476,664. C. Luraschi, Milan, Italy, sewing machine.  
 476,725. C. Booss, New York, N.Y., guiding attachment for fur sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 14TH, 1892.

476,809. J. J. Niederer, New York, N.Y., fabric holding frame for embroidering machines.

476,959. F. A. Ludwig, Chemnitz, Germany, needle rail for cotton's knitting frames.

477,028. R. W. Thomson, and E. M. Phelps, Lynn, Mass., sewing machine for finishing button hole pieces.

477,078. W. J. Stewart, Chicago, Ill., tension for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 21ST, 1892.

477,264. J. J. Niederer, New York, N.Y., fabric holding frame for embroidering machines.

477,302. C. M. Hine, Pittsburg, sewing machine.  
 477,341. W. H. Symington, and W. Anderson, Market Harborough, England, guiding device for sewing machines.

477,431. D. Mills and D. Mills, Jun., Philadelphia, Pa., boot or shoe sewing machine.

477,433. D. Mills, Philadelphia, Pa., rotating hook mechanism for boot or shoe sewing machines.

477,434. D. Mills, Philadelphia, Pa., feeding mechanism for boot or shoe sewing machines.

477,435. D. Mills, Philadelphia, Pa., boot or shoe sewing machine.

477,436. D. Mills, Philadelphia, Pa., boot or shoe sewing machine.

477,611. M. B. Reigh, Boston, Mass., thread unwinding device for sewing machines.

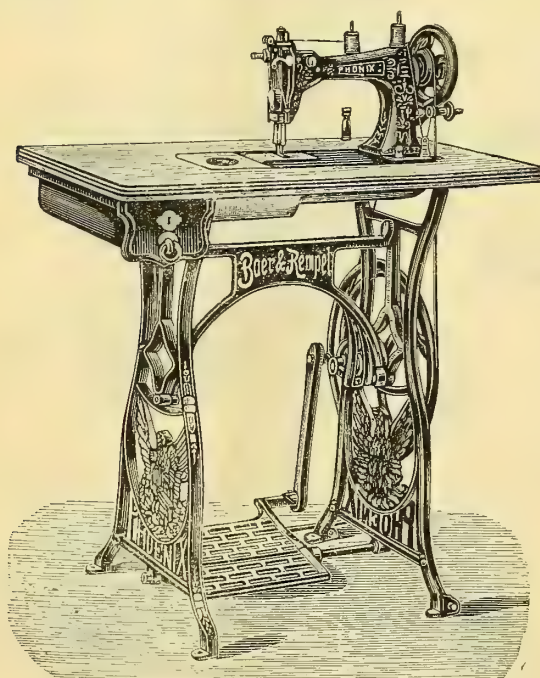
ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 28TH, 1892.

477,986. A. Beyer, Brooklyn, N.Y., electrical stop motion for knitting machines.

478,030. J. P. Stiles, New York, N.Y., Sewing machine.

478,063. F. Lichfeldt, Milwaukee, Wis., sewing machine.

# THE PHOENIX SPOOL MACHINE.



## ROTARY MOTION TRIUMPHANT!

The fastest, the lightest running,  
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Machine in existence

La F High Arm Machine for family use.

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More than 100,000 machines have  
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We intend to organise the sale of our Machines in Great Britain, and solicit correspondence with responsible Dealers. Exclusive territory will be given. Send for sample machines.

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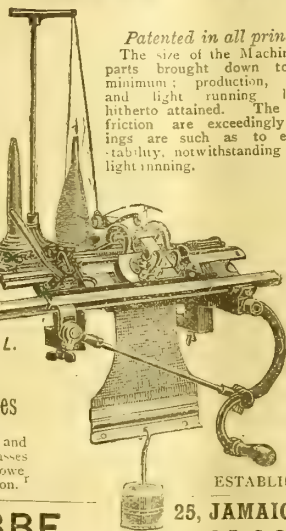
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This Machine is extraordinarily Simple; there is not a point about it that could cause derangement, shock, oscillation or interruption.



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Knives  
NO Long Carriage  
NO Projecting rod  
turning of the handle required.

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FOR  
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Quotations for this and the numerous other classes of hand and power Machines on application.

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**MANAGERESS** of Sewing Machine and Perambulator Depot.—Situation Wanted by advertiser; experienced; age 30. Married. With apartments over shop preferred.—Address "M. S.," Post Office, Hazelbury Road, Fulham.

**THE IDEAL KNITTER.**—The Machine, at last, which will give you No Trouble (see advertisement in this page). A few Sole Agents still open where not represented. Write at once. G. Stibbe, Glasgow.

**WANTED.**—Furniture, Jewellery, Musical Instruments, Bassinets, Mail Cars, Sewing Machines, Wringing and Washing Machines to Sell on Commission; easy payment. Good Shop, with 12 miles' connection.—P. S. Lewis, 70, Beam Street, Nantwich.

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**FOR SALE**, cheap, several nearly new No. 3 New American Button-Hole Machines, suitable for either cloth, rubber, or boots, and also for eyelet holes. J. L. Berridge & Co., Leicester.

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### AMERICAN DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES

May now be obtained direct from the Importers and Wholesale Agents,

### SWEPSON & RICHARDS,

15, St. Bride St., (late 112, King's Cross Road), London, E.C.

Needles, Parts, and Fittings for these Machines, and for the Grover & Baker kept in stock.

Repairs of every Description undertaken for the Trade.

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**CYCLES.**—Best terms to Agents; also all kinds of fittings, tyres, wheels, frames. Lists free. Cheapest and best house in the trade; enamelling and plating.—St. George's Cycle Company, Upper Street, London, N.

**CYCLES**, Fittings, and Accessories; illustrated list and window transparencies supplied free to dealers. List marked with retail prices. Largest discounts suitable for the easy terms trade; all machines warranted.—St. George's Cycle Company, Wholesale Manufacturer, Upper Street, London.

**CYCLE OILS**, Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringing, and Pram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

**OILS.**—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in parcelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address, The "Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

**ALL DEALERS** (especially seaside) should secure the Agency in their district for the new Enamelled Metal Plates; always clean, always new, one-tenth cost of cards, made in following wordings:—Furnished Apartments to Let, Bedrooms to Let. Sample parcel sent on receipt 2s., 4s., or 5s.—F. W. Drake, Inventor Ilfracombe.

**BUSINESS** (Small), for disposal, in Bristol, doing in Sewing and Washing Machines, Prams, Clocks, Watches, &c. Nice little round of customers, of whom every information will be given. Offers and inspection invited "Jag," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

**WANTED AGENTS** for the NEW ROTHWELL CIRCULAR AND FLAT KNITTING MACHINES. For terms, &c., apply to W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgman Street, Bolton.

**TO ENGINEERS, SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS, and OTHERS.**—Tenders are invited for the supply of 2,000 Circular Knitting Machines. For particulars apply to the Automatic Knitting Machine Co., 67, Southwark Street, London, S.E.



**COWTAN BROS.**, Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 81 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London, solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinets, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.



## The Story of the Sewing Machine

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

BY NEWTON WILSON.

(Continued).

### CHAPTER XI.—NABOTH'S VINEYARD.

WE shades of the past seem to rise up before us as we look on the launch of the *Campania*, that magnificent Cunarder, which took place at Govan, on the Clyde, in the first week of the present month of September. In spirit at least there should have been present on that occasion the three men who a hundred years ago launched the earliest of our steamships in British and American waters, and who gave us the first idea of an ocean-going craft propelled by steam.

Perhaps it is not strictly accurate to say that this idea was present to the mind of the third, but it was more than suggested, it was actually propounded by John Fitch, who steamed his little craft on the Delaware, at Philadelphia, and by Hy. Bell, of Helensburgh, who launched on the Clyde, in 1812, the little *Comet*, which carried passengers from Glasgow to Greenock. It has then taken something like one hundred years to perfect the ocean liner in the wonderful size, capacity, and power which the *Campania*, the largest steamer afloat, now illustrates.

Well do I recollect exactly forty years ago escorting over the *Great Britain*, then lying at Liverpool, a bevy of four of the most beautiful young ladies on whom my eyes were ever set, one of whom subsequently became my incomparable helpmate, and during thirty-three years shared the labours and anxieties, the work and the worry, the fortunes and the misfortunes of my varied career. The *Great Britain* was 322 feet long; it was the first iron-built vessel, and was at the time regarded as the wonder of the age. Bell's *Comet* was 42 feet long; the growth to the *Great Britain* was considered marvellous, but how small when compared with the *Campania* of to-day, which is 622 feet long, with a displacement of 12,000 tons. (The *Great Britain* was only 3,000 tons.) This *Campania* has twin screws (the invention of the famous Ericson, the Swede), which were first applied by him during the Civil War in America to a monitor in the Northern Navy which was lost during that war off Roanoke Island. This invention for the first time enabled a vessel to turn within its own length.

The second great speciality of the *Campania* is the construction of the engines and boilers.

In the time of the *Great Britain* they were all of low pressure, the boilers indicating not more than 15 lbs. to the square inch pressure, and performing the voyage across the Atlantic in from 14 to 18 days. *Nous avons changé tout cela!* The boilers of the *Campania* carry 100 lbs. pressure to the square inch. The engines are triple expansion, that is to say, the waste steam passes from the first cylinder into a second at a greatly diminished pressure, while that from the second passes into a third still further diminished, but all being coupled together and having the same stroke, the product in horse-power from the coal being thus utilized to its possible known extent. And this vessel is expected, almost, to cross to America in five days.

What has all this to do with our story? This: that it is the application of the principle first discovered, applied, and described by our old friend Thomas Saint, in his patent of 1800.

How indissolubly the present is associated with the past! Saint deserves a credit and a fame which have never been accorded to him. I for one have long regarded him as one of the greatest of English inventors.

It took many long years, over sixty in fact, from the time of Saint, to fully develop the sewing machine.

But now there opened a new condition of things. Mr. Thomas was not content with simply absorbing the enormous profits which he was making from his new machine. Could not the patent of Elias Howe be used as a master patent? and drive out all those interlopers such as Grover & Baker, and Judkins, Singer, and Wheeler & Wilson, who had already taken some hold of the British market and who at least were able to maintain their ground in any fair trade competition.

England was a great preserve. In Mr. Thomas's eyes all these rivals were poachers, and were to be ruthlessly

driven out of the country. The operations which were to effect this end commenced with the opening of 1856. I have already stated that the Thomas, or Howe, patent was limited to England and Wales, being under the old law. The Grover and Baker Company were the first to brave this limitation by establishing a depot in Cannon Street, London, the Wheeler and Wilson and the Singer had established agencies in Glasgow and Edinburgh, or, rather, they did establish them in that same year, 1856, but did not appear personally on the field of conflict. The campaign was opened by an attack upon George Wade Reynolds, a corset manufacturer of Birmingham, who was in a considerable way of business, and this was for alleged infringement of the Howe patent, by the use of the Judkins or Lancashire machine. Application was made on his behalf to some half dozen of the other large users, to Daniel Foxwell, and to myself, and all these agreed to join in the defence, either by definite subscriptions or by a rate per machine in use.

The action was fought at Westminster, and resulted in the defeat of Mr. Reynolds. There cannot be a doubt that, if Mr. Thomas had been content to make a reasonable use of this victory and exacted only a fair royalty—such, for instance, as 12s. 6d. per machine, the same amount as Howe obtained from his American royalties, and which, considering the prices then obtainable, could not be regarded as excessive—it would have been cheerfully paid, and the protracted litigation which followed in succeeding years would all have been prevented; but, elated by his victory and “scorning to lay hands on Mordecai alone,” he determined, if possible, to annihilate all the opposing interests.

In a previous reference made to the conditions of the old law as compared with that now in force, I have shown that were the circumstances to occur under the present Act, the claims would have been settled on a reasonable basis by the authorities of the Patent Office or the officers of the Board of Trade, and the litigation would at once have ceased; but things then were very different. The giant power of the monopolist was exercised with all the power of a giant, and nothing less than the destruction of the entire opposing interests would satisfy the inordinate greed of the owner of the Howe patent.

The defendants in the suit had ample reason for dissatisfaction with the verdict. A meeting of those interested was convened at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham. All who had taken part were present. The advice of the solicitor was to the effect that proceedings should be taken by writ of *scire facias*, the effect of which, if successful, would be the annulment of the patent and the freedom of the trade. Mr. Foxwell and I strongly advocated this course. We were overruled, and outvoted.

The interests of the manufacturers lay in another direction. By a considerable majority the meeting decided to succumb, to pay the costs and the exorbitant demands of the patentee. Probably these large manufacturers considered that even the extortionate demands made by Mr. Thomas would have the effect of strengthening their own interests by keeping out all the small users. The costs were over £600, and the royalty demanded was £10 for every machine in use, which was paid. Mr. Reynolds, who had 60 machines in use, paid £600 besides the costs. Wallis & Stockburn, of Kettering, stay manufacturers, paid a similar amount. H. Wallis & Co., also of Kettering, paid £200. Hyde, Son, & Co., of Abingdon, large manufacturing clothiers, paid £400. Helby & Sons, stay manufacturers, of Portsea, paid £250, and thus the hauling-in process went merrily on and spread to an enormous extent. The costs were paid *pro rata* by the different contributories.

Foxwell and I showed fight. “To your tents, O Israel,” said we, as we left the meeting. The battle in our case was for trade existence, and we determined to fight it out.

Now neither of us possessed what might be termed a vital interest. Foxwell was engaged in the manufacture of the wire-combing material employed in the covering of the cylinders of carding engines. I, on the other hand, was engaged in a manufacture of coloured cotton stripes which were exported to Arabia and the Soudan, a special manufacture first introduced by my father. But we were both strongly pugnacious, and neither of us



had learnt to bless those who persecuted us for business' sake. So it happened that shortly after, when bills in Chancery were served on Mr. Foxwell in Manchester and on Mr. Judkins in London, we applied ourselves energetically to prepare for the defence.

(To be continued.)

## Failures and Arrangements.

### COMBINATION LOCK AND CHAIN STITCH SEWING MACHINE AND ATTACHMENT SYNDICATE, LIM.

A petition for the winding up of the above was presented on August 19th by Lyne & Smith, builders and contractors, 9, Bread Street Hill, and is directed to be heard in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on October 25th. Mr. Henshall Fereday, 9, Old Broad Street, E.C., is solicitor.

LOUIS HAWKESFORD, perambulator manufacturer, 9 to 11, Barton's Bank, Aston, Birmingham.

Deed of arrangement, dated September 6th. Unsecured liabilities, £747 4s.; secured, £500; estimated net assets, £503. Among the creditors are the following:—

|                             |     |      |   |   |
|-----------------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| Littlewood, G., Birmingham  | ... | £120 | 0 | 0 |
| Hughes, Geo. H., Birmingham | ... | 100  | 0 | 0 |
| Hawkesford, Hy., Birmingham | ... | 115  | 0 | 0 |
| Brooksbank, Keighley        | ... | 10   | 0 | 0 |

GEORGE DAVIS, perambulator manufacturer, late 98, Crondall Street, Hoxton, and 109, Kingsland Road, N.

A supplemental dividend of 2d. is now being paid at Collins & Co.'s, 19A, Coleman Street, E.C.

SPENCER, WICKS, & CO., mantle manufacturers, 4, 5, and 6, Watling Street, E.C.

At a meeting of creditors in the above it was resolved to accept a composition of 10s. in the pound, payable at three, six, nine, and twelve months, from October 1st. Liabilities, £20,507; assets, deducting preferential claims, £19,897. The Singer Company are creditors for £122.

BARRY FURNISHING COMPANY (Arthur Andrew Weston), house furnishers, &c., 2, Holton Road, Barry Dock.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement, dated August 25th. Unsecured liabilities, £997 17s. 4d.; assets, £241 8s. 2d. Among the creditors are:—

|                                            |     |     |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|---|
| Halesowen Perambulator Company, Birmingham | ... | £14 | 4  | 0 |
| Cherry Tree Company, Blackburn             | ... | 12  | 14 | 0 |

WILLIAM DINSDALE, furniture dealer and cycle agent, 3, Brunswick Arcade, Beverley Road, and 37 and 90½, West Parade, Spring Bank, Hull.

In the above bankruptcy Messrs. Summerscales & Son, Keighley, are creditors for £11 5s. The total estimated debts are £254 1s. 3d.; preferential creditors, £18 8s.

JOHN SINCLAIR, perambulator manufacturer, Church Street, Liverpool.

This bankrupt came up for his public examination at the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court, before the Registrar, on the 22nd ult. The summary of accounts disclosed gross liabilities amounting to £1,528, and the assets, after deducting £142 for the claims of preferential creditors payable in full, amounted to £119. In answer to questions put by the Deputy Official Receiver, the debtor stated that he was formerly in the business in partnership with a Mr. Hart, who retired for the purpose of going to America in 1888. They had no capital when they commenced, but Mr. Hart, who was a perambulator manufacturer, stocked the shop to the extent of £400 or £500. He agreed to pay £550 to Mr. Hart as his share of the partnership estate, £300 in cash and £250 in bills. The business was then insolvent, but he undertook all the liabilities, as he was of opinion that the business was improving. His rent had increased from £325 to £400, and the business had fallen off, owing in a great measure to the demand for mail carts having taken the place of perambulators. The examination was finally ordered to be adjourned.

EDWIN KITE, sewing machine and cycle dealer, trading as Edwin Kite & Co., 89, Renshaw Street, and 34, Verulam Street, Liverpool.

A bill of sale for the sum of £75 was filed on October 25th, 1882, against the above, in favour of Elizabeth Kite, widow. The bill was re-registered on September 27th, 1887, and was again registered on September 14th, 1892.

ALBERT BRANSGROVE, sewing machine importer, 54, Upham Park Road, Chiswick.

A bill of sale for the sum of £40 was on August 31st registered in favour of Henry Diprose against the above, trading as A. Bransgrove & Co.

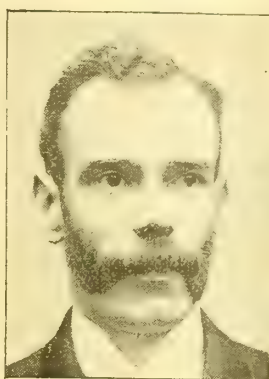
A County Court judgment was registered on August 15th against T. Pascoe, perambulator maker, Old Basford, for the sum of £15 8s. 10d.

A County Court judgment for the sum of £16 10s. 1d. was registered on August 10th against Thomas & Rae, perambulator manufacturers, Banbury.

Re S. L. Bryan & Co., 459, Harrow Road, London, W. Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of 131, Borough, S.E., and Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, of Haymerle Road, Peckham, S.E., ask us to insert a note requesting any creditors of the above firm to communicate with them.

## A Well-known Dealer.

THE features so faithfully depicted here are known to thousands outside the cycling world.



Mr. W. S. MOISER.

His work in connection with the Sheffield Charity Tournament has brought him into touch with the classes and the masses of local society. To know him is to respect him for the indomitable energy displayed in everything he undertakes. When we looked in at his central depot in Pinstone Street, that energy was being concentrated in assuring, as far as possible, the success of the Hallam C.C. sports. Mr. W. S. Moiser's smartness as a business man accounts for the number of Whitworths and Buckingham & Adams now ridden by the leading clubmen in the Sheffield district.

The above we take from *British Sport*, who have lent us the engraving. That journal does not state, however, that friend Moiser is one of the largest sewing and domestic machinery dealers in the country, possesses several depots, and is Yorkshire agent for the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine.

## Musical Instrument Notes.

Messrs. Rud. Ibach Sohn, of Barmen, have just celebrated the production of their 20,000th piano. The head of the firm recently died.

The "Piano Specialists' Report" of the New York State Music Teachers' Association is against the proposed uniformity in piano actions, as some players desire a light and others a heavy touch.

Messrs. Hirsch & Co., of Hatton Garden, have just issued a new piano and organ list, which they will send to dealers, post free.

According to an American trade paper, pianos with black cases are going out of fashion; so too are rosewoods. Mahogany, American walnut, and both American and English oak are coming to the front.

250,000 organs had been made by the Estey Organ Company down to August 16th.

## Furnishing Notes.

Mr. W. F. Knight, of 8a, City Road (agent for Messrs. James Lloyd & Co.'s perambulators), has been appointed London representative of Mr. John Hough, and will keep a selection of that firm's bedroom suites on show.

Writing on "Chairs Quaint and Curious" the editor of *Furniture and Decoration* objects to the introduction of "indifferent carving," and recommends effects produced by fret sawing and the turning lathe.

Messrs. Ellmore & Sons, of 16, City Road, E.C., and Leicester, the well-known workers in bamboo, willow, and cane, are issuing a new catalogue, which we commend to all furnishers. The variety and artistic appearance of this firm's goods are extraordinary.

Messrs. C & R. Light, of Curtain Road, have registered their wholesale furniture business as a limited company. Mr. Charles Light is managing director for life. The capital of the concern is £100,000 in £1 shares.

Mr. B. Franklin Fuller will be remembered as for long connected with the Howe Machine Company. For some years past he has represented the Boston Chair Company, with warehouse at 16, Great Eastern Street. He has just returned from the States with some new patterns, which our readers will find illustrated in his new catalogue.

"J. P.," in *Furniture and Decoration*, says that the craze for Oriental carpets is being done to death, and that British carpets and rugs are now quite equal in pattern and colouring.

Our north country readers should give the Greenock Cabinet-making Company, Limited, of Nicholson Street, Greenock, a chance of quoting their prices. They have one of the largest and most complete cabinet factories in the world, and turn out goods of capital quality at moderate prices.

We are often asked for the names of makers of bedroom furniture. Mr. H. Lebus, of 70 and 72, Tabernacle Street, London, E.C., can serve the trade well in this line of goods.



## Retirement of Mr. Ward.

WE have to announce the closing of Mr. Edward Ward's Sewing Machine Factory through the retirement of the proprietor partly on account of ill-health, and for other reasons stated hereafter. We do this with great regret—firstly, because London, which at one time sheltered a round dozen of sewing machine factories, is now left with but few, two of which are of recent birth; secondly, and no less strongly, because Mr. Ward is a man for whom we have for years entertained feelings of sincere friendship.



MR. EDWARD WARD.

Our readers will no doubt be interested in hearing of Mr. Ward's career, which has been varied, though in the main fairly successful.

He was born in 1829 at Walsall, Staffs., the son of a locksmith, which trade he had no wish to follow. Accordingly he was apprenticed, at the age of twelve to railway engineering, and in 1849 came to London and entered an engineering shop. After a time he went to Maidstone and worked on papermaking machinery. A few months later he returned to London, and again applied himself to railway engineering. In 1851 he married a lady of his own age, the loss of whom, in February last, has caused him such grief that he finds himself no longer able to take an interest in regular work.

for the purpose of working out inventions, and those mostly having reference to sewing. Here Mr. Ward gained an insight into a new branch of mechanics, to which he contributed much ingenuity, and, finding the work congenial, decided to make it his special study. Thus commenced his sewing machine career, which has lasted about forty years.

In February, 1860, he opened a factory at 9, Wells Street, Oxford Street, W., under the style of E. Ward & Co., then and now the centre of large shoe and tailoring industries. Save and except extra workshops this is the only business address he has ever occupied on his own account, and these premises he is now about to finally close.

Before leaving Mr. Bernard's employ, Mr. Ward had worked out several sewing ideas on his own account, and on starting for himself he first manufactured a small double-thread machine on the Grover & Baker system. He contracted to make this for Curtis & Co., the firm who first imported the Howe machine from the States. The price he charged was 45s., and it retailed at 90s., but Curtis & Co. after a year's extensive trade, grew so greedy in their demands that Mr. Ward broke up his patterns rather than submit to be beaten down in price.

Whilst at Bernard's Mr. Ward introduced to the shoe trade, *sub rosa*, a machine for closing shoes, the shuttle of which was locked and unlocked in order that only a given amount of twist could be drawn out at each stitch. At this time there was great prejudice against machine closing, on account of the shuttle thread remaining straight on the back. A more elastic stitch was needed, hence his new machine, which had a Thomas top feed, and for which £20 was charged for a head and winder. Mr. Ward had also experimented with a machine for flowering, his idea being to get an overcast stitch equal to that done by hand. Curtis's contract being finished, he now determined to bring the flowering machine into practical use.

It is well to remember that whilst tailors were ravenous to possess sewing machines in their early days, shoemakers were prejudiced against them, because of the inelasticity of the lock-stitch. The worst enemies were the large firms, largely through their fear of actions for patent infringements. It was therefore for comparatively small shoemakers that Mr. Ward at first made his flowering machine, which, although thousands were sold at home and abroad at £13 each, was never patented. His machine embodied the two essentials the absence of which had previously stood in the way of a practical machine, namely, a novel shape of needle and a compound take-up.

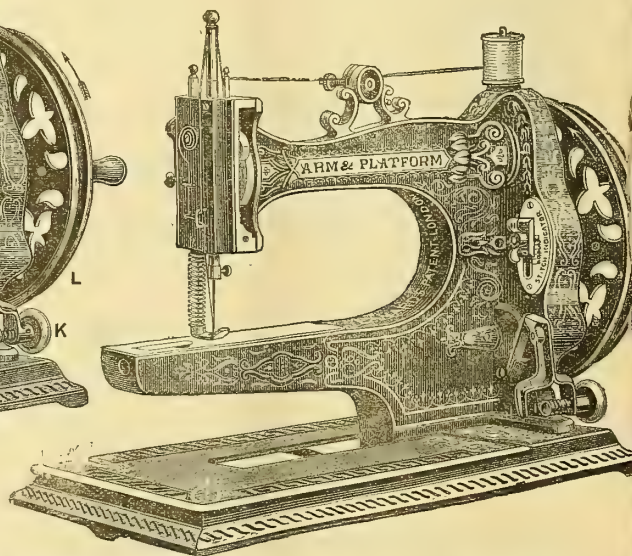
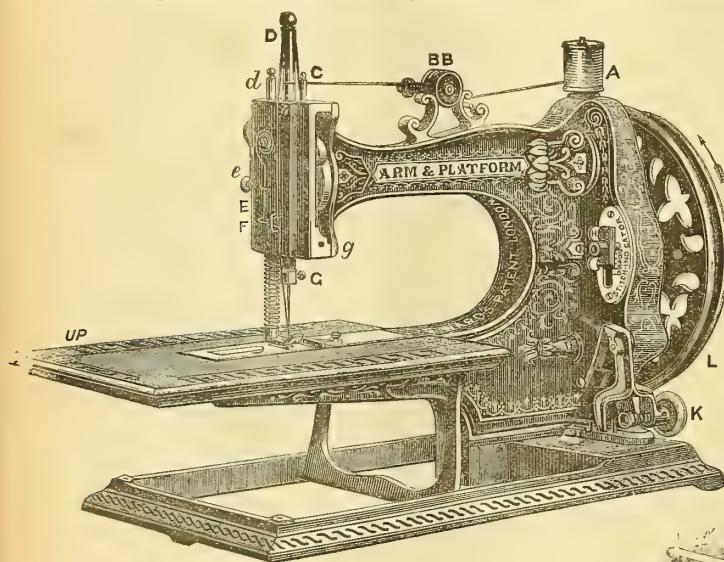
Flowering on shoes is now all but obsolete, having "gone out" some fifteen years ago, but at one time it was very popular, and at the Agricultural Hall exhibition in 1870 Mr. Ward's machine work obtained one gold medal and two silver medals.

During the run of flowering Mr. Ward constructed a machine called the Cross Arm, for stabbing on the back straps of ladies' boots, but this had a limited sale. Another machine he manufactured about this time had a flat base, yet would allow of the presser foot being released when rounding curves—hence Mr. Ward's closing machine on the Howe principle with instantaneous vibrator.

As flowering decayed Mr. Ward made a light manufacturing and family machine with a radial shuttle race. The "Lily," as it was called, enjoyed but a short career, as it was too noisy.

In April, 1873, was patented Ward's Arm and Platform machine, which has met with so extensive a sale that one firm alone has purchased lots to the value of £18,000. This machine was further improved in August, 1877, when was patented the first practical self-threading shuttle without any projection whatever, for which the credit is due entirely to Mr. Ward.

It seems strange that the special feature of the Arm and Platform machine has not been more extensively adopted. The idea of its inventor was that as a narrow arm is desirable for some work and a flat base for other kinds of sewing, it is desirable that a family machine should embody both conveniences. There are certain mechanical



For a few months only did Mr. Ward work at his old trade, railway engineering, leaving it for a berth in a wood-working machinery shop.

Thus far Mr. Ward had not had anything to do with sewing machines, but early in the fifties he was employed as a mechanic at the establishment of Julian Bernard. We say establishment advisedly, as Mr. Bernard's extensive premises in Fimlico could scarcely be called a factory, as he made no articles of commerce, but used it solely

difficulties, however, which Mr. Ward got over by using a peculiar shaped eccentric which worked a motion in line with its own shaft. As will be seen from our engraving, the "platform" when not in use folds on to the base by a simple link motion, and cannot be detached, nor is it in the way.

Numerous other inventions in sewing have emanated from Mr. Ward's active mind during his forty years' sewing machine experience mostly for special manufacturing work. Among these we single



for notice a machine for jockey or leg boots, the first of its kind. Quite a number of these are still in use at home and abroad, and at the moment of writing one is being shipped to Vienna, and it is remarkable in being the last machine constructed, or to be constructed, at the Wells Street Factory. It has a Howe head with an arm 18 inches in length from needle to back, and runs as light as a Howe C. Its wheel feed is of only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter. Mr. Ward has also made for Peal & Co., the well known fashionable bootmakers, a machine for closing the tops of coachmen's and huntsmen's boots. It is the first and only machine of the kind ever perfected and gave the inventor a deal of worry. The leather it had to sew is dressed with acid and uncommonly hard, and as no damping is allowed, and the No. 8 silk twist used must not be oiled, the difficulties to overcome were no trifle. All the working parts of the machine were nickelled and the machine is a perfect success.

Mr. Ward has made a large number of chain-stitch machines in past years of his own design, but W. & G. principle. He also, in 1865, worked out an idea for a shoemaker, in which an oscillating shuttle was employed. The machine made both a lock and a half-knotted stitch, and produced a more elastic seam than was usual at that time.

In retiring from the sewing machine business Mr. Ward does not contemplate a life of idleness; he is but 63, and probably has some years yet to live. On the contrary he intends to devote himself to invention in a new field of mechanics. He is fully qualified for any department of engineering, theoretical or practical, and has devoted much time to the study of chemistry. Indeed he has often surprised us by the variety and completeness of his industrial knowledge. It is to be regretted that such knowledge and experience will be lost to the sewing machine trade, but Mr. Ward says that competition is too great to justify his troubling about any form of sewing mechanism. "Other branches of mechanics pay better." Further, he is an engineer of the old school, and cannot brook the modern jig system of producing sewing machines, where skilled workmen are at a discount. He considers that in quality of material the modern sewing machine has much deteriorated. In his young days the metal used was much denser and most of the parts were of Huntsman's steel. He also considers that too much attention is paid to speed, and not enough to quality of sewing.

Mr. Ward has for several years made a capital safety bicycle, but this class of trade does not give him satisfaction.

On the whole, therefore, and as he has managed to provide for the future, we think he is wise in retiring from a trade in which he has ceased to take any real interest, and in wishing him a long and prosperous career in his new enterprises we are sure that we only echo the feeling of the whole trade.

## The Sewing Machine Companies.

Lady assistants at sewing machine stands at exhibitions have often to submit to chaff from male visitors. The young lady in charge of Singer's stand at the Isle of Man Exhibition has therefore been highly favoured in that she actually caused a visitor to break forth into poetry, of which the following is a copy:—

Sing no more in mournful numbers  
Idle themes for household ills;  
Notes may justly be expended  
Gratefully with tuneful praise.  
Ever maiden, wife, or mother—  
Rapturous would be their joy,  
Should a husband, son, or brother,

Select a Singer to employ  
Earnest workers' busy fingers!  
What could make a nicer gift?  
If the world we search, I ween  
Nought more useful, easy, swift.  
Go, buy a Singer Sewing Machine—

Make home duties sweet and light  
Aid thyself and others aid;  
Catch life's sunbeams glinting bright,  
Hem them in a rare brocade.  
In the turning of the wheel  
New melodies will start to life,  
Enchantment will run with the reel,  
and banish many a household strife.

R. L. H. S.

12 Queen's Avenue, September 3rd, 1892.

"To the Lady Attendant at Singer's Sewing Machine Stall."

"MADAM,—I desire to express to you my pleasure and obligation for the great trouble you took on the occasion of my first visit to your stall, the day following the rose show, to show me all the workings and mechanical intricacies of the beautiful machine by which you were enabled to frill and sew on a the same time on a flat foundation, and to do such beautiful embroideries. I was disappointed at your absence the other day, when I brought a party of friends to see it working. Begging your acceptance of the accompanying acrostic,

"I am, yours faithfully,

"R. L. H. S."

The Singer Company are opening three new depots in London, as follows: 516, Brixton Road; 291, North End Road, Walham Green; and 216, Edgware Road. The last named was formerly in the occupation of Mr. Henry Webster. The company have now 43 depots in their London district, an increase of six under Mr. Henry Raper's management.

Jones' Sewing Machine Company have recently redecorated their Leeds depot, situated in Boar Lane. Here are now to be seen in the window numerous samples of embroidery and other work done on Jones machines, surrounded by ferns, flowers, &c., all arranged by Mr. Davies, the manager, in a very tasteful manner. The basement has been fitted up with a model bench for the benefit of manufacturers, who can test the machines under factory conditions.

The zenith of the sewing machine art department of the London district of The Singer Manufacturing Company must surely have been quite reached by their latest productions. These consist of eight large panels, which are to be fixed in the Oxford Street depot. Each panel is quite a work of art, and reflects great credit on the young ladies in the art department of this Company. It used to be said that America only could produce high class art sewing, but London can now, if not surpass, at least equal, our cousins in both design and execution.

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The employees of The Singer Manufacturing Company's Birkenhead branch held their annual picnic last month, the place selected being Hawarden, and the route by Queen's Ferry. Two waggonettes, containing about 40 people, left Grange Road at 9.30, and, after a very pleasant drive, arrived at Hawarden about noon. The party spent some time inspecting the church, after which they partook of lunch. Then a visit was paid to the Castle, and after viewing the old ruins the party assembled in front of Mr. Gladstone's residence, and were pleased to learn the right honourable gentleman was at home. By this time some hundreds of excursionists had arrived and several hymns were sung. Shortly after Mr. Gladstone drove out in his carriage, and as the crowd cheered him he took off his hat. After spending a pleasant time in the park the party returned to the village, partook of tea, and started for home about 6 p.m., driving through Chester and reaching Birkenhead about 10 p.m. The weather was splendid and a very enjoyable day was spent.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, the eminent sewing machinists, of Oldham, are the largest consumers in England of satin walnut. Their yearly purchases exceed 2,000 logs of the largest possible sizes and they have for some time past entirely given up the use of black walnut.—Extract from *Timber*.

"North of England" writes us *re* the note in our last issue referring to the ten years' advertisement of the Singer Company that a sewing machine may largely assist in promoting marriages. He argues thus from the following reply to the popular advertisement:—

"SIR,—Respecting the Singer Company's scheme of advertising for persons who have had a machine for ten years, &c., I observe that you have a paragraph on this subject in issue for 1st inst., and thought your readers might be interested in the following extract from the letter of one gentleman who replied to the advertisement:—

"In 1877 I presented a lady with a Singer sewing machine. This brought matters to a crisis, and next year the lady became my wife. We have had six children, and all their clothes up to the tailoring age have been made by the machine, besides a deal of other work. The machine is in good condition still, and works satisfactorily."

This may be all the more interesting to your young readers because, it seems, the difficulty which some young men experience in proposing for marriage may be overcome in a very simple way by presenting the objects of their affection with one of Singer's sewing machines. Yours truly,

NORTH OF ENGLAND."

Newcastle, September 2, 1892.

The cabinet department of The Singer Company's Manufactory at Elizabethport, New Jersey, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. A large quantity of machinery, and a locomotive and thirteen freight cars were destroyed. Upwards of 2,000 workmen are employed by The Singer Company at this manufactory, and of these 700 have been thrown idle by the fire. The damage is estimated at 200,000 dol.

## "Will You Oblige Us?"

BEARING the above heading we send out with our present issue a form which we earnestly request our readers to fill up and return to us as soon as possible. The form explains itself, and is intended to assist us in drawing up a complete directory of the trade. Already we have given some useful statistics, and intend, as stated, to give more, but before doing so we wish to test every name in our directory. Further, we intend widening the scope of the *Gazette* in a direction useful and interesting to our readers which this information will materially assist.

The questions asked of our readers, on the enclosed form, are: Do you sell:—

Bicycles? .....  
Furniture? .....  
Jewellery? .....  
Knitting Machines? .....  
Musical Instruments? .....  
Perambulators and Mail Carts? .....  
Sewing Machines? .....  
Wringing and Washing Machines? .....  
Do you sell on Hire or Easy Payment Terms? ...

Will each reader answer these questions as soon as he opens the *Gazette*? which will save us the trouble of specially writing him for his replies.



## Correspondence.

## Re THE SEWING MACHINE NEEDLE PAMPHLET.

To the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of this month I observe an interesting article on the needle manufacture of the Wheeler & Wilson Co., taken, as I understand, from their last issued trade circular. As a trade circular I should not feel called upon to notice it, but, appearing in the body of your journal, I think it conveys to your readers the impression that the statements contained therein receive your imprimatur. Allow me to point out what I consider a striking and inexcusable inaccuracy. It is there stated that Howe was the inventor of the straight needle, and Mr. Wheeler of the curved. Neither one statement, nor the other, is correct. Both of them used and described the curved needle only, and the straight needle was especially claimed by I. M. Singer as his invention: even that claim had no foundation, the same having been used years before in connection with Newton & Archbold's patent. Let the author of the circular justify, if he can, the position he has assumed.

I am, &c.,

NEWTON WILSON.

September 5th, 1892.

## HONOURS (GILDED) THRUST ON MR. BRADBURY.

To the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—Knowing the interest you so kindly take in that which concerns my welfare, I have the pleasure to inform you that the Académie Parisienne des Inventeurs has just conferred upon me the title of honorary member, with the first class diploma and the great gold medal.

It is a well-known axiom that one should never seek for honour in his own country, but it overwhelms me to think that the President of a French Society should have selected for recognition and distinction one so obscure and undeserving as your humble servant. Yet, I ought to confess it, I have ever felt that patience would bring its own reward, and that sooner or later some good mortal would surely discover me and give to the world the one name lacking on the scroll of fame.

I regret to add that my good friend the President has not sent on the medal, but it is there all right, and there will be no risk of *mal-de-m r* in going over to obtain it, as I have only to send a "post money order to be paid in Paris of two pounds" to ensure its safe despatch to my address.

The "Great Gold Medal (gilded)" is described as being 2 inches in diameter and "packed in a fine leather and velvet box," and should you desire to let your readers know what a 2 inch gilded gold medal looks like by reproduction in the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, I am enabled to obtain "Galvanos (Printer Bloks)" at 10s. the pair.

Now, Sir, I would respectfully ask you, as Secretary of a now famous British Association of which I have also the honour of being an honorary member, what is the H.T.P.A. doing? Where are its diplomas and gilded medals? Where is your roll of distinguished foreign hire traders? Let it be seen to at once—not forgetting the "Printer Bloks," and there will soon be a fine list of members enrolled, with perhaps an occasional feast, musical evening, or even a trip up the river.

Yours faithfully,

CHAS. BRADBURY.

249, High Holborn, W.C., September 21st, 1892.

[Friend Bradbury, we know that honour (*sic*)—"it comes from Sheffield," and we hope you will decline it. It may be news to you that a short time ago another "sewing machine man" invaded our sanctum in a self-satisfied manner to inform us that he had been decorated by the above "Académie," and for a few weeks carried his head too high for ordinary commercial folk. A month later, when the gilt had worn off his medal, we discovered that the honours which he had purchased with gold were merely brass. We therefore beg of you ere it is too late, not to fall a prey to the wily Gaul. Have nothing to do with the "Académie," Bradbury. Your friends in the trade know you as a good-hearted, accomplished fellow, honest to the core. What then have you to do with "great gold medals (gilded)?" Is it not honour enough for you to efficiently represent the makers of the "Princess" sewing machine and the "Perfect" mangle? We don't wish you to throw away a chance; but wearing that medal how could you possibly be the same "Charlie" again? The bare anticipation of the honour appears to have slightly turned your head, judging from your letter. One word more and we shall for ever hold our tongue. How can you, as a business man, give gold for gilt? Consider, friend Bradbury, that it is your duty to protect your trade from foreign evil designs. The "Académie" has clearly laid itself out to corrupt the whole of the British sewing machine trade. In the name of patriotism and British common sense, nerve yourself to arrest this torrent of gilt honours. We do not want to threaten you, but this is a time when men should speak out, fearless of the consequences, and we give you to understand that the *Gazette* will resist to its utmost any and every attempt to bring about the wearing of "great gold medals (gilded)." Understand further that we will have nothing to do with your "galvanos." All "printer bloks" of this class must pay double advertisement rates.—ED.]

## The Late Victor Andre.

IN our August number we recorded with great regret the death of M. Victor André, the leading French sewing machine dealer. We are now able through the kindness of our French contemporary to give a portrait of Monsieur André.



THE LATE VICTOR ANDRÉ.

This gentleman was at one time in the shoe trade; so, too, was Mons. François Fontaine père (late of the Howe Machine Company), and in 1863, soon after sewing machines were first introduced into France, they entered into partnership under the style of André & Fontaine. Just before the 1870 war the partnership was dissolved, M. Fontaine starting in business in Berlin on his own account as an importer of sewing machines.

Thus far the only machine dealt in by Mons. André was the Howe, of which he was sole importer, but in 1885, when the Howe had declined in popularity, he took up the whole-

sale agency for the Davis or Vertical Feed machine. His success with this machine has been phenomenal, and many thousands have passed through his hands. Some three or four years ago M. André started the sale of bicycles, and with these also he was successful.

He was born in 1825, and was thus in his sixty-seventh year at his death, which occurred somewhat suddenly. M. André was twice married, and leaves behind him two sons, M. Louis André and M. George André, who will continue the business at their father's old-established and extensive premises in the sewing machine quarter of Paris, 48, Boulevard Sebastopol.

M. Victor André was for many years a director of the original Howe Company, and was much respected for his sound common sense and sterling honesty. The legacy left to his sons is a brilliant reputation and an extensive business, and the *Gazette* sincerely hopes that the success of the father may be long enjoyed and extended by the sons.

## China a Good Market for Sewing Machines.

The U. S. Consul, Mr. Edward Bedloe, writing from Amoy, China, says that there is a great field in China for American manufactures. Cheaper sewing machines, both hand and treadle, are needed. It is folly to send out the newest patterns with every improvement. No one will buy them except European residents, and they are few and far between. An old-fashioned Howe, Singer, Wilson, Domestic, Remington, or any one on which the patents have expired and which can be produced at a minimum rate, will sell and sell well after it becomes known. Mr. Bedloe states that it would be an interesting experiment to start a branch manufactory out there in such cities as Canton, Swatow, Amoy, or Shanghai. The Chinese are excellent mechanics, labour is very cheap, rents are low, and raw materials no dearer than they are at home.

There seems also, says the Consul, to be a good field in agricultural instruments, but with the important qualification that the manufacturer must follow Chinese models. For example, their hoe is a mattock in weight and strength, and is used like a pick-axe as well as in the ordinary way. The common rake is shaped like a fan with the sticks bent down at right angles, three inches from the further end. The plough is a small affair, more like a miniature cultivator than any other type. The sickle is a heavy pruning hook, the sector of whose curve is almost at right angles with the handle. The garden knife and common jack-knife are the exact opposites of our own. The blade is a long, wide piece of metal with a thick back, and is so large that the handle only covers the edge and point. When obliged to use American tools, a Chinese gardener or farmer is clumsy, and what is worse, breaks them in no time. With his own models he is skilful and efficient to the last degree.

## THE PERAMBULATOR PARADE.

The annual parade of American babies in perambulators was held the other day, at Asbury Park, New Jersey. The procession, which included 300 babies, took 25 minutes to pass a given point. It was headed by a little boy of ten years dressed as a policeman, followed by a procession of children and a band of juvenile musicians. The perambulators were decorated with flowers or ribbons and lace. A cradle 100 years old, in which were placed two babies, attracted considerable attention. The organisers of the parade presented each child with a pound package of sweets, a nursing bottle, and an air can of bright colour with a string to it. It is estimated that the parade was witnessed by about 30,000 persons.



## Why Singer Went to Europe to Live.

"Has it come to this, that I am to take orders from my own workmen, in my own factory? I shall never set foot in this factory again, then!"

These were the last words that Isaac Merritt Singer addressed to his associates in his great sewing machine factory in this city; and after speaking them he gathered up a few private papers from his desk, slammed the office door behind him, went to Europe, and died there without ever darkening his office doors again.

The above are the opening paragraphs of a long account in *The New York Sun* of an episode in the history of The Singer Company, which is said to have resulted in the self-exile of the noted inventor, I. M. Singer, from the country where he had founded a business which has since covered the globe with its transactions. The account proceeds with a story of the early stages of the sewing machine business, which is so full of inaccuracies that we will skip it and go at once to the relation of the episode in question, which runs as follows:—

With its contracts and its patents, The Singer Company now had the business practically in its own hands. But with its great success came internal dissensions that promised for a time to ruin everything. Singer and Clarke, equal partners in the business, were naturally very differently constituted. Singer was impulsive, confident of success, speculative, ready for almost any venture. Clarke was a shrewd lawyer, careful, conservative, and cautious. It was his money that was at stake, and he was not fond of taking risks. Singer proposed and started many new schemes that Clarke did not approve of, and for many months a ruinous break between the partners seemed inevitable. The opening of the big Singer showrooms in Broadway, involving the rental of a five-story building, was one of the most important of these Singer schemes.

With the opening of the great Broadway salerooms, a daring venture for those days, the shrewd Scotchman Mackenzie came to the front. Mackenzie was originally a box maker and packer in the factory, drawing a salary of 9 dols. a week. The foremen in the mechanical departments were paid 12 dols. a week. By his industry, skill, and shrewdness Mackenzie had worked his way into the office, at an increased salary. As events proved, Mackenzie carried the managerial brain of the company. When the Broadway house was opened he was made its manager.

Clarke had put up with a great many of Singer's daring ventures, but the expensive Broadway establishment was more than he could stand, and he insisted upon either buying Singer's interest or selling his own. In this crisis the generalship of Mackenzie saved a disruption and made a complete change in the state of affairs. Mackenzie drew his shrewd Scotch brain together and went to Clarke with a proposition.

"Here you have a fine business," said he, "increasing every year, but only an infant now to what it is bound to be in the future. If you and Mr. Singer insist upon disagreeing and separating, the business will be broken up. New competitors have come into the field, but with your contracts and the Singer patents we have the upper hand. Why not make a stock company of it, taking in all the heads of departments, giving them a few shares of stock, say ten shares each, which they can pay for by instalments out of their salaries? Then when disputes arise between you and Mr. Singer the stockholders can decide. Of course you two partners can retain a controlling interest in the stock, but the other holders will all be men whose livelihood depends upon the success of the company, and their decision will be in the company's best interests."

At first Mr. Clarke did not favour the proposition, but as matters grew worse between himself and Singer, he reluctantly consented. Mackenzie then set to work upon Singer and procured a not too willing consent from him, and the stock company was formed. Singer and Clarke held an equal number of shares—of course, an overwhelming majority of all the shares; but when they were divided the votes of Mackenzie and the other *employés* controlled matters. Mackenzie was made one of the directors, and at the first meeting of the board of directors he was made general manager of the entire business.

With Singer and Clarke still at swordpoints, Mackenzie thus became the great man of the company, although his holding of stock was comparatively small. The other small holders could always be depended upon to vote with him, and as he was inclined toward conservatism the Clarke shares usually backed him up, and in inverse ratio the Singer shares held aloof from him. Singer and Mackenzie were soon as bitter opponents as Singer and Clarke had been, and it did not take Singer long to find that in consenting to form a stock company he had given over his authority to his partner and his former *employés*.

This was a bitter dose for Singer to swallow, but there was now no help for it. Clarke and Mackenzie elected their own directors, the directors elected their own manager, always Mackenzie, and everything was in their own hands. The Broadway store proved a profitable investment, the best thing the company could have done, but it was little satisfaction to the father of it all to turn around and say, "Didn't I tell you so?" He had lost the control, and although still a large owner, was hardly more than a spectator in the factory he had founded—barring always the privilege of drawing immense dividends upon his shares of stock.

But one consolation was left to the founder of the Singer sewing machine business. He was still the inventor. Neither capital nor shrewd management could deprive him of his inventive brain; and when improvements were needed application must be made to Mr. Singer to invent them. "Go on," he said to Mackenzie on more than one occasion, "go on with your scheming. I invented this machine, and I can invent a better." This implied threat perhaps prevented his company from ignoring him entirely. Though they had worsted him in business management they still regarded him as a man who could devise any improvement that might become necessary.

Even at this time the company had made hardly anything but manufacturing machines—large machines for sewing heavy fabrics, too heavy and entirely too expensive, and altogether unsuited to family use. There was a single-thread family machine in the market, but its working was not satisfactory, and the Singer Company determined that the time had come to produce a machine that might be used in every household in the country. At a meeting of the directors it was resolved that Mr. Singer should be requested to prepare the plans for such a machine. It lay with Mackenzie to inform Singer, and his opportunity soon came. When Mr. Singer entered the office a few days later Mackenzie said to him:

"We have decided, Mr. Singer, that it is time to put a good family machine on the market, and that you shall be requested to invent it."

"You damned nine-dollar-a-week boxmaker," Singer burst upon him, "are you going to give me orders in my own factory?"

"Not at all, Mr. Singer," Mackenzie placidly replied. "I have nothing to do with it except as general manager of the company, under the orders of the directors. They have directed me to tell you of their resolution, and ask you to set to work upon it."

Singer was furious, but he saw for himself that there was to be money in such a machine, and he set about inventing it. He did not hurry himself, however, and months passed without any visible results. At length the directors grew tired of waiting, and another resolution was adopted. This it also fell to the lot of Mr. Mackenzie to convey to Mr. Singer, and this it was that drove Singer to bid farewell for good and all to the factory.

"The directors have ordered me to say to you, Mr. Singer," Mackenzie told him, "that unless you have the plans ready for the family machine without further delay they will be compelled to employ some outside inventor to do the work."

Then it was that Mr. Singer grew purple in the face, expressed very forcibly his opinion of the factory and everybody in it, and slammed the door behind him. How in subsequent years a similar conflict between Clarke and Mackenzie ended by putting Mr. Mackenzie in almost absolute control of the company's affairs is more recent history. The few shares of stock that were given to the foremen and superintendents when the company was organised afterwards made every one of them a rich man.



## Hints on Repairing and Adjusting Sewing Machines.

By WM. FUNK, in the *New York "Sewing Machine News."*

### THE PRESSER-FOOT.

Without it the sewing machine is utterly useless, and if it is not properly fitted it is almost as bad. For use in a family, where a diversity of work is expected of the machine, the presser should be in its normal position. By that is meant that it shall rest evenly on the needle plate, thus exerting an even pressure on the goods. If one of the corners of the foot is lower than the other three, by which is meant the corners of the surface that is supposed to touch the needle plate, that corner will press the goods harder as a natural result. The goods at that point will be retarded, and as the sewing proceeds it will be found that the work does not travel in a straight line. It feeds to the right or left—runs in or out—as the case may be. The remedy is to level the bottom of the foot. This may be done by bending, in some cases, or when this is impossible the protruding corner must be filed down. Go to work carefully and file in the direction the work travels. Crosswise marks of the file might retard fine goods, and you will find it more economical to avoid scratches, by exercising a little care, than to polish them out afterwards. After filing off a little, with a fine file, put the foot back and try it. It is better to try several times than to take off too much, or you will have another corner to reduce.

See to it that the feed points come up through the plate in proper form. They should come up level, or nearly so, and should, when at their highest point, touch the foot evenly. It will do no harm to have them come up a little sooner at the point farthest from the operator and to press a little stronger against the foot at that point, as that will assist in moving the work, drawing the fabric forward, but they should never come up first at the end of the slot nearer the operator, as that will cause a pushing of the fabric towards the needle and may cause an irregular stitch, the goods not being held so firmly.

If your machine doesn't work properly it is as often caused by the presser as by any other single part of the machine. Should the machine not feed properly don't make a grab for the presser screw and put on a lot of additional pressure. You may be only aggravating the evil. Try the pressure by raising the foot by means of the lifter and also by hand. If it has sufficient pressure to bring it down when raised, and doesn't stick or hitch in dropping, you must look farther for the trouble. Perhaps the foot has been raised or lowered or turned to one side, and its position has been altered. In six cases out of ten you will find the foot will not come down to the plate. What good will additional pressure do in such a case? A proper adjustment of the foot will soon remedy the difficulty.

A machine with the foot in the condition just described may nevertheless do good work, if the work is heavy, as for instance, thick woollen cloth, as the foot may drop low enough to hold that, but would refuse to do so when thinner goods were introduced, and the machine would skip stitches.

In manufacturing much depends on the presser foot and the varieties that are made for special work would make some sewing machine men stare. Some are broad, others narrow; some are long and others short, yet all must be constructed with a view to allowing a free entrance to the goods under them. In most cases it is better that but little pressure be exerted on the goods on the part between the needle and the operator, and while the feed may extend on both sides, in fact all around the needle, the foot should press the goods but little in advance of it. This assists the feed, and prevents in a great measure all crowding.

Where gauges are used constantly, as in a great many branches of white work like shirts, collars, etc., the foot has to be so conditioned that the work as it passes along will crowd in, that is, will have a tendency to push against the gauge. This is generally accomplished by

having the pressure on that side of the foot nearest the gauge a little lighter than on the other side, the foot being level otherwise. Care must be exercised that the needle is straight, for a bent needle will cancel all the effect accomplished by the foot and crowd the work out, away from the gauge.

Frequently the foot and gauge are one, the latter being simply a piece of steel securely fastened on the side of the foot, and projecting downwards one sixteenth of an inch or less. Of course such a foot can only be used for one width stitching, and has to be made specially for the task it is to perform.

## Comparative Cost of Motors.

AN interesting contribution to the important question as to which class of motor is the most economical in use, has been made by Mr. Korte to the Association of German Engineers. *The Scientific American Supplement* translates the report as follows:—

|                                      | Gas motor.            |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                      | Dols. cents.          |
| Total cost of establishing plant ... | 408 68                |
| Cost to operate 3,000 hours ...      | 147 98                |
|                                      | Hydraulic motor.      |
|                                      | Dols. cents.          |
| Total cost of establishing plant ... | 220 29                |
| Cost to operate 3,000 hours ...      | 467 11                |
|                                      | Electric motor.       |
|                                      | Dols. cents.          |
| Total cost of establishing plant ... | 139 44                |
| Cost to operate 3,000 hours ...      | 561 62                |
|                                      | Compressed air motor. |
|                                      | Dols. cents.          |
| Total cost of establishing plant ... | 237 14                |
| Cost to operate 3,000 hours ...      | 460 71                |

The report calls attention to the excessive cost of installation of gas engines and says:—"While this excess will act toward causing in the mind of an intending power user an unfavourable first impression, a glance at the totals respecting the annual cost of running each motor 3,000 hours per annum ought to convince the investigator that the gas motor, at an expense of 408 dols. 68 c. for the first installation was the cheaper instrument at the end of the first year for him by 144 dols. 40 c. than had he installed an electric motor at a cost of but 139 dols. 44 c., the saving meanwhile having accrued from the difference in cost of operating the machines. In his second year of use, however, the economy will amount to a clear gain of 413 dols. 64 c., and that will be kept up in following years."

## The Wheeler and Wilson, No. 11.

A sample of the much anticipated Wheeler and Wilson new machine, called the No. 11, is just to hand. We examined it in the model factory of the company, at their head office in Queen Victoria Street, and found it in size to rank between the No. 9 and No. 12, and in appearance to resemble the former. It was specially constructed for the shirt trade, but has been found to sew all kinds of clothing equally well.

The distinguishing features of this machine are (1) the absence of a bobbin case, the bobbin being placed in a stationary shell fitted inside the hook; (2) the use of a positive feed. The advantages are that tension is less affected by velocity. Thus it is possible to run the machine at upwards of 2,700 stitches a minute without any increased strain on the thread. We have inspected work done at nearly 3,000 stitches a minute which was simply perfection. The machine uses a very small needle, and is remarkably silent.

The London office of the company are enthusiastic over the No. 11, and well they may be, as it is simply a triumph of mechanical ingenuity and workmanship.

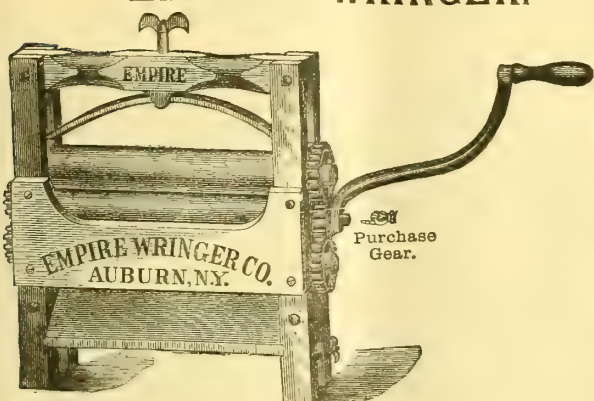
By the way, the Wheeler & Wilson Company are advertising that three-fourths of the sewing machines now bought by the British shoe trade are of their make. In the States their share is three-fifths of the machines used for upper stitches.

## Now that Prams. are O'er.

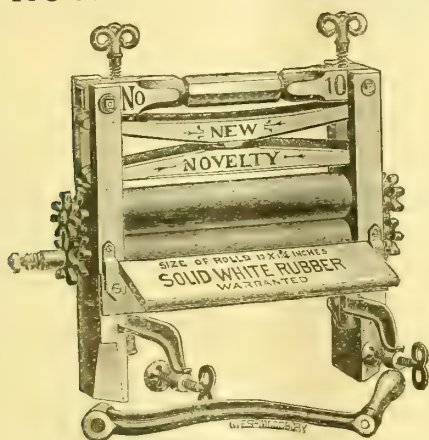
Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, London, call our attention to the fact that during the summer they have been preparing for a large trade in horses and strong toys suitable for a winter trade. They have issued a new illustrated list, which can be had on application.



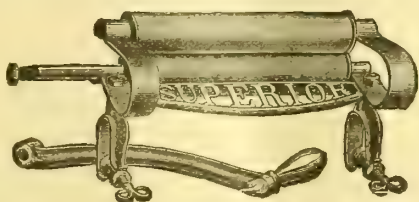
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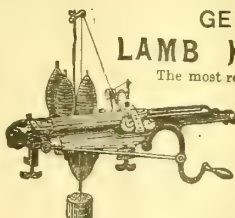
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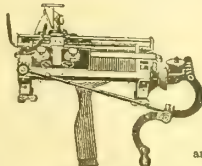
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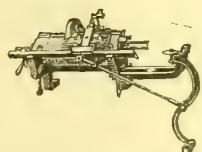
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## A Novel Toy Sewing Machine.

MR. C. LOHMANN, of 22, Jewin Street, E.C., has been  
appointed wholesale agent for a novel line of goods, viz.,  
small toy machines of fancy design.



We show herewith one of the designs, but numerous  
others are in preparation. These machines are intended  
as presents for children, and they produce a really  
capital chain stitch.



## Steel Castings. Forty Years' Progress.\*

By M. L. CAMPREDON, Metallurgical Chemist.

IT is necessary to go back forty years to judge of the progress made in the manufacture of steel castings. At that time the crucible was the only apparatus known which was capable of producing steel intended for castings. Owing to this fact the production was greatly restricted. Only a few establishments, in the front rank of which the Krupp Works must be placed, could cast pieces of large size, thanks to a colossal installation which permitted of several hundreds of crucibles being emptied simultaneously, or, at any rate, in a very short time, in the same mould. Without marking the successive stages, we may say that in the present day the manufacture of steel for castings has become familiar to many practical men.

In the first place, several processes are capable of furnishing excellent steel castings. The crucible always maintains a certain degree of importance, but by its side the Martin furnace and the small converter have taken a preponderating place. Many difficulties have also been vanquished—the adoption of sandy mixture refractory enough and sufficiently plastic answering the twofold object of obtaining good castings with a mould easily established; the production of a fluid metal giving castings entirely free from bubbles; the realisation of a sufficient reheating to assure to the steel castings a perfect homogeneity of grain, raising the quality of the metal so as to render it equal to forged steel; the preparation of alloys or special combinations responding to certain definite requirements. Such are the principal points elucidated. In order to convince ourselves of them, it is sufficient to examine the various pieces produced by good founders by the three processes above indicated.

### CRUCIBLE STEEL.

Castings of small weight are generally obtained by the crucible. As the cost of output of steel from the crucible is high (about double that made in the Martin furnace) this metal is only employed for the production of castings which should possess great resisting power. Now, as it is necessary for this to take a hard steel—that is to say, rich in carbon—the operation is facilitated by the greater fusibility of these steels. Moreover, it would be difficult to cast very soft steel with the refractory crucibles usually employed. These vessels would melt, or would be at any rate greatly injured. With crucible steel such castings are made as axles for engaging gear and screws for mine sieves. Formerly, also, railway crossings were manufactured, but these pieces, which weigh about 400 kilos., are more easily and surely made with Martin steel. Crucible steel is preferred for the casting of spur pinions, bevel gear, endless screws, gear of all kinds, cogwheels, crushers, stampers, &c. The various parts of a plough would also gain much from being cast with crucible steel instead of ordinary cast iron. The manufacture of wheels for mine waggons, earthworks, &c., consumes a large quantity of crucible steel. These small wheels, very light, not weighing more than 30 to 50 kilos, are, so to speak, indestructible. It must not be forgotten that the founder owes much to the crucible, which enables him to make experiments of all kinds, and to realise special steels which present many remarkable properties—for instance, manganese and aluminium steels.

### MARTIN-SIEMENS STEEL.

Most of the castings of great or average weight are made with Martin steel, the manufacture of which has become regular and certain. Among the castings daily elaborated in the steel foundries we may cite cog-wheels and pinions of all kinds, the chief accessories of rolling mills, pulleys, and fly-wheels, cylinders for steam engines, and generally all pieces which, if cast in pig, would not present sufficient solidity in work by traction or flexion. Among the number of curious applications may be mentioned the hat and parcel racks placed in the carriages of the Orleans Railway Company. Crushers of all kinds are also made of the Martin-Siemens steels. Field and marine artillery have opened a large outlet to cast steel in authorising its use in the construction of mountings. We have seen mounted powder flasks of large dimensions very well made, cast by the Firmly Works. In naval constructions, where all the pieces are of enormous proportions, we may mention the employment of cast steel for the manufacture of rudders, sternposts, &c. Among castings difficult to manufacture we may cite screws for naval engines. There are grave difficulties in casting them in one piece, due especially to unequal contraction, which causes fractures during cooling. To obviate this they do not hesitate to place the mould containing the model of the screw in a furnace maintained at the requisite temperature, and to cast the screw in the furnace, where it will be annealed. Thanks to the boldness and skill of founders, we may anticipate the day when all these difficulties of casting will be overcome.

### STEEL FROM SMALL CONVERTERS.

The small converter is an intermediate apparatus between the crucible and the Martin furnace. Its capacity of production is easily modified. With reference to the pieces for the production of which it is best adapted, they are those which are a little too large for the crucible and rather too small for the Martin furnace. In skilful hands the small converter may also be used for casting pieces of either very light or of considerable weight. The exposition at the Stenay Works in 1889 showed the full range of the service which could be rendered by the small converters.

To sum up, the studies of engineers and chemists, as well as the researches of practical men, have rendered it possible to produce to a certainty steel castings capable of replacing with marked advantage the pieces made from pig iron formerly exclusively employed. The official character was lacking for this manufacture, which gives to the products of industry the confidence of the military and naval services, but this deficiency has been recently supplied. Naval engineers and artillery officers have been the first to understand what might be done with steel castings. They have made contracts authorising largely the employment of cast steel. These steels will thus soon be in general

use, and in the course of next century steel foundries will replace almost all the old cast iron foundries.\*

## An Electric Light Bath.

An electrical journal illustrates and describes a new application of electricity which consists in an arrangement for giving electric light baths. We have often heard a sun bath mentioned as being beneficial, and it appears that the connection between light from the sun and that from electric lamps is supposed by some to be so close that the latter light can be used for similar beneficial purposes. The device by which the electric light is applied consists of a closet whose interior is fitted with a number of 16-candle power lamps. The closet is of sufficient size to accommodate a person when seated and leave sufficient room so that he is not brought in contact with the lamps. The lamps are fastened to cleats standing out a few inches from the walls of the closet, and the lamps lie flat so as to take up the least room and also present the largest amount of radiating surface. The walls of the closet, or that portion on which the lamps are arranged, are of polished nickel, to give good reflecting surface. It is claimed that the effect of such a bath is most salutary and produces a buoyant effect. The person to be treated enters the closet and is seated on a projection on one side and a cover is put in place encircling the neck but leaving the head free and beyond the influence of the light and heat. Current is supplied to the lamps through a resistance coil, the temperature being regulated as required. The lamps are arranged in sets, so that light may be applied from any or all sides. It is stated that in ten minutes' time the temperature of the closet can be raised to nearly 150 deg., and a person receives the benefit of a combined light and vapour bath, and the skin is given an appearance similar to that produced by sunlight, that is, sunburned. It is suggested that if this treatment could be applied to the head also it might meet with a large demand from those who cannot afford a summer trip to the country or sea-side.

## Cycle Jottings.

The Stanley Show will be held this year, from the 18th to the 22nd of November inclusive, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, N. Already, we understand, most of the space is taken.

Another exhibition, called the National Cycle Show, will be held from the 20th to the 28th January, 1893, and the secretary, Mr. Frank Peach, announces that no firm will be allowed to exhibit who have shown their goods at the Stanley. In spite of this prohibition about 230 firms have already booked space at the old and original exhibition.

The St. George's Cycle Company's list, which is sent out with our present issue, should be preserved by our readers. They will find in it several good lines.

Under the tariff which came into operation on August 1st, cycles imported into Norway have to pay a duty of 20 per cent.

The new Customs tariff of Cuba fixes the duty on sewing and knitting machines, also cycles, at 20s. 10d. per 100 kilos, but 4s. 2d. less if imported from the States.

Messrs. Schaeffer & Budenberg, of Manchester, have introduced a gauge for ascertaining the exact air-pressure in pneumatic tyres. Something of this kind is certainly required in the place of the old and rough method of thumb pressure. The gauge is either attached to the end of the plunger or forms a permanent attachment to the tyre, where it is always open to inspection.

## Formation of the First Indian Sewing Machine Company.

THE Sewing Machine Company, Limited, is the title of a new company (the first of its kind in India) which was registered in Bombay on August 10th, 1892, with a capital of Rs. 50,000 (with power to increase), divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. One half of the shares have been already taken up.

The objects of this company are—(1) To purchase the business hitherto carried on by Mr. Rustomji N. Rustomji (a Parsee gentleman) at Bombay, Kurrachee, Secunderabad, and Ceylon; (2) to deal in, besides sewing machines, cycles, perambulators, metal furniture, sewing cotton, and other articles, at the aforesaid stations and at several other branches which it is intended to establish shortly. The company is to be governed by five directors, including Mr. Rustomji N. Rustomji, who is appointed managing director for a period of twenty-one years, with full powers and authority to make purchases, appoint agents, and generally to manage the company's business. In India and Ceylon The Singer Manufacturing Company first adopted the hire-purchase system, and Mr. Rustomji followed their example, and, finding that it is being well patronised and paying handsomely, he considered it advantageous to convert his business into a joint-stock concern, and he has guaranteed to the shareholders a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum for the first three years.

\* Translated specially for the *Colliery Guardian* from *La Metallurgie*



## Cheques as Currency.\*

**Q**UING to the general use of bankers' cheques nowadays, and the wide spread of banking business, cheques have come to form a large and important part of the currency of the country. Without the aid of bankers' cheques it would really be quite impossible to carry on trade, as we do nowadays, to so vast an extent, and with such amazing rapidity. The coinage and the bank note supply would quickly break down under the strain. But by the aid of modern banking and our system of clearing cheques, we have a floating currency amounting to many millions a year, founded solely upon credit. This is a true paper currency in every sense of the word, although when currency questions are brought forward, its existence and its working are often quite overlooked. Of course, it is only possible so long as habits of business are everywhere adopted. It is by the constant clearing of cheques, through the Clearing House, that the method is alone made feasible. If people took to keeping cheques paid them, the result would be very confusing. With traders and men of business this does occur. But there are still cases in which cheques are kept for weeks, months, or years by unbusinesslike people, whereby questions of some legal difficulty are often raised and have to be decided. The broad rule, both of law and common sense, is that a cheque should be presented for payment at once, *i.e.*, upon the day, or, at the latest, upon the day after, it is received.

The position of the parties to a cheque is in law analogous to that of a bill of exchange. It is the duty of the holder of a bill to present it for payment to the acceptor on the date it is due, and, if it is not paid, to give notice of its dishonour to the drawers and indorsers within 24 hours, or he will lose his rights against them. In like manner the payee of a cheque should at once have it presented to the banker upon whom it is drawn, because, if he does not, and the banker should fail meanwhile, he will have to lose the money himself, except what he can get as a creditor of the bank. A cheque is certainly not the same thing as payment in cash, and it is not, legally speaking, a payment until it has been paid by the banker upon whom it was drawn. But if a cheque be given in payment of a debt, and the payee takes it and puts it away for a week or so, and the banker fails meanwhile, he will have to stand the loss of the money. Nowadays banks fail so rarely that this contingency hardly occurs to people, and those who have no banking account of their own do not know what to do with crossed cheques, and so are apt to keep them as representing so much money in a convenient form. This is, obviously, a very unwise thing to do, because, besides the chance of the bank failing, there is the risk of the drawer himself failing or dying, whereby the cheque would be revoked, although, in the case of death, the executors would have to pay.

With regard to the payment by bankers of stale cheques, there is no rule of law, nor does there appear to be any general rule of practice, as to the time beyond which payment should be refused. We believe most banks would decline to pay a cheque a year old without their customer's orders. Some seem to fix the limit at six months. Some special forms of cheques drawn by the officers of the Law Courts state that the cheque must be presented within two months after its date, and that would appear to be a reasonable period to allow. Of course, the drawer of the cheque remains liable upon it for six years from its date, if it is not paid, unless he has suffered loss by delay in presentment. While, therefore, bankers' cheques form a most valuable and essential part of our paper currency amongst the commercial classes, the foolish habit of keeping a cheque, as if it were a Bank of England note, should not be encouraged. It is clearly full of danger, and it may at any time lead to trouble, if not litigation. Nor is the practice of cashing cheques for comparative strangers, and then using them in paying others, at all to be commended. And seeing the facilities nowadays afforded to everyone by the spread of

banking business and enterprise, it would in all cases be better for each trader to open an account of his own, and pay into his bank all cheques received as quickly as he can.

## Artistic Window Dressing.

**I**N a recent issue we described the artistic manner in which the window of a Nottingham sewing machine depot had been arranged, and we are of opinion that dealers in domestic machinery might with advantage to their trade pay a little more regard to dressing their windows. "Artistic Window Dressing" is fully treated upon in the last issue of an American contemporary called *Printer's Ink*, from which we extract the following:—

Window decoration for advertising purposes has of late been carried to such a degree of perfection that it may be justly regarded as an art in which the highest success is attainable by those only who are endowed with the instincts and talents of true artists.

They must also be men of practical ideas who, in the conception and execution of designs, however artistic, will not lose sight of the fact that the original object of their work is to attract attention and influence trade.

To fail in the artistic is to descend to the commonplace, while to ignore the practical is to incur expense in ways which will bring no adequate return. To be in the highest degree successful a design must therefore be novel to attract attention, beautiful to excite admiration, artistic to satisfy the tastes of the critical, and appropriate that it may accomplish the work for which it is intended. In its execution it is well to employ, so far as possible, such materials as the window is intended to advertise.

To use fine goods lavishly without regard to their cost is foolish, but that does not excuse the window dresser for failing to make sure that every detail of the work is most exquisitely finished.

The designer must study the shape and size of the window to be decorated, so that the picture he is to produce may fit the frame. He should also make it an invariable rule to have the top of the window dressed with as much taste and care as the sides and bottom, and to allow in the completed work no sign of tack or pin or board to be visible.

The success of any attempt then depends, first, upon an artistic and attractive design in which every detail of form, proportion, colour and material has been carefully mapped out in advance, and, secondly, upon such a skilful and painstaking execution of the artist's conception as will command the admiration of the critic. Few window trimmers, it must be confessed, are capable of attaining this standard, but to those few will undoubtedly belong a substantial advantage over their less favoured competitors. Those, however, who are not endowed with the peculiar talents required for the development of truly artistic conceptions, may still employ to practical advantage the more common devices of revolving frames, wax figures, &c.

## A New Process of Hardening Steel.

**U**NDER the direction of Mr. G. H. Blake, of Boston, experiments have recently been made with a new process of hardening steel. The process was said to be for hardening cutting tools that they would cut the hardest steel in the Washington Gun Shop. The first test was boring the tube for a 12-in. gun with a hog bit having three cutters. The cutters, hardened in the ordinary way in water, would not cut the full length of the gun without being reground two or three times, while the lathe had to be run at slow speed. The cutters hardened by Mr. Blake bored the entire length of the gun without regrounding, and the lathe was run at twice the usual speed, accomplishing the same work in half the time. The cutters when taken out showed no signs of wear, and were put to work on the next gun without being reground. Other tests made in planing off the rough surface of the carriages, in turning off the steel rings, in boring out the steel hoops for the 12-in. guns showed that the new process gave the tools three and four times the cutting power and life of the water-hardened tools. The most important test was made with a low-price steel from Park Brothers, of Pittsburg, which had been rejected as useless, because tools made of it would not stand ordinary use. Hardened by Mr. Blake, the same tools, subjected to the same conditions, worked nearly nine hours without regrounding. These tests have shown that by this process says the *Iron Trade Review* "the Government has at its command the latest important improvement in the completion of heavy ordnance, and to this extent the capacity of the plant in rapidly turning out large guns has been largely increased. Officers of the ordnance corps have under calculation the value of this process in increasing the piercing power of steel projectiles, one of the most important questions known to modern warfare."

\**Kemp's Mercantile Gazette.*



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BEWARE  
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HANDSOME COLOURED DESIGN SHEET FREE BY POST UPON APPLICATION.

THE

## STAR Company's Sewing Machines,

The most Substantial, Varied, and Profit-making Lines ever offered.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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STAR WORKS,

GOODINGE ROAD, Cattle Market, LONDON, N.

The STAR WORKS are within FIVE MINUTES of the following:—CAMDEN ROAD (M.R.), HOLLOWAY Caledonian Road Entrance, G.N.R.), MAIDEN LANE (N.L.R.), CALEDONIAN ROAD TRAMCAR, from King's Cross to North Road, CAMDEN ROAD TRAMCAR, from Euston Road to Brecknock.



## Jottings.

Messrs. Peach & Doggett, of 48, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., financiers to the cycle trade, have dissolved partnership.

Mr. W. Blackwell has closed his sewing machine depôt at Portland and gone away.

Mr. Whitworth's new domestic machinery depot in Stanley Street, Bury, is described by a traveller as a first-class affair.

During the past few days tenders have been invited for the purchase of the 3,000 Howe machines which were damaged by fire and water at the recent fire at Mr. Gibbon's Glasgow sewing machine depot.

Mr. George Doswell, who has managed Mr. Henry Webster's New Cross depôt for some nine years, has just purchased the domestic machinery business of J. H. Wiber & Co., 109, Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, E., which was advertised in our columns. We wish him every success, also Mr. Wiber, who is going into the "public line."

Messrs. Taylor & Howarth, sewing machine dealers, late of New Scarborough, Wakefield, have removed to more convenient premises in Spar Road, Ossett. They inform us that they find trade very good.

Mr. M. Edwards, late manager to Mr. Henry Webster, has been appointed general manager of Messrs. Lloyd & Co.'s Borough Depot.

The long suggested erection of a mangle factory in London is we are informed, about to be carried through. The factory is actually in course of construction in a northern suburb.

As we go to press a sewing machine factory manager is being prosecuted on a charge of theft of machines, parts, and drawings. He has been several times remanded, but the case is expected to be settled next Friday. The evidence is of a highly sensational, not to say romantic nature, but as the charge has not yet been proved we think it only fair to hold over our report until next month.

Our readers should peruse the small advertisements on page 11.

The American Wringer Company (late the Bailey) have removed from 26, Southwark Street, to much larger premises at 122, in the same street.

We acknowledge the receipt from the North British Rubber Company of a splendidly printed and illustrated brochure giving the substance of a lecture on "Cycles, Past and Present," by Mr. G. Lacy Hillier. A remarkable tribute is there paid to the "Clincher" tyre by the author, who is well recognised as one of the best cycling authorities of the day.

The cholera epidemic at Hamburg caused both Mr. Silberberg, sen., and Mr. Paul Silberberg to leave home. The latter has now, however, returned to Hamburg and business, and we are pleased to record that he has up to the present avoided the dreaded cholera microbe.

Mr. S. Nield, who for some years was manager for Singers, and some nine years since started business on his own account as a dealer in domestic machinery and pianos in Southport, writes us that he has retired from business. He has, we know, worked very hard, and we are pleased to hear that it has been with "great success." The *Gazette* wishes him improvement in his health, and that he may long enjoy his honourable retirement. He will not, however, quite lose touch with the trade, as he is pleased to say in his letter: "I will still continue to take your valuable and useful journal."

## Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

### APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

14756. D. Jones and H. P. Trueman, for an improved drive appliance for sewing machines.

14762. W. Robertson, J. G. Orchar, M. Adie, and T. Robinson, for improvements in over-edge sewing machines

14767. M. F. Hothersall and F. Turner, for improvements in the construction of perambulators.

14925. H. Hawkesford, for improvements relating to children's mail carts, basinettes, and the like.

15178. J. Clark and B. T. Clark, for an improved construction or arrangement of spring, applicable for working sewing and other machines and motors.

15307. T. H. B. Hitching, for improvements in springs, for children's mail carts and similar vehicles

15540. A. Anderson. A communication from The Singer Manufacturing Company, of the United States, for improvements in tuck-creasers for sewing machines.

15565. C. Coleman. For improvements in the construction of mail-cart and bassinette or of combined mail-cart and bassinette.

16075. The Halesowen Perambulator and Carriage Company (Limited) and T. G. Wells, Halesowen, Worcestershire. For improvements in the construction of perambulator and children's mail-cart bodies.

16204. T. B. Sloper. For improvements in or relating to children's carriages, &c.

16225. G. Glasson. For an additional method of giving motion to sewing machines and the like.

16257. V. Witte. For improvements in or connected with sewing machines.

### ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

PRICE 8D. EACH.

15,133. Sewing machines, F. J. Wilson and T. A. Lansdell, both of 37, Falcon Road, Clapham Junction, London. Dated September 7th, 1891.

Relates to two reel machines in which an ordinary wooden reel of cotton is employed for the underthread instead of a spool or shuttle.

A circular race is secured to the underside of the needle plate immediately under the needle. A rotatory reciprocating hook is arranged to travel in the race and is formed at the end of a case for containing the reel carrying the cotton for the underthread. Means are provided for securing the reel free to rotate within its case, which is provided with an adjustable spring tension plate through an eye in which the thread passes out of the case.

15,203. Sewing machines, Max Harff, of Cologne, and E. Brüncker, of Cologne-Lindenthal, Germany. Dated September 8th, 1891.

Relates to the means or mechanism for producing the motions which are necessary in double lock-stitch sewing machines, and has for its object to combine simplicity of construction with perfect operation.

17142. *Knitting Machines*, C. H. Aldridge, of Loughborough, Leicestershire. Dated October 8th, 1891.

Relates to flat or rotary machines, more especially to the type known as "Cotton's" knitting machines, and consists mainly in the employment in such machines of a point, or points, having two grooves or eyes, one in front and one behind, operated in such a manner as to cause it to first pick up a loop behind a needle, and then pass between the needles and place it upon an adjacent needle, without removing the loop from the needle upon which it was formed.

1031. *Sewing Machines*. M. Y. Ober, of Lynn, Mass., U.S.A. Dated January 19th, 1892.

Relates to well-sewing machines, and consists of a machine which is stated to be very simple in construction and operation, and composed of a very few parts. It consists mainly of a stationary head, having pivoted to its upper end a needle-carrier, presser foot, and cast-off, and an awl-carrier mounted upon a feed rocker arm combined with a series of cams on the driving shaft and connections for imparting motion from the cams to the individual members of the stitch, forming a feed mechanism.

3823. An appliance for folding and guiding braid, &c. J. Lovatt, of Newcastle, Staffs. Dated February 27th, 1892.

Consists of an adjustable appliance for attachment to sewing machines, more especially that class of machine having underneath and top feed motions, the appliance when fitted in position being used for folding and guiding braid, cloth, &c., on to or between cloth or



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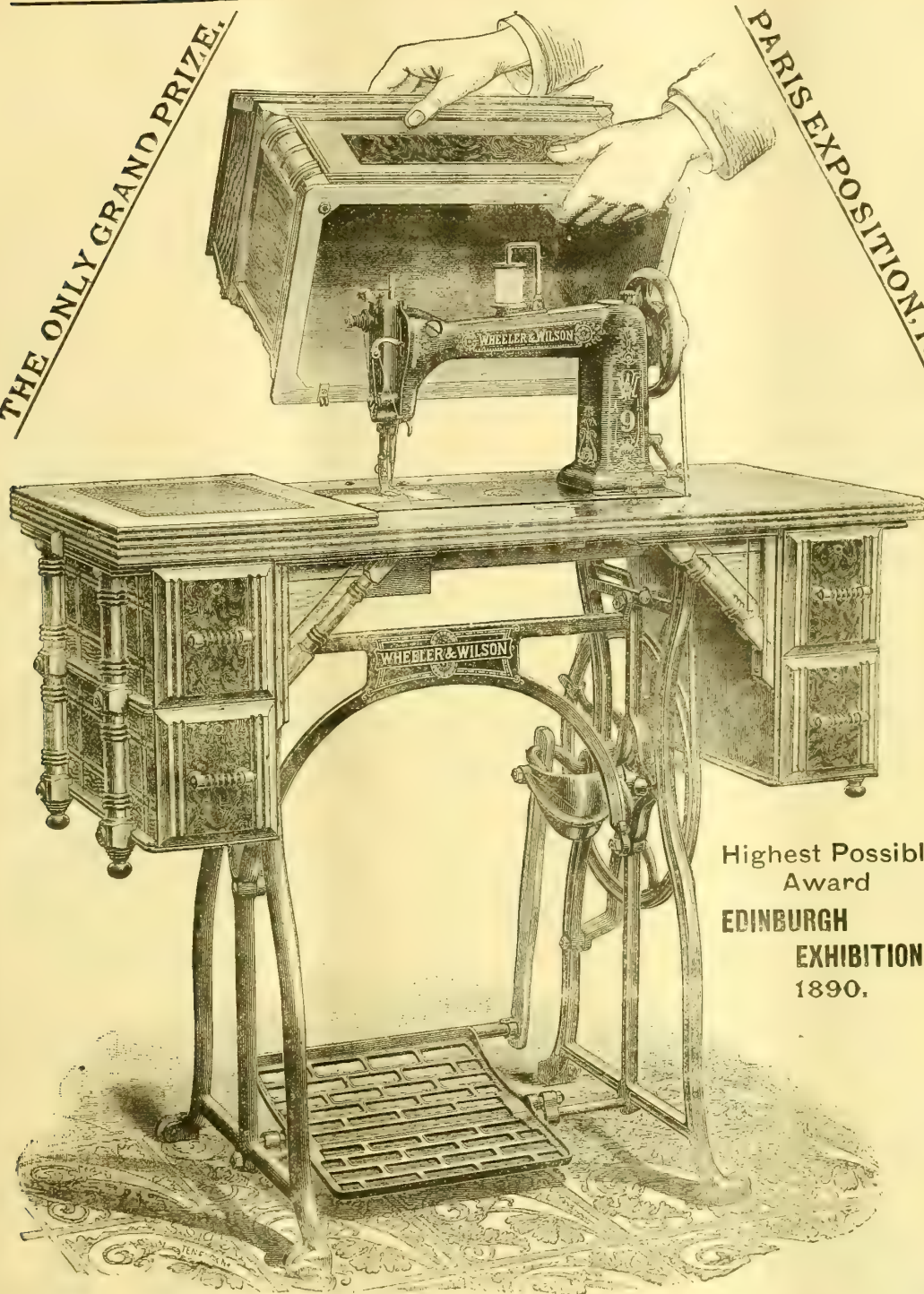
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Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high-class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended. We solicit correspondence from all first class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

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Chief Offices :—

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.



the like for being sewn together at one and the same operation whilst making military uniforms or other garments.

6144. Swinging sewing machine treadles. C. W. Smart, of Carbondale, Ill., U.S.A. Dated March 30th, 1892.

Relates to improvements in swinging sewing machine treadles, and consists mainly in providing the oscillating treadle with an adjustable pitman whereby the movement of the oscillating rod can be regulated.

10172. *Sewing Machines.* M. Sanat, of Bielefeld, Prussia. Dated May 28th, 1892.

Consists in the combination with a sewing machine of a moving or mechanical figure, the arm, or some part or parts of which, moves with the operation of the machine.

11039. *Sewing Machines.* C. B. Hunt, of The Branstons Two Reel Sewing Machine Co., Lim. of 59, Holborn Viaduct, London. Dated June 11th, 1892.

The invention is twofold, and relates to certain detail arrangements of mechanism for attachment to sewing machines.

FIRST.—To appliances which may be operated from the upper shaft for alternately gripping and regulating the drag on the thread to the needle.

SECONDLY.—To a gutter-shaped or slotted guide for effecting the proper movement of the hook or looper working from the axis of a crank-pin for engaging the loop of the needle thread, and for automatically relieving itself of the loop and leaving it free to be drawn back by the take up.

#### UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 5TH, 1892.

478095. J. Douglas, Elizabeth, N.J. Presser-foot for sewing machines.

478192. F. Hurler, St. Gall, Switzerland. Fabric-holding frame for embroidering machines.

478527. G. Sowter, Nottingham, England. Fashioning apparatus, for straight-knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 12TH, 1892.

478576. P. Diehl, Elizabeth, N.J. Needle bar for sewing machines.

478586. C. A. French, Boston, Mass. Clamp for buttonhole sewing machines.

478660. R. Todd, Manchester, England. Feed regulating attachment for sewing machines.

478573. N. J. Winlund, Rockford, Ill. Knitting machine.

478853. H. Gehrich, New York, N.Y. Fabric-holding frame for embroidering machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 19TH, 1892.

478994. P. Diehl, Elizabeth, N.J. Overseaming sewing machine.

479369. F. Kern, Linden, N.J. Sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 26TH, 1892.

479426. E. C. Jenkins, Shrewsbury, Mass. Needle threader for sewing machines.

479427. E. C. Jenkins, Shrewsbury, Mass. Needle threader for sewing machines.

479428. E. C. Jenkins, Shrewsbury, Mass. Sewing machine needle threader.

479572. J. Reece, Boston, Mass. Sewing machine for finishing button hole pieces.

479601. M. Kirshner, Philadelphia, Pa. Knitting machine.

479639. J. E. Gearhart, Clearfield, Pa. Circular knitting machine.

479654. G. McN. Moore and G. W. Steen, Commerce, Tex. Quilting frame for sewing machine.

479739. G. H. Dimond, Bridgeport, Conn. Sewing machine.

479740. G. H. Dimond, Bridgeport, Conn. Sewing machine.

479763. G. J. Manderfield, Roger's Ford, Pa. Stop motion for knitting machines.

## THE NORWOOD BICYCLE & SEWING MACHINE WORKS, 178, NORWOOD ROAD, LONDON, S.E. ENGINEERS, CYCLE MAKERS, AND AGENTS.

Manufacturers of the Norwood Cycles. Reliable Cross Frame Safeties, from £48 per doz.; do. Diamond do., £60 per doz. Shippers and the Trade supplied; prompt delivery. Every description of Parts and Accessories supplied to the Trade. Turning, Screw-cutting, Plating, and Enamelling done on the premises. Bankers: London and County.



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Makers of Washing and Wringing Machines, and Wire Mattresses, also  
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## THE NEW "IDEAL" KNITTER.

This Machine is  
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Simple; there  
is not a point  
about it that  
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hitherto attained. The parts subject to  
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stability, notwithstanding the extraordinary  
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RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

**BLACKPOOL.**—Old-established Sewing and Wringing  
Machine Business for disposal; splendid opening; ingoing low;  
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**TO Bassinette Makers.**—Wanted to Sell, Patent; or will  
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in every sense of the word, and the carriage of the future is, undoubtedly,  
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**BELTS, BELTS, BELTS,** for sewing machines (round),  
best straight-grained leather; assorted lengths from 54in to 60in.  
12s. per gross, nett cash, from Jones Bros., 26, Eccleston Street,  
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**WANTED.**—A good business Young Lady, one accus-  
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kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street,  
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are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled  
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FEWELL & Co., Publishers.

28, 29, & 30, Paternoster Row,  
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## Editorial Notes.

### Unfair Trading.

What is there in a sewing machine that its sale is demoralising to many in the trade? We have shut our eyes to this question for a long time, hoping that the cause would be removed, but of late the evil has increased rather than diminished, and we now feel it our duty to speak out in no uncertain voice. It is unnecessary for us to explain to what evil we refer. It is of course that of one firm getting the hirers of another firm to send back the latter's machine, and adopt its own make. We have made inquiries among firms letting out pianos, wringing machines, furniture, cycles, watches, etc., on hiring terms, and find that procedure of the nature named is unknown, and would, we are informed, be counted "dirty trading." It is surely none the less "dirty" because the article is a sewing machine, than it would be were it a piano? The scope for selling sewing machines is large enough in all conscience. There are hundreds of houses in every square mile where machines may find purchasers. Why then sneak about a neighbourhood trying to discover honest folk who have a machine on hire from another firm, and spend one's time in trying to get that machine sent back? We may be charged with speaking too strongly, but there is not a man in the sewing machine trade but knows that such iniquitous conduct prevails to an alarming extent. Only the past month we have had several instances brought to our notice which are so reprehensible that we are almost inclined to mention names and details. We are hopeful, however, that we may arouse the guilty parties to a better appreciation of elementary commercial morality so as to render "naming" in our columns unnecessary. Not only is the conduct we complain of demoralising to salesmen, but also to hirers. Traders cannot afford to weaken the morality of a hirer in the slightest degree; but what must an honest woman think of a salesman who tries to persuade her to dislike another firm's goods which she has on hire, and to return them? Why, that he is a contemptible fellow, and that if his firm approve of such ways of doing business they are unworthy of any consideration.

### Prices of Prams and Mangles.

The past "carriagette" season, on the whole, was no better than that of last year, which is equivalent to stating that it must be counted a bad one. Until the past two or three years many dealers made their own perambulators and mail carts, but most of these have now given up their manufacture, and for the best of reasons. It does not pay. What then about the makers? Well, they have of late years been making no profit whatever. How then have they lived? Mostly on the result of past years' exertions, and on capital instead of profits. Failures, too, have been numerous, and several firms are almost

on the brink of insolvency. We do not state this without full knowledge of the facts. Matters must soon come to a crisis, and it be recognised throughout the whole trade that one guinea is the lowest price at which a maker can produce a sound bassinette and make a fair profit. Undoubtedly he is entitled to some profit, but on the cheaper lines he now gets none at all, and better class goods are also "cut to pieces." Some dealers may think that we are not serving their interests by thus writing of prices. Most of the trade know however that the *Gazette* has never taken the side of the makers against the dealers when the former have been in the wrong. This has cost us, as many know, a considerable amount of advertisement patronage, the makers, some three years ago, through our reporting the dealers' meeting to protest against the rise in prices, having mutually agreed to boycott the *Gazette*. Thus we see them to this day spending large sums of money among trade journals which do not give them one-quarter the publicity among mangle dealers as could this journal. The *Gazette*, however is a dealers' organ, and the men of Keighley would be accounted wiser if they recognised the undoubted fact that that journal which serves the retailers' interests the most is the best one to which to extend advertisement patronage. We must say, however, that we cannot now possibly support any demands for lower prices in the mangle trade. We have gone very carefully into the question of cost of production, and, in the expressive language of a dealer who also investigated the matter, at the present prices the makers really buy iron and wood, fashion it to the required shape, and only charge for the material used. This is a little overdrawn, but beyond doubt both mangle and perambulator manufacturers are now working at insufficient profits, and unless there is a change for the better there is certain to be a great reduction in their numbers at an early date.

### COMMITTAL OF BERNARD KAHL.

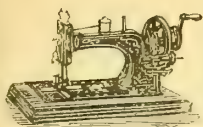
ON Friday last, at the Clerkenwell Police Court, Mr. Horace Smith committed Bernard Kahl for trial. This is an extraordinary prosecution, and has been before the magistrate no less than seven times the past two months. As the case will come before the sessions in a week's time, we reserve a full report until our next number.

The prosecutors are the Patent Button Hole Machine Company, of Newgate Street, E.C., who employed Kahl to make two new sewing machines at their factory in Gray's Inn Road, and to manage the works. Owing to Kahl having discharged a workman, the proprietors came to hear that property of a considerable value, consisting of drawings, parts, tools, castings, and three finished machines, had been removed by their manager to his own home. He was accordingly arrested and charged with the theft. His defence was that the drawings and castings were his own property, and were connected with a new machine of his own. The magistrate at first seemed disinclined to convict, and told the prosecutors that their manager might have worked "one for them and two for himself," and that they should go to the County Court to recover their property. The prosecutors, however, insisted on the charge being heard. Then followed some extraordinary evidence, all of which we shall hold over until our December number. Defendant had, during the remand, been out on £10 to bail, but on committing him the magistrate increased this to two sureties in £25.

### SEWING MACHINES IN MEXICO.

FROM a Consular Report just to hand, the outlook for trade in Mexico is stated to be healthy. Much activity is taking place in improving the seaports. England supplies most of the machinery for factories, but no sewing machines. Singer's import the largest number of sewing machines, which they retail at 5 piastres a month. The "Vertical Feed" and the "New Home" machines are extensively sold, and the other machines met with are the "Union," "New Williams," "White," and "Avery." The principal German machines imported are the "Naumann" and the "Junker and Ruh"—the former fetching almost double the price of the latter, and almost as much as those of American manufacture. The duty on sewing machines is 5 centavos per gross kilo.





## Section

### The Story of the Sewing Machine

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

#### CHAPTER XII.—A METEOR.

At the period of which our story has been treating in the last chapters, there appeared in the sewing machine firmament a meteor which, like all other meteors, though of considerable and exceptional brilliancy, culminated in a coruscation of light, then disappeared, to be as entirely forgotten as though it had never lit up the starry heavens.

To-day, I suppose there are not to be found, either in the trade or out of it, half a dozen men who ever heard of Julian Bernard.

Who he was, whence he came, and whither he went there are none to tell; and yet this man during the few years in which he flourished here contributed more to the development of the sewing machine and its adaptation to the industry of St. Crispin than almost any other man, living or dead.

The archives of the Patent Office show that he was continually at work producing inventions, taking out patents, applying them to the designed purposes, and then disposing of the same, not unfrequently for large sums of money. The destruction of the records of their assignments which, as I have already pointed out, took place some years ago, unfortunately precludes the introduction into this story of many particulars which would undoubtedly have been interesting.

Whether Bernard was an Englishman or a foreigner I cannot tell, and I never had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In person he was tall, somewhat lanky, and with a decidedly military bearing. He spoke several foreign languages, and English with a profusion of embellishments and expletives which few natives could rival.

At his factory in Pimlico, subsequently Taylor's Repository, he conducted his experiments and operations. Here he had for his chief object the construction of machinery which should embrace every single feature in the manufacture of a boot. He had his ideas; they were sometimes very crude, and if he had not possessed the faculty of discovering the men who were qualified to give those ideas shape and form, but little would have resulted. Such a man he found in Edward Ward, late of Wells Street, Oxford Street, afterwards famous for his inventions in connection with sewing machines, and few more able mechanics than he have been associated with the trade.

This was Bernard's manner of setting about his work. Calling Ward into the office, and producing a piece of card or strip of wood, Bernard would say, "Don't you think, Ward, you could prepare something on that idea to fit into this machine and produce such and such a result?" "I'll try," Ward would say, and the next day cosmos would appear out of chaos, and the idea would have taken shape. When completed, it would immediately appear in the form of a patent.

In working directly from a bit of card or wood, instead of from carefully prepared drawings, Bernard had much in common with his predecessor Elias Howe, whose preliminary tools were not the scale and compasses, but simply a pair of shears and a bit of sheet iron, for such was his *modus operandi* as described by Mr. William Thomas to the writer.

Specific notice must be taken of two at least of Bernard's patents, inasmuch as they indicate the first ideas which have been subsequently appropriated and applied, unconsciously I have no doubt, by several succeeding inventors.

The first of these was dated the 31st of December, 1853. This claimed,

1st. The production by means of machinery of a peculiar kind of stitch, somewhat similar to that known as herringbone stitch, which stitch is used for uniting materials and sewing their edges, and also for ornamenting the same. Bernard calls this the diamond stitch.

2nd. The production of another improved form of stitch, suitable for uniting and ornamenting materials and sewing their edges, and applicable also for the stitching of buttonholes.

3rd. The production of another improved stitch, in which, however, only part of the machinery is indicated. The stitch is the single thread, or chain stitch, and its description presents the first idea of the twisted loop subsequently used in the Wilcox & Gibbs, and all other machines of that type.

4th. A peculiar arrangement of mechanism for hemming or sewing the edges of materials.

5th. Placing or securing on one common bedplate two or more sets of mechanism each having independent needle mechanism.

In producing the diamond or herringbone stitch referred to under the 1st head, an alternate lateral motion is given to the feed, and with it, of course, to the material, so as to produce in effect the appearance of herringbone work. To produce this motion a double grooved cam is used, in which the grooves at one point intersect each other, and through which a lever passes, operating the feed both forwards and sideways.

This very ingenious movement was years after employed by Kimball & Morton for giving lateral movement to the needle in their well-known sail-sewing machine; while about the same time I employed the same movement for giving the traverse motion to the material instead of the needle, following, in fact, Bernard's lines.

In the hand sewing machine, which I brought out under the name of "England's Queen," and which had a considerable sale, I was quite unaware that I had been preceded in this idea twenty years by Julian Bernard. It may be explained that the motion so applied was necessarily given to the needle by Mr. Morton, on account of the difficulty of carrying the great weight of the material to be stitched, whilst I applied it below, as in a domestic machine the same difficulty did not exist.

It is a very curious fact, and illustrates the old saying that "there is nothing new under the sun," that in a recent number of an American sewing machine journal this very invention again appears, announced as a novelty, and illustrated by a large engraving, showing the different varieties of the same stitch produced by the same instrumentality. The width of the herringbone was varied at pleasure, or it was converted into plain sewing instantaneously during the working of the machine by the mere turning of a screw.

In the fourth part of this same patent Mr. Bernard describes his adaptation for hemming, which consists of two narrow flat blades of metal between which the material is passed and folded at the same time over the edge of the lower blade.

This conveys the first idea of the exquisite contrivance of Morrison, the foreman of Gillott, the famous pen-maker of Birmingham, who was in fact the inventor of the hemmer, which was later on patented by Wilcox & Gibbs and introduced here actually as their own invention.

On one occasion, when Mr. James Wilcox, of that firm, called on me, I pointed this out. He indignantly repudiated it. "My son," said he, "was the inventor of that hemmer, and I know it." Yet two things followed that interview. Mr. Wilcox went down to Birmingham, and saw Morrison, purchasing from him a license for the use of his hemmer. Returning, he filed a disclaimer in the Patent Office, striking out his claim for this invention, but otherwise he never had the manliness to give the credit due to Mr. Morrison.

How it got to America was at least suggested by Mr. Morrison to me. He had been showing the exquisite little instrument to some Americans he had shown over Gillott's works. After their departure he missed a hemmer.

The 2nd patent of Bernard to which we have referred was dated but a few days later than the great one we have just described, viz., 3rd of January, 1854. In this he describes the employment of sewing machines for sewing the uppers or fronts to the soles or bottoms of boots and



shoes, especially describing the construction of a curved shuttle, instead of the usual straight one. This idea was not new, it had been described in earlier patents.

Amongst his many inventions which comprised improvements in connection with plain and ornamental stitching, and varieties of fancy stitching, was included a machine working with three threads, to which Bernard attached great value, though it did not meet with much appreciation from the public. Bernard was also a chemist of no mean ability; and like Saint he applied his chemical skill in various applications connected with leather. Another of his inventions comprised an improvement in the daguerreotype. The sun pictures at that time were taken on metal plates, and these required a particular angle of light to present the picture to the beholder. Bernard's improvements corrected this undoubted defect. It would have been of great value but for the absolute supersession of the daguerreotype by its modern rival the photograph.

It was never Bernard's aim to manufacture these different inventions, but only to produce them in form to enable others to carry forward and supply to the public.

In some way he obtained possession of that worthless patent of the Singer machine, which was taken out, it will be remembered, in October, 1852, but had been anticipated by that of Hughes or Judkins in the preceding August. This patent, in conjunction with some of Bernard's, formed the subject of an assignment in which the consideration money was a sum of £8,000. The assignment was made to a company under the designation of the Bernard Boot and Shoe Company, presided over by that white-headed, white-bearded, fine old alderman, the late Sir Robert Carden, and which had a nominal capital of £200,000. The history of the company was unfortunate; their inventions were good, were valuable, not to say invaluable in some cases, but they met with an icy reception. They meant revolution in the boot-making industry, and one and all, men, and in some cases masters, refused their co-operation.

It was the old story, labour opposed to capital, and however good the work produced, the invention was rejected with scorn. Failure followed, and Julian Bernard, the meteor of the time, practically disappeared. His name, which should have been immortalised, perished with his patents, but no story of the sewing machine could pretend to completion which did not give to him that high position which his undoubted genius entitled him to occupy.

I am indebted to Mr. Ward for several of the items of illustration and information introduced into this record of a very distinguished inventor, and this gentleman says that several other good patents rank in American origin were the outcome of Bernard's ingenuity, as can be proved at our patent office.

### A REVOLVING SEWING MACHINE TREE.

We stated a few months ago that Singer's had on exhibit at their Cheapside (London) Depot a very ingenious revolving machine stand, which attracted much attention from the public. All the working parts are carefully concealed, but we have been permitted to examine same and to disclose how the effects are produced:—

The revolving tree consists of a hollow shaft about six feet high, the bottom part of which is about two and a half inches in diameter and gradually tapering till at the top it measures little more than three-quarters of an inch.

On this shaft are placed star-shaped brackets equally divided, the first being about a foot from the floor of the window platform. These brackets are for the purpose of holding plate glass shelves—hexagonal in shape—also diminishing in size as they are placed up the tree.

Upon the two glass shelves nearest the ground four machines are placed, and the other two shelves contain some beautiful samples executed on the machines, while perched on the very top of the tree is a chain-stitch machine.

The chief attraction of the tree is the fact that all the machines thereon are in motion, while the tree is slowly revolving; the method of driving being so cleverly attained as to give rise to a good deal of reputation as to how the machines are really worked.

The hollow shaft is for the purpose of revolving slowly the whole tree and all that it contains while, for the purpose of driving the sewing machines, a solid shaft is placed inside the hollow shaft which revolves considerably faster. The method of driving is attained in the following manner:—

Immediately above each of the two first glass shelves the hollow shaft is made to bulge out on each side sufficiently to enable two pulleys to be fixed on the inner shaft; bands are placed round the pulleys, led through the side of the base on which the machines sit, round guide pulleys, and up to the wheel of the machine.

The chain-stitch machine is enabled to work by having a pulley fixed to the top of the inner shaft, the band being led to the wheel of the machine in the same manner as the others.

The method of revolving both the inner and outer shafts is obtained by a very ingenious mechanical contrivance underneath the floor.



*This column is open to all the Companies.*

The London business of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, has increased so much of late that the firm have just opened a new retail depot at 84, High Street, Camden Town, to which has been transferred the hire business formerly carried on at the City depot.

Messrs. Bradbury's wholesale and export trade, both in sewing machines and bassinettes, also the trade with factories, has assumed such proportions that, notwithstanding the additional City premises recently acquired, it has been found necessary to use the City depot, 14, Newgate Street, exclusively for the wholesale trade.

It has been decided to place Mr. Jackson's able and persevering lieutenant, Mr. K. W. Cornish, in charge of the new Camden Town depot, and we extend to him all our good wishes for his success.

By the way, Messrs. Bradbury are about to introduce two new hand machines of great promise, which we hope to illustrate in our next issue.

An interesting gathering of the Bradbury Company's City employees took place last week at the depot in Newgate Street, in order to present Mr. J. A. Jackson, the manager, with a mark of their esteem, on the occasion of his depot being converted into a wholesale department. Mr. Cornish, who has taken over the charge of the retail trade formerly carried on at Newgate Street, made the presentation, which took the form of a very handsome silver mounted malacca cane.

The annual dinner of the South Shields and Jarrow Singer staffs took place on the 5th ult., and was a great success. Mr. W. Fouyer, the manager of both depots, in the absence of Mr. W. R. Fisher, the district manager, presiding, with Mr. T. Mitchelmore, superintendent, South Shields, in the vice-chair. We regret that we cannot give a more detailed report, but space this month does not allow. Mr. H. Winskip created considerable amusement with some lines which we will give in our next issue.

In our last issue we stated that a petition for the winding-up of the Combination Lock and Chain Stitch Sewing Machine and Attachment Syndicate would be heard on October 25th. We are informed that the whole thing is a mistake, and that the petition has been annulled.

Three salesmen of the Singer Company connected with their Tunbridge Wells office, named Frederick Bensin, Ernest Peters, and George Davy Holland, have suffered during the past month through a false charge. A certain Mr. Wraight, a draper, had his till robbed of £5, and this gentleman suspected the above as the guilty parties. The defendants, however, were able to prove that they were in a neighbouring town at the time of the theft, and were accordingly discharged without a stain on their character.

How is it that Mr. Raper is making The Singer business in London increase by leaps and bounds? The secret, we believe, is in his method of encouraging his salesmen and collectors. The following letter sent to one of his salesmen is one example of his numerous schemes in that direction:—

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to see that you had a good week last week, both for sales and cash. You held 151 accounts, and collected 108 hire payments, amounting to £26 18s., and yielding an average of 3s. 6d. per account. You also sold four machines, and your record for this year is a very good one. Last week's results are a further indication of the great scope that exists in our business for improvement and development, and conclusively proves how much can be obtained by those who believe if they will only work in an interested and determined manner.

I do not expect you to get the same results every week that you did last, but I do maintain that a man who will put more than ordinary interest into his work is bound to secure more than ordinary results, and I shall be glad to find in watching your work for the remainder of this quarter that the success of your effort last week has encouraged you to persevere in the same course.

Yours truly,

H. RAPER.

P.S.—I notice you pay last week with matured sale commissions was £2 12s. 10d. I wish it were this every week, or double, because our plans as you know are so fixed that as your employers gain so you benefit—the only true commercial principle that can possibly last—and if more collectors would only sincerely believe, and work up to the belief, there would be many more such as you are. The pith of a communication is generally in the postscript, and this is no exception. I shall be pleased to notice the next best record of any collector.

H. R.

Mr. J. A. Winder, of The Singer Company, last month delivered an address to the pupils of the sewing class at the Fold Road, Bolton, Board School, on "The Sewing Machine, Past and Present." One of the latest machines was on exhibit, upon which an expert operator produced a variety of artistic and plain sewing. He stated the number of sewing machines in use throughout the world at eight millions, and the annual production at two and a half millions.

Singer's have adopted in their London district a capital plan for encouraging their employees. They periodically send out to their branches a circular recording their progress. Their latest gave the number of their employees in the London district at 946, of which 417 are collectors and 145 salesmen. The art department now gives employment to eight young ladies, several of whom are thorough artists, and apply themselves specially to designing figures, flowers, letters, &c. to be worked on the sewing machine. America used to be the only country where machine art work was seriously studied, but this country is now not only a competitor, but we can really give points to our cousins. We have recently examined machine art work which surpasses anything the States have ever sent to Europe.





# Section

## THE STANLEY SHOW.

The cycle season of 1892 is now all but over, and manufacturers and dealers are looking forward to the coming year with hopes of better trade. Speaking generally it is undeniable that the past season has left much to be desired. One great change is taking place—the smaller workers are having a chance, and we believe the day is not far distant when the stupid craze for “record” machines will have reached the end of its tether. The public cannot much longer be kept from understanding that there is no more comparison between a special “racer” and an ordinary roadster than between a race horse and a cart horse. Further, the high prices now paid for a name will not be tolerated to the same extent as formerly, and each machine will be judged on its merits rather than on the mark it bears. This is but fair and reasonable. At the same time, we must say that there is a deal of rubbish in the market which is unsafe and dear at any price.

The Stanley Show, as is now well-known, is this year meeting with opposition, a rival exhibition being announced for January. The old and original has certainly chosen the better location—the Agricultural Hall at Islington being more accessible and compact than the Crystal Palace. At the time of writing all the trade space at the Stanley is let, and its success for this year, at least, thoroughly assured. We subjoin a list of the exhibitors, which number upwards of 300. We might add that there will be numerous attractions at the Show other than complete cycles and accessories. These comprise the Stanley Welcome Club; lessons in tyre repair and cycle adjustment; photo-cycle lantern entertainments; trick riding; gymnastic displays; concerts; a complete cycle factory in full work, &c. The Show opens on the 18th, and continues until the 26th inst., both days inclusive.

Our readers will observe “Sewell & Co.” among the names. So many of our friends in the trade visit the Stanley that we have determined to be on hand in order to give them a greeting. Our stand will be located in the gallery. We cannot now give its number, but this can easily be learned from the catalogue.

The Triumph Cycle Company, Limited, of which Mr. George Sawyer is chairman, have done a splendid year's trade which, after placing an unusually large sum to the reserve, enables them to declare a dividend of 10 per cent.

At the Stanley Show last year Mr. H. E. Tudor, solicitor to the Hire Traders' Protection Association, read a paper on credit systems as applied to cycles, which we have since found gave cycle dealers valuable assistance. This subject, however, must soon press for further consideration. We are afraid that the cycle trade does not yet fully realise its unlimited possibilities. The possible output of cycles is nothing short of the whole male population of the country between, say, the ages of 12 and 50, not to count the ladies; but only a tithe of these millions can pay cash down. The question must soon arise, how can a dealer let a poor person have a machine to be paid for by instalments in such a manner as to give the former a security, and the latter fair credit terms? The sewing machine trade long since solved this problem for itself, but it is obviously impossible to adopt the same terms for a cycle as for a sewing machine. In the January number of our supplement, the *Hire Traders' Guide and Record*, we shall commence a series of articles by a solicitor who has studied this question, and these we hope, will be able to materially contribute to its solution.

Every time the Stanley Show draws near, that hardy annual, “The Singer Company are about to go into the cycle trade,” makes its appearance. It is again in blossom, but we are able to state that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour.

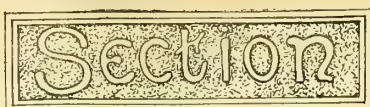
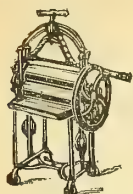
Our census of the cycle dealers in fourteen hundred towns in the United Kingdom discloses the fact that considerably more than one-half of such firms are also domestic machinery dealers.

## EXHIBITORS AT THE STANLEY SHOW.

|                     |                     |                    |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Arabian Oil Co      | Air Wheel Syndicate | Bennett, T         |
| Ashworth, John      | Attwood, F          | Barton Cycle Co    |
| Allen, Bros         | American Writing    | Bonner, J W        |
| Aucoc & Darraeq     | Machine Co          | Barton, Arnold, &  |
| Andrews & Watkinson | American Wringer Co | Devoil             |
| Alldays & Onions    | British Sport       | Begbie, Twentymen, |
| Albone, D           | Bowden, F II        | & Co               |
| Albion Mills Co     | Bransom, W          | Birch & Co         |

|                        |                         |                       |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Belge, Le Cycliste     | Hall, R F, Mfg. Co.     | Pinchin, Johnson, &   |
| Bonnick & Co, Ltd      | Harper & Co             | Co                    |
| Bennett, Cotton, & Co, | Hotchkiss, Mayo, &      | Philippe, Henri       |
| Ltd                    | Meek                    | Perry, Richards, & Co |
| Barton & London        | Hoire, E S              | Perry, A J            |
| Beau - Mount Machi-    | Herbert, Alfred         | Palissy Art Co        |
| nists' Co              | Harpur Bros & Mason     | Preston Davies' Tyre  |
| Beard W, & Son         | Hill & Co               | Co                    |
| Breysig & Stone        | Harris W J & Co, Ltd    | Perry & Co            |
| Bradley, W G           | Hooydonk, J & F Van     | Rudge, Wedge, & Co    |
| Brampton Bros          | Hoare & Son             | Roulette Cycle Co     |
| Brown Bros             | Harrison, John          | Robin Hood Cycle Co   |
| Broom, W & K           | Hart Cycle Co           | Rudge Cycle Co        |
| Barrett, Joshua        | Hanman, John, & Co      | Reinhold, H A, & Co   |
| Burley & Co, Charlie   | Haslam, F               | Root & Co             |
| Bicycle, La            | Humber, Syner, & Co     | Rogers, F J           |
| Begley, W. G.          | Heale, Wm               | Rickard, Jas          |
| Bacon & Co, Ltd        | Hopkinson Bros          | Robinson, Milward, &  |
| Barnett & Co           | Humber, Cripps, &       | Co                    |
| Bristol Lamp Works     | Goddard                 | Rawlins, E J          |
| Churchill, C, & Co     | Harrison, Ed, & Co      | Raven Bicycle Syn-    |
| Cooper & Co            | Hancock, J L            | dicate                |
| Coventry Plating Co    | Horden, Arthur          | Royce, Gascoine, &    |
| Cycle Record           | Hartley, J E, & Son     | Co, Ltd               |
| Cousins, G             | Import Co               | Robertson, J & J      |
| Cunliffe & Croom       | India Rubber Co         | Rose, S J             |
| City Cycle Co          | Industrie Velocipédique | Richards & Co         |
| Chain Gear Co          | Irish Cyclist           | Roberts, W E, & Co    |
| Centric Cycle Co       | Innes & Co              | Seddon's Pneumatic    |
| Curtis, S              | James, Henry W          | Tyre Co               |
| Casswell, H            | Jefferies, J S, & Co    | Silico Enamel Co      |
| Campion W              | Jacobs, J A             | Scott, Robert         |
| Crypto Cycle Co        | Jelley & Co             | Sutton, Son, & Co     |
| Carter, J H            | Johnson, Timson, & Co   | Scottish Cyclist      |
| Clement, A             | Jarvis, E J             | Salsbury, J E         |
| Crosley Bros           | Kingsland Mfg Co        | Sport and Play        |
| Canning, W, & Co       | Kleyer, Heinrich        | Smith & Sons          |
| Cocks, W J             | Kendrick, Robert        | Stretton & Neithcott  |
| Cyclometer Co          | Kimber & Son, S E       | St. George's Cycle Co |
| Clarke, Cluley, & Co   | Lintine & Co            | Syer, J, & Co         |
| Capitol Mfg. Co        | Lloyd, W A, & Co        | Start Cycle Co        |
| Clark, A, & Co         | Linley & Biggs          | Schoth, G A           |
| Cycle Gear Co          | Lucas, J, & Son         | Sheward, E G          |
| Clark, W A             | Langton & Co            | Smith's Patents Co    |
| Cycle Stand Co         | Lohmann, C              | Swain & Philipson     |
| Concentric Tube Co     | Loyd, Read, & Co        | Shakespeare & Kirk-   |
| “Cycles of the Season” | London Cycle Mfg. Co    | land                  |
| Cyclist                | Lunt, Wakefield, &      | Smith, Jno            |
| Collins, R H A         | Mounford                | Southern Rubber Co    |
| Cycle Trade Journal    | Leyland Rubber Co       | Sunderland Cycle Co   |
| Credenda Steel Tubing  | Lanchester Bros         | Sims, Henry           |
| Co                     | Lovell, E               | Surrey Machinists' Co |
| Cycling                | Lee Bros                | Square Drilling Ma-   |
| Continental Cycle Co   | Lancashire Rubber Co    | chine Co              |
| Cycle Supply Co        | Lee, Sydney             | Shearman, A           |
| Chilton Bros           | Macbeth, Phillips, &    | Sagar, J              |
| Dick Kerr & Co         | Co                      | Star Tube Co          |
| Disc Wheel Co          | Macintosh, C, & Co      | Simpkin & Co          |
| Dellitt, J F & Edmund  | Marriott Cycle Co       | Shaw & Sons, J        |
| Dorman Engineering     | MacDowell, R H W        | Stone & Sons          |
| Co                     | Mannesmann Tube Co      | Smith, Ed             |
| Dods & Fisher          | Minahan, J E            | Sewell & Co           |
| Dunn, Thomas           | Millar, William         | Timberlake & Co       |
| Darlaston Cycle Co,    | Munn, Walter, & Co      | Thomson & James       |
| Ltd                    | Milan, F                | Trigwell & Co         |
| Dyer, W C              | Mason, D & Sons         | Turner, Fellowes, &   |
| Drewry, C S            | Minto, William          | Co                    |
| Decourdemanche & Cie   | Matthews, George        | Turner, F W           |
| Eclipse Machine Co     | May & Clay              | Trent Gas Engine Co   |
| Everett, S             | Michelin & Cie          | Taylor, D F, & Co     |
| East London Rubber     | Morris, Wilson, & Co    | Torrilhon & Cie       |
| Co                     | Maiffredi, R            | Trent Cycle Co        |
| Enfield Mfg. Co        | Maida Vale Cycle Co     | Thornhill Cycle Co    |
| Eadie Mfg. Co, Ltd     | Magnet Cycle Co         | Underhill, R          |
| Eades, Hy, & Co        | Messer & Thorpe         | Union Works Co        |
| Edlin, R, & Co         | McDonald, Chambers,     | Valcan Cycle Co       |
| Expansor Rubber Rivet  | & Co                    | Vaughton & Son        |
| Co                     | Medhurst, W             | Vale & Co, H F        |
| Edwards, H             | Medhurst, J, Sons & Co  | Velo Sport            |
| Esson & Co             | Newton & Co             | Vallentine & Co       |
| Fearnhead, A, & Co     | Norris, G               | Von Hoevel & Co       |
| Footitt, J A           | Northern Wheeler        | Vincent, L            |
| French, W F            | New Howe Machine        | Wyckoff, Seamans      |
| Fulwell Cycle Co       | Co                      | Waters, Frederick     |
| Fleetwood Tyre Co      | N. British Rubber Co    | Walker & Co, James    |
| Fitter & Burley        | Norton & Sons           | Wright & Co           |
| Faugère, L G           | Nottingham Machi-       | Whit, Charles         |
| Foster, R, & Co        | nists' Co               | Walker & Co, F J      |
| Frisswell, C           | Northern Rubber Co      | Ward, H Arthur        |
| Featherstone, G        | Napier, D, & Sons       | Warwick, John         |
| Guest & Barrow         | Normanton & Co          | Whitworth Works Co    |
| Goodyb, S, & Son       | New Home Trainer Co     | Wootter, Jno, & Co    |
| Goodyear & Sons, W     | Phillips & Co           | Wellington Works Co   |
| Grosvenor Cycle Co     | Paine, A                | Wenham Co             |
| Guest, W, & Son        | Perfecta Tube Co        | Wait & Lomas          |
| Greenwood, William     | Pickin Thomas           | Waterson, Henry       |
| Grose, Joseph          | Persil Flexible Wheel   | Ward, H W, & Co       |
| Gordon, Alfred, & Co   | Tyre Syndicate, Ltd     | Westwood Wheel Co     |
| Gates, V, & Co         | Powell & Hanmer         | Williams, W           |
| Gamage, A W            | Parsley, J W, & Sons    | Walsh, J.             |
| Goy & Co               | Pugh, C H               | Whitting, G M         |
| Gormully & Jeffery     | Pneumatic Tyre Co       | Young, G M            |
| Mfg. Co                | Price, Jas, & Son       | Zeit & Co             |
| Guignard, L I          |                         |                       |





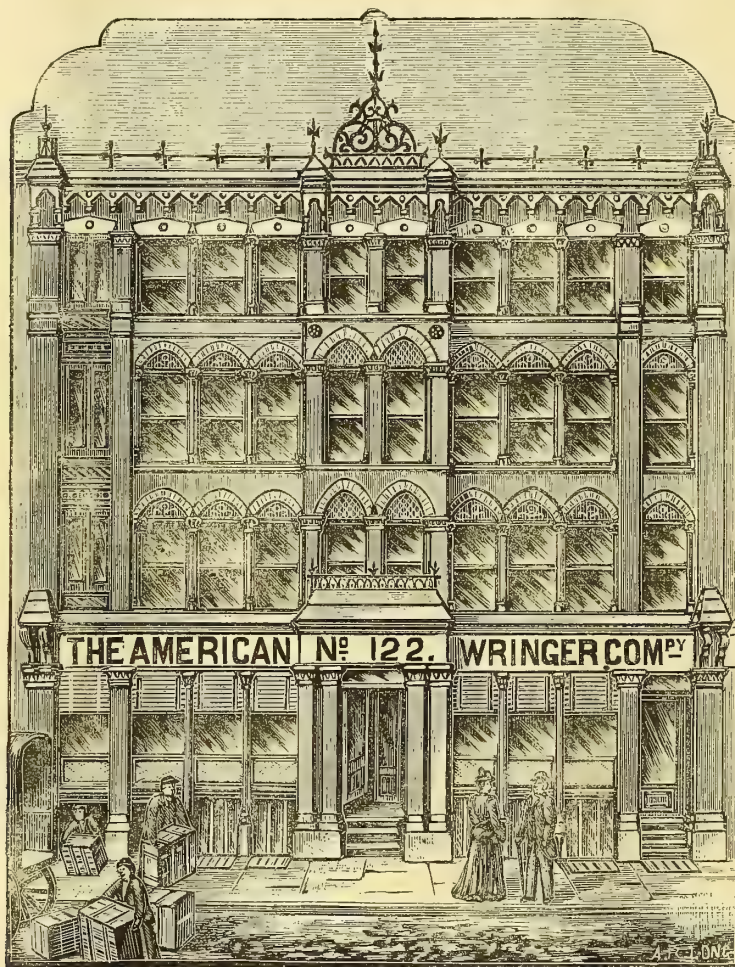
### THE AMERICAN WRINGER COMPANY.

The American Wringer Company (late the Bailey Wringing Machine Company) are to be congratulated on their choice of new premises. Mr. T. C. Cole, the manager, who only some eight years since started the business in a small way in Upper Thames Street, has been compelled to remove no less than three times to larger premises, until now he has storage room for upwards of 5,000 wringers, as well as other conveniences.

vided with a full range of domestic machinery, comprising not only rubber wringers, mangles, and washing machines, but knife cleaning, mincing, carpet sweeping, ironing, freezing, and other machines for the household. Here, too, will shortly be on show a fine range of machinery for the laundry trade.

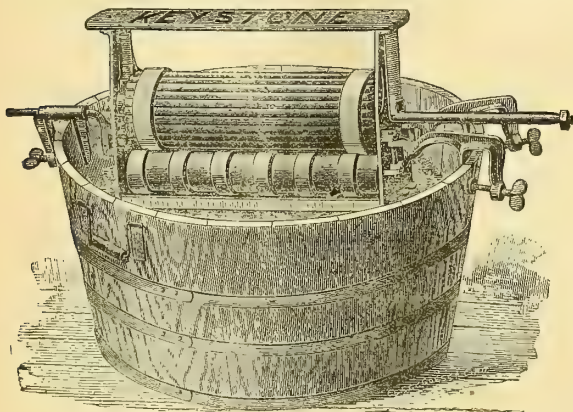
In other parts of the building are storerooms, repairing shops, and a manufacturing department for several domestic appliances. The whole of the premises are heated by hot water pipes. There is no lack of room for a great increase in the company's business, and to attain this they intend to spare no pains. One of their new departments for the convenience of dealers is a warehouse for parts. All the company's manufactures are constructed on the interchangeable principle, so that dealers never need send on to them any repairing jobs, but merely write for the required part, and complete the repairs themselves.

It is almost unnecessary for us to describe the rubber wringers made by this company, but many dealers will be surprised to hear that they comprise some twenty distinct designs in both wood and metal frames. For large buyers the company are always ready to make a special design, and to give the wringer a new name which can only be used by the

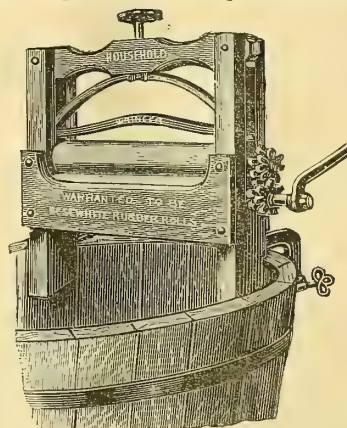


Our engraving gives a fair idea of the extent of the new offices and showrooms, which are situated at 122, Southwark Street, London, S.E. The entrance, as will be observed, is in the centre, and on one side is the

one firm. Further, they especially cater for the easy payment trade by building a wringer of the very best possible character, and only



manager's private room and on the other the counting-house. In front are swing doors admitting to the showroom, which is almost palatial. It measures 50 ft. by 30 ft., is splendidly lighted, and pro-

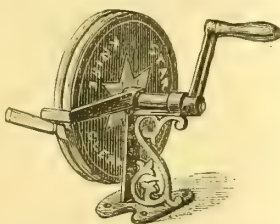


supplying same to easy-payment traders. This wringer, which we illustrate, is called "The Household," and the rubber, half an inch thick, is vulcanised to the shaft, and the machine will fit any tub, no



matter what be its size or shape. Numerous designs in cheaper wringers are made for a cash trade.

The American Wringer Company hold that a mangle should not be used for wringing purposes; it is injured thereby. Their rubber wringers, they maintain, should be treated as adjuncts to the mangle, which they far surpass in wringing properties. Thus dealers should try and get their customers to purchase both articles, and in so doing serve not only their own but their customers' interests.

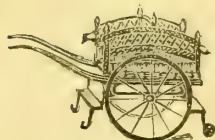


A cheap knife cleaner is really a necessity in a household, and no better has been invented than the "Star," which we illustrate. It is simple, durable and effective, and retails at 12s 6d.

Dealers, we know, have had much trouble in the past with washing machines. Every wringer will wring, but every washing machine will not wash; further, their prices are almost prohibitive. Clearly, a machine which will wash, to

retail at a guinea, is a useful line. The American Wringer Company claim that they can now "fill the bill." They have three distinct kinds of washing machines, the "Empire," fitted with a tub; the "Lovell," which has to be adjusted to the tub; and the "Keystone," which by reason of its adjustable clamps, will fit any tub. The principle of these machines is the same, but the last-named, which we illustrate, is in our opinion by far the most useful. The friction produced by the fluted rollers of the "Keystone" approximates to rubbing by hand. The process of washing by this machine is as follows:—Soap and soak the clothes overnight in the ordinary manner. As a preliminary step to washing the linen, fold the clothes lengthwise, as taken from the soaking tub, the smaller articles being folded inside the larger ones; insert the end between the rollers and rotate the rollers by means of the handle a few times in alternate directions. The result is a great saving of labour, so great, indeed, that we cannot understand a woman not desiring such a machine. Further, the clothes are less injured than in rubbing by the hand.

We might add that as with this company's wringers, so with their washing machines, they can be fitted either to a wooden tub or a metal bath. Further, that there is kept at this warehouse a large assortment of rubber tyres for cycles and prams, and a new kind of drying-horse made of hardwood, with patent metal reversible hinge, which is a great improvement on the web hinge at no increase in cost.



## Section

The perambulator trade of 1892 is now practically over, and most manufacturers agree that it has been very unsatisfactory to them, whatever it may have been to the dealers. The proportion of mailcarts to carriages has been greater this year than last, and all dealers now find that it pays to encourage this trade. Mail-carts wear out much quicker than bassinettes.

We note a great difference between the names given to children's carriages by both makers and dealers. Wicker now being so little used, many firms do not care to use the term "bassinette," unless they add the word "carriage." Some say, "children's carriages," and yet others use the original term "perambulator." We think the trade should adopt a term which is at once expressive and short. Why not "Carriette"? These vehicles are really miniature carriages, and such an article is undoubtedly expressed by the word "carriette." What about a new term for mail-carts? Well, "Cartette" is not euphonious, and a really good name does not occur to us at present. Perhaps our readers can suggest a single word which will meet all requirements.

The tyre question appears to be still undecided, in spite of the enormous number of the "wired-on tyres," which Mr. Hughes has supplied to the trade the past year. Mr. Littlewood is sending out a circular stating that such tyres have "utterly failed," a copy of which will be found in our advertisement pages. The importance of this subject to the "carriette" trade is so great that we shall only be too pleased to give Mr. Hughes the opportunity of standing up for his patent tyres, should he so elect. This, as we understand it, is the proper course for an independent journal to take. If wired-on tyres are not satisfactory, and other kinds are better, the sooner we all come to that conclusion the better for the trade at large. At present we have an "open mind" on this subject, having heard expressions both of approval and the opposite.

The perambulator trade may now be said to possess a representative on the Corporation of the City of London. During the past month Mr. T. H. Brooke Hitching, the well-known perambulator and invalid-carriage manufacturer, of Ludgate Hill and branches (trading as Hitching & Wynn), has been elected to fill a vacancy, through death, in the same Ward in which our offices are located. We hope, at an early date, to give a sketch of this successful manufacturer's career.

Mr. John Pittuck, sewing machine factor and photographer, 63, Union Street, Stonehouse, writes us that he has been thirty years in the sewing machine trade, and that "until present low prices" he used to manufacture by power every perambulator he sold.

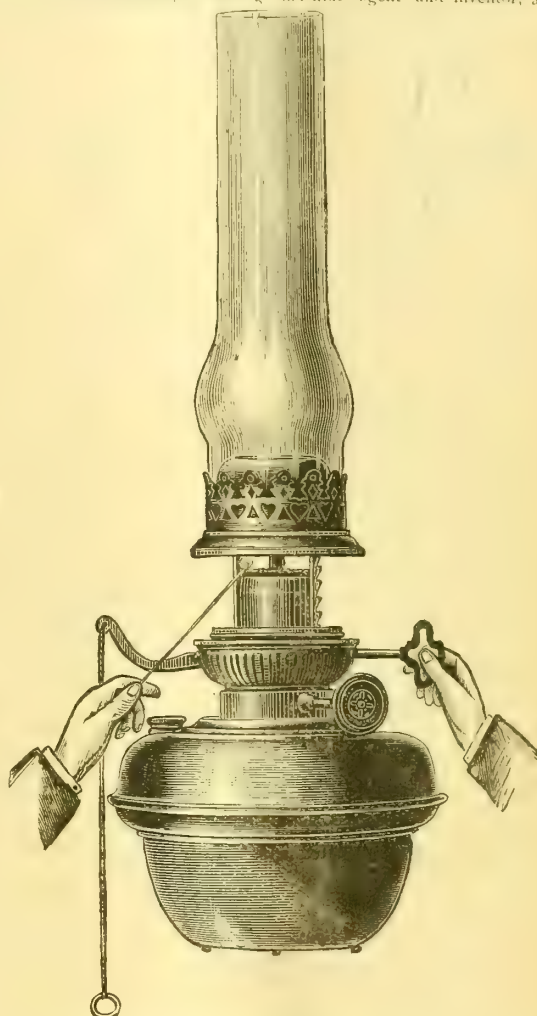
We know of other dealers who have given up the manufacture of prams because of the low prices at which they can buy them. What about the poor manufacturers?



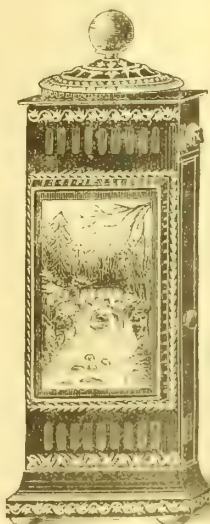
## Section

### A NEW LAMP AND OIL-WARMING STOVE.

We illustrate a new lamp recently patented by Mr. Vosper, the well-known Birmingham sewing machine agent and inventor, and



for which the Bishop's Cluster Company, of 147, Aldersgate, E.C., are sole licensees.



in the front rank as a cheap line.

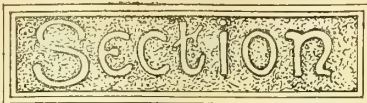
Our second illustration shows a warming stove which has been designed for use with Vosper's 50-candle power lamp. Without any fixing being necessary, the lamp can be instantly placed in the stove, when it throws out a cheerful light and a surprising degree of heat.

This lamp possesses merits of a high order, and is certainly the safest and best we have ever tested, and we predict for it a great future. It is made in two sizes, one being of 50 and the other of 100 candle power, and can be had for suspending in a room, shop, or hall, as well as for use for table purposes, or with wall brackets.

The principal feature of this lamp is its sliding tube extinguisher, which is highly ingenious and useful. The lamp can be as easily lighted and extinguished as gas. By turning the lever to the right, as shown, the gallery is raised to allow of lighting without removing the chimney; by depressing the lever, shown on the left, the lamp is extinguished. There is really no extinguisher on the market so simple and efficient. It is extraordinary the amount of light given by Vosper's lamp, due to its central draught properties combined with other clever contrivances, the result of much study on the part of the inventor. Notwithstanding its high merits, the price at which this lamp is offered places it



The lamp and stove complete cost only a trifle more than one-half the ordinary oil-warming stove, with the advantage that the Vesper is more artistic, and the lamp can be taken out and used for lighting purposes if so desired. The stove, as will be gathered from our illustration, is decorated with a handsome transparent picture, of which there are several kinds, some photographed, others coloured.



### THE RESULTS OF A PRACTICAL JOKE.

At North London Police Court, on the 19th ult., Mr. James Bray, 42, jeweller, 17 and 18, Railway Approach, London Bridge, was charged on his own confession with being concerned with two other persons in stealing from No. 27, Canning Road, Highbury, a traveller's bag, containing gold and silver watches, gold and silver brooches and earrings, gold chains, &c., the property of Albert Sparkhall. Detective-Inspector Nearn conducted the case for the police, and Mr. Cluer, barrister, defended.—Detective-sergeant Drew stated that after he had been several times to Bray to ask him if he knew anything of the missing bag, and receiving a denial, Bray went to the Islington police station, in the company of his solicitor and the prosecutor, and made a voluminous confession as to being a party to obtaining the bag. He wished the police to treat his confession as confidential, but they entered a charge of theft against him, and also against George Markwell, 45, agent, of Brodia Road, Stoke Newington, who was also charged with being concerned in the matter. The substance of the confession was that on the 10th ult. the two defendants and a third man named Steadman lunched together, and afterwards discussed business matters. They mentioned that certain travellers in the employ of Messrs. Boyd & Co., piano manufacturers and jewellers, of Holborn Bars, had been disputing as to their salary and commission, one of whom (the present prosecutor) had detained his sample bag as a lien for money owing. The prisoners and Steadman agreed that it was a peculiar thing that Mr. Peachey (Boyd's manager) had not attempted to get back the bags. And then it occurred to them that it would be a good joke to go and collect the bags and send them back to Boyd's. Steadman said he would go and get Sparkhall's bag if he were not so well known to him; whereupon Bray and Markwell said he had not the courage, and bet him £2 each he would not do it. Steadman accepted the challenge, and then came a question of disguise, which was settled by Steadman getting Markwell's overcoat and Bray's hat. Steadman then went to Sparkhall's house in Canning Road, Highbury, and considerably frightened Mrs. Sparkhall by telling her that her husband was in custody at Bow Street, charged with stealing the bag, and the bag (which was under the bed) was required at Bow Street. Mrs. Sparkhall, believing this statement, handed over the bag, whereupon Bray took it to the cloak-room at Forest Hill Station, where it remained a few days, and afterwards sent it back to Boyd's, in Holborn. It was all a joke, and there was not the least intention to commit a felony.—Mr. Cluer, in defence, said it was a most extraordinary and foolish case; but Mr. Bray desired to take the entire responsibility upon his own shoulders, and to exonerate the others.—Detective Drew said he had evidence to prove that Steadman had been got out of the way, and he would like the defendants remanded in order that he might be apprehended.—The defendants were remanded, but bail was granted.

This case again came before Mr. Bros, at the same Court, on the 25th ult., when Frank Steadman, 24, agent, of Secreten Court, Camberwell, surrendered himself. Mr. Angus Lewis prosecuted for the Treasury; Mr. Cluer, instructed by Mr. H. E. Tudor, agent, defended.—Mr. Lewis said that the defendants wished to treat the case as a practical joke, but they now had to face some very awkward facts. The jewellery was really the property of Messrs. Boyd, jewellers, of Holborn, but was detained by a former traveller, Albert Sparkhall, for commission due to him. It would be shown that Steadman, disguised in the clothes of Bray and Markwell, went to Sparkhall's and informed his wife that he was detained by Boyd's at Bow Street, for stealing the jewellery. She at once gave the jewellery up to Steadman, and it was taken to Bray, who, some days after, sent it back to Boyd's. While the matter was in the hands of the police, Bray sent Steadman away.—Sparkhall said when he discovered his loss he went to Markwell, and he suggested the bag had been obtained by a trick by Boyd's manager, and he advised witness not to go to the police. On the morning that Bray surrendered he came to witness's bed-room, and burying his face in his hands, he sobbed out, "Mr. Sparkhall, Mrs. Sparkhall, this will be my ruin. I have left my wife prostrate. The great injustice I have done your wife and yourself and the trouble I have brought upon you I can never repay. I don't say it as a bribe, but if blood or money would recompense you it should be produced." Mr. Lewis stated that was said after several efforts had been made on the part of the defendants to throw suspicion on innocent parties. The defendants were remanded until November 4th, substantial bail being allowed.

[We are not permitted to comment on this case at present, but Mr. Bray desires us to state that he is determined that his silly joke shall not injure his business, which is in a flourishing condition. Should any firm with whom Mr. Bray deals be at all concerned as to the payment of their accounts, he wishes them to understand that he is prepared to meet all his liabilities at any moment.—EDITOR.]

## MAKERS REQUIRING AGENTS

Mr. Harry S. Roberts, cycle manufacturer, Deanshanger, Stony Stratford, has a few good agencies yet unallotted on his peculiar and favourable terms. The agent need not invest a single farthing in the business, but merely take orders on hire terms on Mr. Roberts's account, and for these a good commission is paid directly the necessary documents have been signed.

Mr. Roberts is not showing at the "Stanley," but letters for him can be left at the East London Rubber Company's stand. He will, however, exhibit at the "National" show in January next.

The St. George's Cycle Company, of Upper Street, N., inform us that their advertisement in our columns last month brought them several good orders. They still have a few good agencies open, which they will be pleased to allot to dealers. Mr. Kent, the proprietor, will be pleased to give particulars to visitors to his stand at the Stanley Show.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Lim., being now about to more thoroughly organise their wholesale trade in the home counties, are open to appoint new agents in a number of towns in which they are not at present represented. Full particulars on application to 14, Newgate Street, London, E.C.

Messrs. Baer & Rempel, of Bielefeld, Germany, write us that they are requiring agents for their sewing machines in several important towns.

The Standard Sewing Machine Company, of Cleveland, U.S.A., whose London address is 94, Hatton Garden, E.C., are open to appoint agents for the sale of their rotary shuttle machines in the following towns—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Derby, Nottingham, Portsmouth, and Norwich.

Mr. Harper Twelvetees is open to appoint agents for several towns not yet filled up for the sale of his "Villa Washer," mangles and other domestic machinery. Full particulars can be had at the head office, 8, City Road, E.C.

## DEALERS REQUIRING AGENCIES

Mr. Charles Ankers, cycle and furniture dealer, 22, Hospital Street, Nantwich, writes that he "would entertain good agency for anything useful."

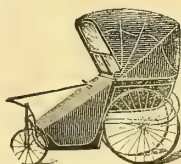
Messrs. A. Parfitt & Co., machine agents, 74, Parchment Street, Winchester, are about to add musical instruments to their line of goods.

Mr. P. Westwood, cycle and domestic machinery dealer, 205, Bloomfield Road, Tipton, writes that he intends taking up the sale of musical instruments.

Mr. John Jaap, domestic machinery dealer, Paisley, has taken up the sale of cycles, and is open to entertain good agencies.

Messrs. Tate Bros., cycle and domestic machinery dealers, drapers, &c., Mealsgate, near Carlisle, write us that they are open to take up the agency for a good knitting machine.

Mr. Chas. R. Sweetapple, domestic machinery dealer, 11, Stanley Road, Southend, is about to sell cycles, and is open for a good agency.



**COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London,** solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinets, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.



# THE American Wringer Co.

(late BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO.)

beg respectfully to call the attention of the  
Trade to their recent

## REMOVAL

to much larger and more convenient premises

at

122, SOUTHWARK STREET,  
LONDON, S.E.

WHERE WILL BE FOUND THE

LARGEST STOCK OF WRINGERS  
AND  
DOMESTIC MACHINERY  
IN EUROPE.

### IT IS A FACT

That no article in the whole  
range of Domestic Machinery  
pays the Dealer so well as Rubber  
Wringers.

### IT IS A FACT

That the sale of our Wringers  
is very largely on the increase.

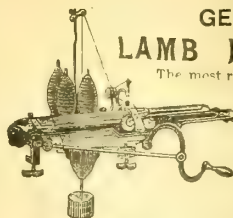
### ARE YOU SELLING THEM?

If not, you may depend upon it  
your Competitor is.

.....

PRICES FROM 8s.

ACCORDING TO SIZE AND QUALITY.



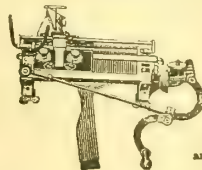
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For all kinds of Garments, with special  
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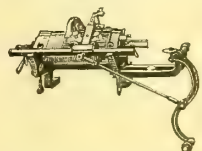
and 22 other Honours. HARRISON KNITTING MACHINE CO.  
Works: 18, Upper Brook St., Manchester.

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### The New ROTHWELL KNITTER

is the only machine in the world  
which can knit every garment  
that can be done by hand.

It would take three days by hand what could be done on the  
"New Rothwell Knitter" in an hour, and thousands of ladies  
who have entirely abolished hand knitting are now earning good  
incomes at their own homes by these machines, which Knit  
Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Combinations, Vests, in  
fact everything, in either silk, wool, or cotton.

Write for prices and full particulars to

W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgeman St., Bolton.

### Failures and Arrangements.

STEPHEN EVEREST, sewing machine and furniture dealer, 96,  
Camden Road, Tunbridge Wells.

The above executed a deed of assignment to Mr. R. T. Carr,  
accountant, Monument House, E.C., on September 27th, the debtor's  
unsecured liabilities being stated at £337 6s. 2d., and the assets at  
£104 15s. 3d. A meeting of the creditors of the debtor was held at  
Mr. Carr's office on the 3rd ult. Mr. H. V. Lloyd, of the Borough,  
being the principal creditor through having discounted bills, was  
voted to the chair. The proceedings opened rather strangely as Mr.  
Everest, the debtor, when asked if he knew why he was present, blandly  
confessed that he did not! Mr. Carr read the deed of assignment,  
and stated that among the creditors was the firm of Lloyd & Lovett,  
money lenders, of Leadenhall Street, for £100, under an agreement  
whereby they held £750 worth of book debts as security. The  
arrangement was that Everest should pay them 50s. per week to  
liquidate the loan of £100, but give promissory notes for £147.  
Should any one of the weekly instalments of 50s. not be paid, then  
Lloyd & Lovett were at liberty to themselves collect Everest's  
accounts.

The assets of Everest & Co. were stated at the meeting at  
—Stock, £23; "old" stock, £615s.; book debts, £150, less 50 per  
cent.; and doubtful book debts, £72, less 75 per cent. The only  
preferential creditor was Mr. Bond, who called himself the manager,  
and claimed £18 for wages. Mr. Lloyd then asked several questions  
with the view of identifying Mr. Bond with Mr. Everest as a partner.

The debtor offered to buy the estate for 5s. in the pound, payable  
within six months; and Mr. Jacobs, a creditor for money lent, offered  
7s. 6d. in the pound. The chairman, however, suggested that the  
meeting be adjourned for a week, to enable the debtor to increase his  
offer. A committee was then formed, consisting of Messrs. Lloyd,  
Webb, and Binder.

At the adjourned meeting the debtor offered 5s. in the  
pound cash down; but, after several other offers, the estate was  
sold to another person for 6s. in the pound, payable there and then,  
and costs.



We follow on with a list of creditors :—

|                                          | £  | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Jarvis & Co., London ... ..              | 35 | 9  | 0  |
| Sewell & Sewell, London ... ..           | 25 | 1  | 0  |
| Silber & Fleming, Limited, London ... .. | 14 | 3  | 6  |
| J. Seigenberg & Co., London ... ..       | 11 | 16 | 6  |
| Wheeler & Wilson Co., London ... ..      | 26 | 0  | 0  |
| James Wisbey & Co., London ... ..        | 31 | 16 | 8  |
| Jacobs Bros., London ... ..              | 16 | 5  | 0  |
| Blood & Co., Birmingham ... ..           | 30 | 9  | 0  |
| S. G. Webb, High Wycombe ... ..          | 21 | 18 | 0  |
| Holmes, Pearson, & Co., Keighley ... ..  | 18 | 7  | 0  |
| H. T. Hyde & Co., Oxford ... ..          | 12 | 18 | 3  |
| G. Bond, Tunbridge Wells ... ..          | 18 | 0  | 0  |

GEORGE BOND, late domestic machinery dealer, Hastings, and now described as manager of Everest & Co.'s business, Tunbridge Wells.

The public examination of the above has been again adjourned. In the meantime Mr. Stephen Everest has been privately examined on oath as to his precise relationship with Mr. Bond. Both Mr. Cole (American Winger Company) and Mr. Freeman were present at the examination, and asked numerous questions, and the matter is receiving the serious attention of the Official Receiver.

JOHN HENRY PAGE, engineer, and dealer in sewing machines, North Street, Fowey.

The above has been adjudged bankrupt, a receiving order having been granted on September 28th, 1892. The first meeting of creditors took place on the 22nd ult. at the Official Receiver's, Boscawen Street, Truro. The public examination of the debtor is fixed for the 12th inst., at the Townhall, Truro, at 11.30 a.m. The gross liabilities are £98 5s. 1d., of which £81 18s. 10d. is expected to rank for dividend, the balance being preferential claims. The assets are—Stock in trade, £20; household furniture, £11; book debts estimated to produce £40; total, £71.

The debtor attributes his failure to want of capital, bad debts, depression in trade, and pressure by creditors.

The Official Receiver's observations are as follows :—

The receiving order was made upon the debtor's own petition, and he has been adjudged bankrupt. He states that he commenced business about two years ago with a capital of £20. The unsecured creditors are ten in number, of whom there are but two whose respective debts amount to £10 and upwards. The debtor has only kept a cash-book and day-book. The former, however, does not appear to contain all his receipts and payments. At the date of the receiving order the Sheriff's officer was in possession of the debtor's goods under an execution, but he withdrew on receiving the usual notice from me. The delay in convening the first meeting of creditors has been caused by the debtor's illness. He alleges that he is unable to say what his income was during the time he has been in business, but for the previous period of two years, when he was employed as a marine engineer, he states that his income was about £104 a year. His household and personal expenses have been about £2 per week.

LOUIS STEPHEN HAWKESFORD, perambulator manufacturer, Barton's Bank, Aston.

A receiving order was granted in the above, and the debtor adjudicated bankrupt on October 4th. (See our October number.)

JOSEPH PERCY CHISLEIT, sewing machine agent, 51, Edgumbe Street, East Stonehouse.

A dividend in the above will shortly be announced by the Official Receiver, Plymouth.

SAM SHAW, furniture and pram. dealer, 16, High Street, and 1, Avenue Extension Road, Clarendon Park, Leicester.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement. Unsecured liabilities, £1,104; secured creditors, £31; estimated net assets, £91 11s. 6d. Among the creditors are J. Wilde & Son, Birmingham, £43.

CHARLES DAVEY & GEORGE WILLIAM ROSBROOK, trading as the Bury Cycle and General Furnishing Company, at 37, Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds.

A receiving order was granted against the above on September 30th. Debtors return their liabilities at £628 18s. 9d., of which £10 3s. 6d. is preferential. Their assets they state at £246 6s., composed of the following—Stock (cost £270), £170; fixtures, £5; furniture, £10; and good book debts, £70 17s. 4d.

The Official Receiver's observations are as follows :—

The firm trading as the Bury Cycle and Furnishing Company consists of two partners—Charles Davey and G. W. Rosbrook. Mr. Davey had previously been employed as a cycle agent, and Mr. Rosbrook as a practical cabinetmaker. In February last they joined each other in partnership, having a joint capital of £30. They hired a shop in Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, and started business as dealers in cycles, sewing machines, and cheap furniture. The readiness with which they obtained credit enabled them to acquire a considerable stock, and everything went on smoothly until the time came to pay for the opening parcels; then after a brief period of post-dated cheques writs came in, followed in the regular course by the sheriff's man in possession and a bankruptcy petition by the debtors. So far as I have ascertained, both partners have done their best and kept the expenditure within very reasonable limits. Their mistake was in supposing that they could keep a stock of £300 and give credit to their customers with the limited capital they were able to command. The furnishing portion of the stock will be easy to realise at fair prices, but the sewing machines, the cycles (at this season), and the accessories will be very difficult to deal with in a small town. I fear there is little prospect of finding a purchaser for the business, and I shall be glad to receive

any suggestion as to the most advantageous way of realising the stock. The debtors have kept a ledger, which is more or less complete, but no cash book, and at present they are unable to account for their deficiency, but state they expect to be able to do so. They state they have no separate debts, and Mr. Rosbrook has no separate assets. If Mr. Davey had separate creditors it would be a question whether the furniture was not his separate property.

The only sewing machine creditors are the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company for £40 5s.

ARCHIBALD FLETCHER, cycle dealer, Reading.

In the above failure a second dividend of 2s. in the pound, making 4s. in all, has been paid.

Debtor had a patent for a match box, which he stated in his assets as being worth £50, but is said by the trustee to be worthless. The estate realised £1,058 10s. 5d., but only £547 16s. 7d. has been paid to the creditors, the balance going for costs. The book debts have only realised £195 11s. 2d. instead of £309 16s. 2d. and stock and fixtures £224 10s. instead of £357 15s.

ROBERT JARRETT, sewing machine agent, Croydon.

This debtor made an application for his discharge at the Croydon Bankruptcy Court on the 4th ult., before his Honour Judge Lushington.

The Official Receiver reported that the receiving order was made in February, 1892. The statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to £280, and there were practically no assets.

His Honour, after reviewing the facts, suspended the discharge for two years; upon which debtor did not want his discharge—he would rather it reverted back, as it was an illegal thing altogether.

His Honour said either the debtor asked for his order of discharge, or he did not. If debtor decided to apply for his discharge it would be suspended for two years, and if he did not make the application the case would simply be dismissed.

Finally debtor said he would apply for his discharge, and it was suspended accordingly.

WATSON & WHALLEY, washing machine makers, Eagle Works, Keighley.

A private meeting of the creditors of the above well-known firm was held on the 14th ult. at the offices of Messrs. Wright & Waterworth, solicitors, when it was stated that this step had been rendered necessary owing to the refusal of their bankers to advance the firm any further capital, as they had already overdrawn their account to the extent of £3,000. The liabilities of the firm were stated to amount to about £17,200, and the assets were estimated to produce £11,200.

It was finally decided to appoint a committee of inspection to confer with the bank, and see if something could not be done for carrying on the business.

An adjourned meeting of the creditors of the above firm was held on the 25th October, at the Temperance Hall, Keighley, under the presidency of Mr. Gillies, of Messrs. Laycock & Son, Limited, Sheffield. The committee of investigation recommended that the estate should be sold to Mr. George Whalley for a sum equal to 12s. 6d. in the pound on the debts of the firm, 10s. in the pound to be paid as soon as all the creditors had assented to the arrangement, and 2s. 6d. in the pound by promissory notes at six months. The composition was agreed to by creditors for about £12,000 out of the £17,000 owing by the firm, and all the creditors present put their names to the deed of assignment, which was presented by the debtors.

SOUTH WALES DOMESTIC SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, Albany Buildings, Gower Street, Swansea.

At a meeting of shareholders in the above, on October 6th, a resolution was passed that the company be wound up voluntarily, and that John Taylor (manager), Castle Square, and Richard Garnaut Cawker (accountant), Temple Street, Swansea, be liquidators.

ALFRED TAYLOR, sewing machine and general dealer, Llanover Terrace, Cwmcarne, Abercarn.

The above has been adjudicated bankrupt. The total estimated liabilities are £677 19s. 3d. There is one fully secured creditor for £95, one creditor for £42 3s. 6d. with security for £40, and preferential creditors £13 17s. 4d.

Among the list of creditors are the following :—

|                                             | £  | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Burling & Burling, London ... ..            | 33 | 10 | 0  |
| Samuel Barnett & Sons, London ... ..        | 99 | 1  | 0  |
| Bell Organ Company Limited, London ... ..   | 80 | 12 | 6  |
| J. G. Murdoch & Co., Limited, London ... .. | 10 | 12 | 10 |
| Seidel & Naumann, London ... ..             | 15 | 1  | 0  |
| H. W. Twiggs & Co, Bristol ... ..           | 10 | 7  | 5  |

D. LOCKWOOD, sewing machine dealer, Huddersfield.

The above has been dangerously ill for some time, and as one of his creditors was proceeding to extremes he has just assigned his business to the Bishop's Cluster Company for the benefit of the whole of the creditors. The liabilities are about £306, and the assets about £192. There are preferential claims amounting to about £32.

The following are the principal creditors :—

|                                        | £  | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| J. Silberberg & Co., London ... ..     | 39 | 3  | 6  |
| W. Sellers & Son, Keighley ... ..      | 36 | 0  | 0  |
| Eclipse Machine Company, Oldham ... .. | 29 | 0  | 0  |
| Grimme, Natalis & Co., London ... ..   | 13 | 10 | 0  |
| Seidel & Naumann, London ... ..        | 12 | 16 | 0  |
| Ellis, Leeds ... ..                    | 12 | 12 | 6  |

BRYAN.—Several of the creditors of this debtor met together on Friday last, and discussed certain proposals for bringing matters to a crisis.



# MECHANICAL & TECHNICAL

By WM. FUNK, in the New York "Sewing Machine News."

(Continued.)

## SOLDERING.

ABOUT every repairer can solder. A great many can do it well—others but indifferently. Yet any one may with a little practice and an equal amount of care achieve better results than they have been able to get heretofore. Under the term of soldering one usually understands that process which is employed to unite two or more pieces of metal by the use of solder of a kind generally used by tinsmiths. It answers well for a great many purposes and a great excuse for its being used, even when other methods would be better, is that it can be done so quickly. Admitting that it will answer in a great many cases, if well done, we will endeavour to show how it can be done neatly as well.

The acid needed can be procured from any tinsmith or plumber, but, if not convenient, you can prepare it yourself in this way: take a glass bottle, one with a glass stopper is best, as you can close it afterwards more tightly and prevent the fumes from rusting your steel tools. Into this bottle pour muriatic acid, about one-third filling the bottle. Cut up some zinc into small pieces, small enough to drop into the bottle, and put in about a dozen of them. The acid will at once boil and consume the zinc. Let it boil as long as it will, adding a few pieces of zinc occasionally until the acid refuses to act on them. Let the dirt settle, pour off the liquid, and after washing the bottle you can return it into it with about one-half as much water. It is now ready for use.

Solder can be procured at any tinsmith's, and is best got in that way, as it is too much trouble to mix and melt it yourself. A small piece, say a pound or less, will last you a long time. Beat the solder into a thin sheet and cut it up into strips 1-4 of an inch wide. If some be cut into little pieces, just enough to coat a small piece of work, they will prove very handy. Now for your heat. Many operations of soldering can be done with a bolt, or soldering copper—commonly called a soldering iron—but the neatest jobs can usually be done with an alcohol lamp or a blue gas flame, by the aid of the blowpipe. Circumstances and the nature of the work often determine which will be best.

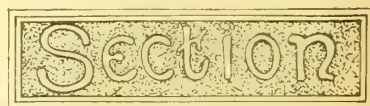
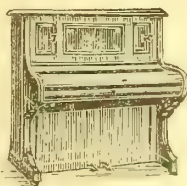
In joining two surfaces it is necessary that they be clean—free from grease. It is therefore always best to rub them bright with clean, fine, emery-cloth, or a fine file. Heat one part, apply a little of the acid with a clean stick or a piece of brass wire, and lay a small bit of your solder on it. As soon as it melts and flows freely, distribute it evenly with a bit of cotton rag, thus giving the surface a smooth, even coating of solder. Now treat the other piece in the same way. This done bring the two surfaces in contact and hold them firmly with the smallest pliers that will hold them. Spring wire clamps are excellent for this purpose, as there is less metal to heat. Having the parts brought together and held, heat them again, and as soon as the solder between the surfaces melts, chill it by applying a little acid. Your pieces are now joined without having any superfluous solder on, around, or between them. It is often difficult to solder with a copper, especially if the pieces are small. Laying them on a piece of charcoal and blowing the flame with a blowpipe often makes work possible that would otherwise seem out of the question.

In using a soldering-iron, care should be used that it be properly tinned. Rub the tip after heating, with a sharp file or on a level stone, until it is bright and then in a bit of solder placed on a piece of tin along with plenty of acid. Before using wipe off the dust and ashes accumulated in the fire.

For many articles or parts about a sewing machine, especially where it is necessary that they be hardened, or where a considerable strain may be imposed, the ordinary

mode of soldering is not strong enough. Brazing must then be your resort. This is by no means as hard to do as some imagine. Clean the parts to be joined, the same as for soldering. Then wire them together firmly with tough, but soft, iron wire, fine enough to allow you to pull it up snugly. Lay this, if a small job, on a piece of charcoal and sprinkle on the same a little powdered borax, wet with water and a few small spikes of spelter or a bit of soft brass. Heat with the aid of the blowpipe until the brass melts and runs into the joint. The job is done. Should the piece be too large or heavy to admit of being heated in this manner a charcoal fire will have to be employed. Pieces thus joined are very strong and, as in the case of presserfeet or gauges, can be heated and hardened as though of one piece. As all the parts are heated much more by this process than by that of soldering with ordinary solder, they will have to be repolished afterwards, yet this additional labour is often more than repaid by the superior strength and durability of the job. Little pieces of sheet steel can in this way be fastened into the slots of small screws, such as needle set screws, presserfoot screws, and hosts of others, thus dispensing with the screwdriver and greatly prolonging the life of the screw, to say nothing of the convenience to the operator—particularly the female operator.

In all operations of soldering, no matter by which method, the same rule holds good as in gluing two surfaces of wood together—*i.e.*, bring the parts themselves as closely together as possible, for no matter how good a dry joint you may make the joining material will find its way in and the less it requires to do the job the better—and the neater.



Most of the piano makers are working full time, and although the season is expected to be short it will be fairly good while it lasts. One fact is patent, *viz.*, that the craze for low-priced pianos has almost run its length. Germany, in spite of the popular notion to the contrary, has never been noted for low-priced pianos until quite recently. This change is, however, not expected to survive long. Very few of these so-called cheap instruments have come to this country. Our readers will be surprised to know that there are upwards of 425 pianoforte factories in Germany, one-third of them located in Berlin. Their production is far too great for the home market, hence large export trade is compulsory. Most of these makers find it very hard to make a profit.

Several English makers have determined to pay more attention in the future to quality, hence their prices have slightly increased. This applies particularly to Mr. W. G. Thomas, of Gospel Oak, whose lead in this direction is likely to find many followers.

Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co. (Limited) have now on show a complete range of musical instruments extending from tin whistles to grands, and their prices are arranged specially to suit an easy payment trade.

Mr. W. J. Bell, of the Bell Organ Co., Lim., retires from the managing directorship of his company during this month, when Mr. Jenkinson, his popular assistant, is expected to take his place. Mr. Bell has been much pressed to continue his services, but other business enterprises demand his attention.

An American has patented a novel piano action. The action is provided with means controlled by a hand lever or pedal, whereby the performer may at will sustain any tone or chord or succession of same by holding back from the strings the dampers of the keys struck and no others, so long as the tones harmonize with each other, or until any or all of such dampers are automatically released or closed by the concurrent or subsequent movement of other keys whose tones do not harmonize therewith, so that discords are prevented without the necessity of the performer closing the pedal.

Messrs. J. M. Grob & Co., of 18, Dufferin Street, E.C., are introducing several mechanical novelties worth the attention of our readers. Firstly, we might mention a patent harmonium in walnut, of five octaves, with two stops and voice swell, which can either be played by hand or by mechanism. It retails at £35. Next the firm have a piano which can be similarly played, and they have a third instrument, called a mechanical cymal.

We are pleased to hear that Messrs. Barnett Samuel & Sons, of Worship Street, E.C., and business at both their factories exceedingly brisk. This firm do a large trade among our readers and may be depended upon for pianos at a moderate price, which will be roughly suitable for a first-class.



## JOTTINGS

Mr. C. Lohmann, of Jewin Street, finds it necessary to again remove his business to larger premises. This time he is making an ambitious change, having taken a lease of the Shaftesbury Hall, 36, Aldersgate Street, which will make one of the largest showrooms in the City of London. It is only a few doors from the General Post Office, therefore very central, and the basement provides storage for some thousands of sewing machines, cycle accessories, and the other articles in which Mr. Lohmann deals. Here he intends to stock clocks, watches, musical instruments, &c., in addition to his standard lines, but of this more anon. We have been over the premises ourselves, and as Mr. Lohmann never does things by halves, we have no doubt that on our next visit we shall find this ancient place of worship turned into a *bon marche* for domestic machinery and cycle dealers.

By the way, Mr. Lohmann has just been awarded the "First Certificate of Merit," at the Tasmanian Exhibition, recently held at Launceston, for cycle and other bells and clocks.

Mr. Samuel Rees, general furnisher, and cycle and sewing machine dealer, of New Street, Burry Port, writes us that he intends to adopt the hire system in preference to accepting promissory notes, as he thinks it safer. He is right.

Mr. W. Collins, cycle and domestic machinery dealer, Aylesbury Street, Fenny Stratford, has thus far only done a cash trade, but is thinking of selling on easy payments. We commend to his notice the foregoing paragraph.

Mr. J. W. Hanson, sewing machine dealer, 40, Irwell Terrace, Cloughfold, wishes firms addressing him to add the words "near Manchester," or a delay occurs in delivery.

Mr. Richard Andrews, cycle and domestic machinery dealer, Britton Bottom, Hawkesbury Upton, also asks that letters for him be addressed "near Chippenham," or a delay occurs in their delivery.

The business of C. Heale, dealer in washing machines, &c., Horsham, is now owned by Messrs J. Laughton & Son.

Mr. Robert Williams, domestic machinery dealer, of Stanley House, Flint, writes us that he only lets out articles on the hire system "when half is paid down as first instalment." If on such terms plenty of business can be obtained, our friend's life must indeed be a happy one.

\* \* \*

"I make bicycles and tricycles I wish all to know,  
And when out of order repair them also."

Thus sings Mr. Henry Hall, the well-known cycle and domestic machinery dealer, of Atlantic Road, Brixton, in a set of verses he has sent us.

\* \* \*

Mr. Thomas F. Mackey's showrooms at Caffrick-on-Suir must surely rank amongst the most comprehensive in Ireland. In addition to a complete range of furnishing requisites and cycles, he has now opened, "in connection with his ironmongery and general business, a trunk and coffin factory." He informs us that he does not do a hire trade, but gives "liberal credit terms."

\* \* \*

Mr. James Leno, of Windsor Street, Uxbridge, also deals in a wide range of goods, extending from cycles to soaps and oils, his warehouse being well-named the "Universal Stores."

\* \* \*

Messrs. S. Carter & Co., cycle and domestic machinery dealers, have had to remove from Prittlewell to more extensive premises, 2, Hamlet Road, Southend.

\* \* \*

Mr. A. Price, cycle and domestic machinery dealer, will, during the present month, remove from 36, Worcester Street, to 32A, Station Hill, Kidderminster.

\* \* \*

Mr. James Priestley, cycle and domestic machinery dealer, 5, Gibbet Street, Halifax, sends us particulars of an improved self-heating charcoal laundry iron which he is making.

\* \* \*

Mr. Henry Smith, cycle and domestic machinery dealer, has removed from Commercial Road to 17, North Street, Guildford.

\* \* \*

Mr. A. E. Hart, domestic machinery and cycle dealer, 4, Boden Street, Derby, who is pleased to call our Journal, which he has read for years, "valuable," informs us that the "White" machine is very popular in his town.

\* \* \*

Mr. A. F. Alcombe, cycle and domestic machinery dealer, Exeter, in a letter eulogising our paper, says that his business is so increasing that he has had to take additional premises as a warehouse. His

# TO MESSRS. SEWELL & CO.,

## 28, 29, 30, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

Please supply me with a copy of the "Hire Traders' Guide and Record" monthly, for which I enclose 2/6, being one year's subscription in advance.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Trade \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



"THE BEST OF EVERYTHING."

# STAR BABY CARRIAGES.

THIS SEASON'S GOODS INDISPUTABLY  
SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING ON THE MARKET.



BEWARE

OF

INFERIOR

IMITATIONS.

HANDSOME COLOURED DESIGN SHEET FREE BY POST UPON APPLICATION.

THE

## STAR Company's Sewing Machines,

The most Substantial, Varied, and Profit-making Lines ever offered.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Star Manufacturing Co.,  
STAR WORKS,

GOODINGE ROAD, Cattle Market, **LONDON, N.**

The STAR WORKS are within FIVE MINUTES of the following: CAMDEN ROAD (M.R.), HOLLOWAY Caledonian Road Entrance, G.N.R.), MAIDEN LANE (N.L.R.), CALEDONIAN ROAD TRAMCAR, from King's Cross to North Road, CAMDEN ROAD TRAMCAR, from Euston Road to Brecknock.



trade in sewing machines and prams this year is double what it was in 1891. We are pleased to hear it.

Mr. John Bound, furniture dealer and assurance agent, Market Drayton, writes that he has given up his musical instrument department.

In connection with the domestic machinery business of Messrs. Stubbs & Co., 321, Upper Street, N., opened recently, a curious rumour has got afloat which we have been asked to correct. It has been stated that Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, are the proprietors. The only interest this firm have in Messrs. Stubbs' business is that of supplying them with goods in the ordinary way of trade.

There were several exhibitors of domestic appliances at the Brewers' Show last week. Messrs. J. G. Billington & Co. showed their recently patented washing machine, which has much to commend it. A new patent knife cleaner, shown by the Storey Company, attracted considerable attention; the Sun Company also exhibited a rotary knife cleaner. Mr. J. G. Allsopp had on show a new machine which chops, minces, or grates almost every article of food. The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company had on a tastefully arranged stand specimens of their well-known machines and booked quite a number of orders.

We much regret to record the death of Mr. Robert Symington, of the well-known firm of corset manufacturers, which occurred under very sad circumstances. The deceased gentleman was found dead in a railway carriage at Kegworth, near Leicester, last month, death being due to natural causes. R. & W. H. Symington & Co. rank among the largest users of sewing machines in the world and own works in several towns, but principally at Market Harborough.

Messrs. Hutton & Geldart, toy mail cart and perambulator manufacturers, of Central Works, Town Street, Armley, Leeds, have dissolved partnership as from October 8th. Debts by Mr. William Hutton.

The firm of Hirst & Avery, wringing machine manufacturers and repairers, of Parkinson Lane, Halifax, have dissolved partnership as from Sept. 16.

Messrs. Henry Wallwork & Co., ironfounders, engineers, and sewing machine manufacturers, of Union Bridge Ironworks, Charter Street, Manchester, have dissolved partnership, as from Sept. 14. Debts by Roughsedge Wallwork and Charles Henry Wallwork, who continue under the same style.

According to a recent Consular Report there is a good opening in Mexico for knitting machines. Our British makers should try and secure the trade.

Messrs. Dohis and Robert, of Paris, are now extensively advertising their "Antipedale Dohis," by means of a pamphlet setting forth terrible consequences which result from pedalling a sewing machine, which they further graphically show in a picture of two ladies—one robust and happy, the other quite broken down in health. The comparison, to put it mildly, is much overdrawn, and is not calculated to serve their best interests.

Would Mr. J. Archbold, cycle and sewing machine dealer, Houghton-le-Spring, please accept our best thanks for writing us "your journal is my best information friend?" We hope to still further justify that title during the coming year. We are now entering our twentieth year, and are one of the oldest trade journals in the world. By the time we reach our majority we expect to quite double our present proportions, and at least quadruple our value to the trade. It will interest our friends to know that during the past month we have added nearly 200 new subscribers to our list.

Owing to the disastrous fire on the premises of Messrs. Gibbon and Co., cycle and sewing machine merchants, Mitchell Street, Glasgow, this firm have taken temporary premises at 11, West Nile Street, Glasgow. A dispute has arisen as to the precise amount of insurance money to be allowed Mr. Gibbon, whom we advise not to accept a single farthing less than the sum he is admittedly entitled to.

Mr. W. Smith, domestic machinery dealer, Lincoln, has been giving demonstrations of the Greenall system of washing at his depot. We commend this method of doing business as well worthy of imitation by other washing machine dealers.

Mr. Isaac Ross, sewing machine agent and shoe machinist, has removed from Charnwood Street to Rostellan Machine Works, Preston Street, Leicester.

The Wigan Cycle Company have removed from Bank Street to Victoria Buildings, 28, King Street, Wigan. In addition to cycles, they have on show at their spacious premises bassinets, mail carts, mangles, &c.

The long expected London mangle factory is at last an accomplished fact. The concern is called the North London Engineering Company.

The Domestic Machine Stores, King's Cross Road, have just been closed.

Ward's Arm and Platform machine will, after all, not be allowed to drop out of the trade. Mr. James Pateshall Allen, trading as Sellers & Allen, 12, Walbrook, E.C., will in future make this machine.

Mr. R. G. East has taken over the cycle and domestic machinery business formerly carried on by S. L. Bryan at 459, Harrow Road, W.



The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

16386. N. A. Gavin, for improvements in tension regulators for sewing machines.  
 16540. O. F. Frohner, for an improved machine for sewing beads or pearls on cloth or ready made garments.  
 16626. W. Harrison, C. W. Harrison, and J. W. Harrison, for improvements in knitting machines.  
 16870. K. E. Chandler, for improvements in and relating to go-carts and the like.  
 16929. W. Renison, for improvements in sewing machines.  
 16967. G. Humphrey, for an improvement in hand stitch machines for sewing straw hats and bonnets and other plaited material.  
 17021. F. A. Gamichow, for improvements in straight bar knitting machines.  
 17028. J. T. Styring, for improvements in the construction of single or double mail or go-carts, or other road vehicles, for children, invalids, or other like purpose.  
 17032. W. Kempton, for improvements in hemstitch and other fancy stitch sewing machines.  
 17125. J. T. Barnett King, for an improved adjustment for shafts of mail carts and other vehicles.  
 17129. D. MacKae and W. Kempton, for improvements in underfeed sewing machines.  
 17266. A. G. Forbes and G. W. Kemp, for a scalloping attachment for sewing machines.  
 17286. C. H. Wallwork and R. Wallwork, for improvements in knitting machines.  
 17379. T. F. De Saulles, for improvements in and relating to the manufacture of mail carts, perambulators, and all similar vehicles.  
 17415. T. Gladstone, for improvements in combined bassinette perambulators and cradles.  
 17467. H. Lea, for improvements in driving sewing machines by electricity.  
 17511. S. Riley and T. Standley, for improvements in and relating to circular knitting machines.  
 17572. E. D. Currall, for improvements in mail carts, perambulators, bassinettes, and such like articles.  
 17591. J. Faust, for improvements in reeling and slitting machines.  
 17708. H. J. Humphrey, for improved means for securing the axles to the springs or under frames of perambulators, bassinettes, and children's mail carts.  
 17900. W. Jones and H. G. Hall, for improvements in or applicable to sewing machines.

#### ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

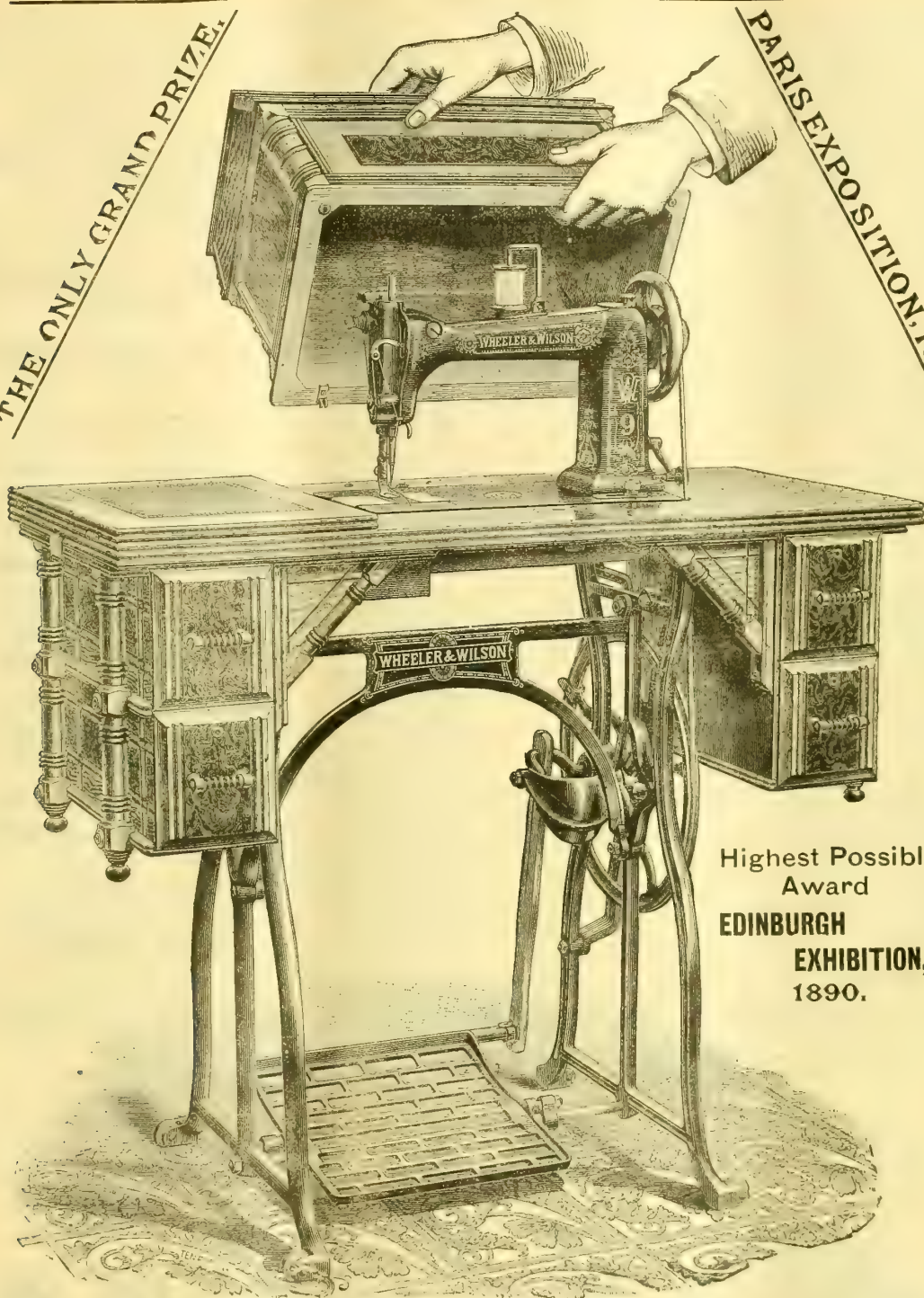
PRICE 8D. EACH.

18441. *Embroidering Machines.* F. Hurlzeler, of St. Galle, Switzerland. Dated Oct. 27, 1891.  
 Consists in removable circular stretching frames to be employed in such machines to support or hold the articles or pieces of material to be embroidered.  
 19491. *Sewing Machines.* E. Kohler and F. G. Bate, both of 307, High Holborn, London. Dated Nov. 10, 1891.  
 Relates to that class of lock-stitch sewing machines in which a rotary loop taker is used as the means for passing the locking thread through the loop formed by the needle thread. The invention consists in an arrangement of driving mechanism whereby the loop taker is driven alternately at the heel and at a point near the nose of the same.  
 11623. *Boot and Shoe Sewing Machines.* D. Mills, of Philadelphia, U.S.A. Dated June 21, 1892.  
 Relates to improvements on certain machinery forming the subject matter of prior letters patent, such machinery being designed for sewing a welt to the insole and upper, for stitching the outsole to the welt, and also for sewing the soles to the uppers of turned shoes.  
 12327. *Buttonhole Attachment for Sewing Machines.* C. A. Haupt, of Dresden. Dated July 2, 1891.  
 The object of this invention is to provide an apparatus suitable for sewing and barring buttonholes, when attached to a Singer sewing machine, such apparatus being capable of being readily attached to and removed from the head of the bracket arm, as required, without interfering with the effectiveness of the sewing machine for ordinary work. The only necessary alterations in the sewing machine are dowel and screw holes in the bracket arm head, an additional needle groove, and a slot in the bed plate.  
 12788. *Buttonhole Sewing Machines.* A. Anderson. A communication from The Singer Manufacturing Co., of New York, U.S.A. Dated July 12, 1892.  
 In stitching buttonholes the material is held in a clamp, and considerable difficulty has been experienced at the commencement of the stitching of a buttonhole at the narrow end, owing to the fact that the material would stitch to the needle and rise therewith, thus occasioning imperfect work. This difficulty is obviated, according to this invention, by providing one of the jaws of the clamp with a small presser pad or finger.  
 13161. *Sewing Machines.* A. Anderson. A communication from The Singer Manufacturing Co., of New York, U.S.A. Dated July 19, 1892.  
 Relates to that class of machines in which the needle is moved horizontally to cause it to descend in different vertical planes in over-seaming, &c., and consists in providing means for preventing the needle from getting "out of time" from the shuttle or looper co-



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operating therewith. The invention also relates to an improved construction of needle bar applicable both to this class of machines and to machines for ordinary work.

13294. *Buttonhole Barring Machine.* H. P. Feister, of 2,014, Tioga Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A. Dated July 20th, 1892.

Consists specifically in mechanism for guiding the material containing the worked buttonhole in such a manner that the needle and thread of the sewing machine will stitch a substantial bar across the unfinished end of the buttonhole.

13643. *Knitting and similar Machines.* G. J. Manderfield, of Ropersford, Penn., U.S.A. Dated July 26th, 1892.

Relates to new and improved stop mechanisms for knitting machines, and has for its object to provide a construction whereby the stoppage of the machine may be effected instantly upon the breaking or running out of the yarn or thread, or the knotting or kinking of the same.

#### UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 2ND, 1892.

479862. C. E. Wakeman, Pontiac, Mich., device for centreing knitting machine cylinders.

479838. M. H. Pearson, Leicester, England, sewing machine.

479986. R. W. King, Montreal, Canada, knitting machine.

480043. A. Sedmihradsky, Milwaukee, Wis., circular knitting machine.

480150. M. R. Thurston, Kalamazoo, Mich., cylindrical sewing machine needle.

480180. W. F. Dial, Bridgeport, Conn., loop taker for sewing machines.

480181. W. F. Dial, Bridgeport, Conn., sewing machine.

480182. W. F. Dial, Bridgeport, Conn., sewing machine loop taker.

480229. A. W. Bigelow, Everett, Mass., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 9TH, 1892.

480,252. C. W. Delany, Columbus, Tex., quilting attachment for sewing machines.

480,260. J. G. Greene, Elizabeth, N.J., plaiting attachment for sewing machines.

480,298. J. Vannette, Tiffin, Ohio, sewing machine.

480,377. R. G. Woodward and C. Timm, Chicago, Ill., sewing machine trimmer.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 16TH, 1892.

480,882. J. A. True, Pawtucket, R. I., shoe sewing machine.

480,938. E. E. Randall, West Winsted, Conn., knitting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 23RD, 1892.

481,266. E. Patten, Lynn, Mass., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 30TH, 1892.

481,553. T. D. Eisner, Boston, Mass., fabric holder for embroidering machines.

481,587. C. M. Platt, Waterbury, Conn., button attaching machine.

481,588. C. M. Platt, Waterbury, Conn., machine for attaching buttons.

481,599. H. P. Steward, Elizabeth, N.J., tuck creaser for sewing machines.

481,631. F. Lasher, Bennington, Vt., stitch mechanism for knitting machines.

481,726. V. S. Clute, Cohoes, N.Y., electrically controlled stop motion for knitting machines.



Bassinettes from 18s.

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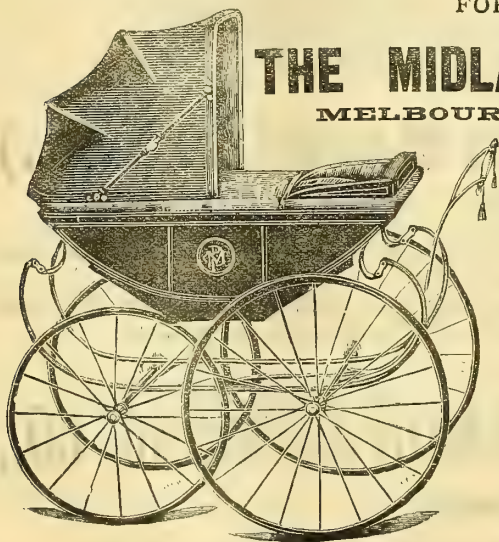
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NO turning of the handle required.

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**A** PRACTICAL MAN, with twenty years' experience with all kinds of sewing machines, would be pleased to represent a manufacturing firm as Traveller. Has been travelling several years in Great Britain and Ireland.—Address, "Practical," office of this Journal.

**G**ENTLEMAN, with ten years' practical experience (sewing machines), is open for engagement in any hire trade.—Address, G. W., *Sewing Machine Gazette* office.

**W**ANTED, Manager for Sewing Machine Depot, at Plymouth; must be thoroughly capable of handling men. State age, experience, and salary required, to Wm. Sellers & Sons, Keighley.

**E**NGINEER (turner and fitter) with eleven years' sewing machine repairing experience, and three years' general engineering, seeks engagement with a firm to undertake putting down machinery. Good draughtsman; abstainer; age 29.—Hunt, 44, Theobald Road, Croydon.

**A**S Manageress of Sewing Machine or Bassinette Depot.—Young Lady, of West End experience, will be open for engagement on December 1st; highest testimonials.—"Zeph," office of this Paper.

**W**ANTED, Furniture, Jewellery, Musical Instruments, Bassinettes, Mail Carts, Wringing and Washing Machines to Sell on Commission; good shop, main thoroughfare.—Thos. Harrall, 35 & 36, Oxford Street, High Wycombe.

**B**ELTS, BELTS, BELTS, for sewing machines (round), best straight-grained leather; assorted lengths from 54 in. to 60 in. 12s. per gross, nett cash, from Jones Bros., 26, Eccleston Street, Prescott, and 10, Highgate Street, Liverpool.

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**CYCLES.**—Best terms to Agents; also all kinds of fittings, tyres, wheels, frames. Lists free. Cheapest and best house in the trade; enamelling and plating.—St. George's Cycle Company, Upper Street, London, N.

**CYCLES, Fittings, and Accessories;** illustrated list and window transparencies supplied free to dealers. List marked with retail prices. Largest discounts suitable for the easy terms trade; all machines warranted.—St. George's Cycle Company, Wholesale Manufacturers Upper Street, London.

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**OILS.**—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address, The "Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

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**N**EEDLES.—Singer's Family and Medium, 2s. per gross; sample sent on receipt of stamped envelope.—S. Cox & Co., Eagle Works, Alcester.

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**H**ARPER TWELVETREES, Manufacturer of Laundry Machinery, wishes to appoint a SOLE AGENT in every Town not yet represented. Liberal Terms to the Trade for cash, or quarterly accounts upon application.—Harper Twelvetrees, 8, City Road, London.



## Editorial Notes

### The Unfair Trading Question.

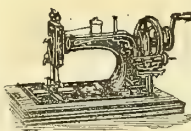
The remarks in our last issue on this subject have been well received by the trade. We hit hard, so hard indeed that many of our correspondents think we ought to have indicated the persons for whom the blows were intended. There are reasons for not mentioning names too obvious to need pointing out; besides, we are hopeful of succeeding in our task of raising the morality of the canvassing trade without recourse to any such methods. One of our correspondents levels charges which we would fain believe are somewhat overdrawn. He writes as follows:—

"I was pleased to see in this month's *Gazette* your article upon 'Unfair Trading,' for the demoralising practice you refer to, I am sorry to say, has grown to an alarming extent the last three or four years. I have now been in the sewing machine trade for over twelve years, and find the unmanly practice of trying to get a hirer to send back a machine bought from any other dealer is practised by no firm's employes more than by ———; and can you at all wonder, when a special staff of men are sent from one town and village to another, and receive only a small salary, and have to rely upon new sales for commission? These men in most cases know, when going through a district, that they will never see it again, and care not what dirty work they do if they can only get a sale. There are cases to my knowledge where the firm's manager cares not how the orders are got, so long as grist is brought to his mill. Complaints have been made to managers about this practice, but it has been laughed it. In such cases I say they are as bad as the men, and I see no way of stamping this kind of thing out unless it is by exposing it through your valuable journal. I shall be pleased to supply you with names and addresses of cases if you choose to investigate them."

One hopeful sign in this crusade is that the gentleman who has been charged as one of the arch-offenders has expressed to us his entire approval of any steps being taken to raise the morality of the trade. He desires us to draw up a code of morality for the canvassing trade sufficiently broad to be workable, and for all offenders to be pilloried. He is of opinion that until money has actually been paid on a machine it is allowable for any salesman, knowing that the machine is in "on appro." to try and supplant it with his firm's article. When money has once been paid, and unless the hirer is dissatisfied, he holds that it is not legitimate trading to endeavour to get the other make sent back. What about the old machine question? It seems to us very difficult indeed to arrange a hard and fast rule as to the exact allowance to be made for an old machine, and we fear that this is one of the most difficult points to clear up before we draw up our code of morality. Perhaps some of our readers can suggest a solution.

### Trade Lies.

A correspondent in the western counties sends us a copy of a sewing machine circular, which he says is being distributed in his town by a firm of drapers, and asks (1) if we think the makers approve of such circulars, (2) if the practice prevails in other districts. Our answer is "Yes" to both questions. The makers actually supply their customers with the printed matter, and do so wherever they have agents. Our correspondent is naturally very wroth because the circular contains absolute lies—we prefer the good old Saxon word to any other expressive of the same idea. The circular is headed with a monogram F. and R., which may be taken to mean words singularly appropriate in this connection, and it contains the remarkable statement that "the enormous expenses of the Hire System for canvassers and collectors alone amount to SEVEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND, without reckoning bad debts, long credits, &c." Probably the customers of this maker of sewing machines have no knowledge whatever of the real costs of canvassing and collecting, and naturally presume that no respectable firm would make them the vehicle for circulating lying statements. A number of F. and R. customers are subscribers to the *Gazette*, and we would warn them that if they intend to carry on their trade on fair and honourable lines they should at once cease giving publicity to the lying statement that canvassing and collecting in the sewing machine trade costs seven shillings in the pound.



## Section

### THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A SEWING MACHINE EXPERT.

At the County of London Sessions, Clerkenwell, on November 25th, before Mr. Warry, Q.C., in the Second Court, Bernard Kahl, 49, engineer, surrendered to his bail to answer an indictment charging him with having stolen three sewing machines, three cases, three walnutwood stands and cases, a number of castings, and other articles value £120, the property of Victor Witte and others. The prisoner had been remanded from the previous sessions.—Mr. Besley and Mr. Travers Humphreys appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lewis Thomas and the Hon. E. E. Charteris defended.—In opening the case Mr. Besley said he would endeavour to put the facts to the jury as clearly and briefly as possible. They were undoubtedly simple enough when understood, although they might be made apparently complex if the efforts of his learned friends on the opposite side were successful in obscuring the real issue before them. The facts were simply these: The prosecutor, Mr. Witte, with Mr. Harris, was the Patent Button-hole Machine Company. It was not a registered company under the Limited Liability Act, but Mr. Witte carried on the business with one partner, and they had offices at 4, Newgate Street, E.C., and a factory at Nos. 72 and 74, Gray's Inn Road, E.C. They were proprietors of the new Unicum Patent Button hole Machines, and the Euada Patent Sewing Machines, combining both the lock and chain stitch, but the jury would not hear much about the former; it was the latter—an adaptation of an American machine—with which they would be called upon chiefly to deal, and which was produced by the company. The prisoner was a man of undoubted capacity, and but for this and his scheming propensities he would probably not be in the position in which he now found himself. In April last he entered into negotiations with the firm, and on the 28th of that month an arrangement was come to, and a sort of draft agreement signed. This was to the effect, as emanating from the company, that "referring to our several interviews we hereby engage you as our manufacturing manager for our new patent sewing machines," the Unicum and the Euada, the latter of which was not perfected or offered to the public, but the prisoner was to work out the perfecting. The salary was to be £5 a-week, with a commission of 1s. upon each machine sold, and a certain further percentage if the cost of production did not exceed a certain figure named by the prisoner; three months' notice on either side to terminate the engagement. The prisoner was then invested with full managerial powers with regard to the factory in Gray's Inn Road, and on May 2nd entered upon his duties. To carry out the work required, certain wood models had to be made on the premises by workmen under his direction, paid by the firm, and castings from these were afterwards taken by Messrs. Napier & Sons, of Lambeth. It was the prisoner's duty to draw the designs and perfect the castings so as to produce a workable machine, but, in order to introduce confusion into the transaction with Messrs. Napier, he had ordered certain castings on his own account, which he worked upon in the factory, and claimed as his property, thus showing the artfulness with which he had carried on his scheming. Furthermore, he had in some instances taken the trouble to erase the name of the Button-hole Company, his employers, from some of the articles which passed through his hands and substitute his own. There was no objection to the introduction of his own name on any design or result of his own, but he had no right to erase the name of his employers. After his initiation as manager, the prisoner promised to have the new machine perfected by July 20th, and no doubt the company were anxious this should be done, as they were meanwhile incurring an expense of between £20 and £30 a week as wages for experimental work. In the middle of July a man named Lutterer was ordered by the prisoner to pack in cases three sewing machines—one an American "Post" machine, and two "Euadas," and remove them from the place in the factory where they had hitherto been to another place, at the same time placing certain castings in one of the cases. The defendant afterwards asked Lutterer to find a place to which they could be removed, and the latter took a room at No. 12, Copenhagen Street. These machines, with the cases and covers, had been in Witte's possession for some time, and the covers were part of a number imported from Germany. The castings put in one of the cases were also the property of Mr. Witte, they forming portions of machines cast by Messrs. Napier from wood patterns made by workmen at the expense of the firm, under the directions of the prisoner. Some of these castings had in fact been "finished" by skilled workmen in the factory. Under the prisoner's direction Lutterer removed these three cases to No. 12, Copenhagen Street, and there they were left. Some time afterwards a workman named Felton missed these three machines, and spoke to the prisoner, who said, "I know all about it; I am manager here." On August 23rd Lutterer was discharged by the prisoner. There did not appear to be any blame attached to him, for he simply carried out the prisoner's instructions, and after being discharged he reported at the office in Newgate Street what had occurred. The result was that the police were communicated with, and the prisoner was arrested. There were three separate lots of property found belonging to the prosecutor—at No. 12, Copenhagen Street, the three sewing machines (one "Post" and two "Euada") with their covers, stands, and packing cases, and some castings; at the prisoner's lodgings in Winford Road, Islington (where it had been hidden at prisoner's request by the landlord's son in his father's shop at the back of the house) a box of castings and an experimental air pump valued at £20; and in the prisoner's own room some finished wheels and templates. Besides this there were a number of drawings of designs executed by the prisoner for his employers, from some of



which he had attempted to erase the latter's name; and further, after removing these designs he had substituted and left behind false ones so that the plans could not be carried out. They might ask what design this man had in removing these things and doing as he had done. To his (Mr. Besley's) mind the design was quite clear when they learned that the prisoner had proposed to a man named Felton to join him in future operations—first suggesting a syndicate and then the floating of a company with £200,000 capital to put forward before the public the very machine which he had been employed by Mr. Witte to perfect, and for which he had been paid wages. They would observe that he had taken the trouble to leave false drawings behind him, after having taken the good ones, from which he attempted to erase the names of his employers and substitute his own; and that he had abstracted the "Post" machine from which designs were taken, and the two "Euada" machines, which had been subjected to experiments costing the firm from first to last some £2,000 in attempts to have perfected, so they could have but little doubt as to the prisoner's motives in stealing these and the other articles which had been detailed.

Detective-sergeant Scott, G Division, said he arrested the prisoner early on the morning of 26th August, at 54, Winford Road, Islington, and told him he would be charged with stealing sewing machines, castings, and a number of designs, the property of the Button-hole Sewing Machine Company. He said, "They are thieves and robbers." Witness said, "Have you any property belonging to the company in your possession?" He replied that he had no property belonging to the firm. Witness then took him to the King's Cross Police-station, and he was detained. Witness returned to the house in Winford Road, where the prisoner occupied a bedroom, and in a shop at the back found a box nailed up containing certain castings; on the top of the box was a roll of designs. Witness then went to prisoner's bedroom, where he found six templates, a roll of designs, and two wheels. Proceeding to 12, Copenhagen Street, in a garret at the top of the house witness found three deal cases containing three sewing machines on stands and in covers. Witness took all the property to the station, and showed it to the prisoner, who said, "It all belongs to me," but pointing to the machines, said, "Those I know nothing about." He was then charged.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis Thomas: I was waiting outside the prisoner's lodgings when he drove up in a cab, about half an hour after midnight. He made no attempt to escape. He had been on £10 bail from the Police Court, but did not evade it. He said both the drawings and the castings were his property. On two occasions, at the Police Court, he said of the firm, "They are thieves and robbers." On August 22nd the prisoner wrote a letter to the King's Cross Police Station, in consequence of which, the witness proceeded to say, he went to see him at Gray's Inn Road, the company's factory. Most of the drawings found bore Kahl's name. He did not hear a conversation outside the Police Court, at one of the hearings, between Miss Elmes and Lutterer, in the course of which the latter said, "If we had not locked Kahl up, he would have locked me up."

Victor Witte, in answer to Mr. Travers Humphreys, said: I live at 51, Millman Street, Brunswick Square, and carry on business with Mr. John Davis as the Patent Button-hole Machine Company, having an office in Newgate Street, and a factory in Gray's Inn Road. Prior to May I had been in communication with the defendant, and he entered my service on May 2nd. There was a draft agreement between us, and one was to have been drawn up by a solicitor. The draft was written by the defendant in duplicate, and signed by us jointly. Defendant was engaged as foreman in the factory. At that time (May 2nd) I was in possession of a sewing machine called the "Post" machine. I received it from a Dr. Duncan, the owner, about eighteen months ago. It was made in Washington, U.S.A. At the same time I had on hand about 70 "Euada" machines, amongst them being the two now in court. (The agreement mentioned in the opening was here put in, and the witness said they had asked the defendant to sign it, but he never would.) The defendant went to work in the factory on the "Euada" machine, which was an attempt to improve on the "Post;" but it had not been perfected, and had never been put on the market. To carry out the work a number of wood patterns were made by men in the employ of the firm, and from these castings were made by Messrs. Napier & Sons, of Lambeth. On August 21st one of the workmen, Joseph Lutterer, came to me at the office in Newgate Street, and, in consequence of what he told me, I accompanied him to No. 12, Copenhagen Street. In an attic there I saw three wooden cases containing three of my machines, and I told Lutterer to communicate with the police. I next saw the three machines at the Police-station, together with a number of castings, wood patterns, and drawings. The cases for the sewing machines I bought in December, 1891, through a firm in Jewin Street, who imported them from Germany. There were also some screws, my property, which I bought about the beginning of the year. The air-pump produced is an experimental apparatus intended to be used in our button-hole machine. I further recognise some bed-plates for machines and four wood models as my property. The latter I have seen in the factory; they are some of those from which castings were to be made. I can swear to some of the castings, but not to each individual one. The drawings I have seen before in the factory. They bear the name of Kahl, and some of them also the name of the Button-hole Company. These designs were all made by the defendant. In some cases I notice that an attempt has been made to erase the name of the firm from the drawings, while in others the date has been altered to one at which the defendant was not in the company's employ. I never gave the defendant leave to take away any of the machines, boxes, castings, drawings, &c. I was astounded when I heard they had been taken, and had no idea of it until told by Lutterer. I visited the factory at irregular intervals—two or three times a week. The drawings are of parts of the machine which the defendant was working on for us. I would not like to say I have seen every one of them individually at the factory, but certainly I have most of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis Thomas: I did not see the drawing produced made, and cannot swear who did it, but suppose it was Kahl. His stamp is on it and that of the company, both in red ink, so I suppose they were both stamped at the same time.

Mr. Thomas: And you accuse the defendant of stealing this draw-

ing?—Witness: Yes; I certainly do. What, that he did himself?—Witness: Yes, with my money. They are like plans made by an architect. I do say that there are apparent attempts to erase the name of the company from some of the plans. I certainly identify the air-pump produced. It was part of the mechanism of the Unicum machine, and each machine would have been fitted with one. The price of the machine is not fixed; it would probably be about £30. The pump was made under the direction of Cochrane, a former manager. We have never sold a Euada machine; they are not perfected. Cochrane failed to do this, like the defendant did. He was engaged to make improvements in the "Post" machine, and did so, and they were patented.

Now, the defendant Kahl is an expert in sewing machines?—I suppose so; he failed with us. Has he taken out patents for sewing machines?—I don't know.

Who are the members of the Button-hole Company?—Myself and Mr. Davis.

Is there any Mr. Harris in it, as said by Mr. Basley at the opening?—I did not hear the opening. There was no such person.

Was there ever a Mr. Rogers in the company?—No.

Did you ever go to the factory in Gray's Inn Road and find it locked?—No.

Did you ever pass your card through the letter-box?—Yes, on one occasion, when the place was shut.

Could you ever get admission to the factory without the defendant was there?—No.

In fact, he had sole charge and management of the place?—Yes, he was in charge.

But you signed an agreement conferring full charge upon him?—That was his way of expressing it in the draft. The agreement was to have been drawn out in proper language by a solicitor.

Did the defendant work on the Euada machine till nearly the end of June?—Yes.

And did he then report to you that it was impossible to remedy the defects of the Euada machine?—No; he said it required improvement.

Did he not say it would be necessary to devise a new machine from the very beginning?—No; he said it would take a good deal of alteration.

Did he design and draw up plans of a new machine, because he found it impossible to improve the Euada?—I cannot say.

But did he, as a matter of fact, design a new machine?—He made some drawings of a machine.

Did you have a conversation with the defendant about the ownership of the new machine?—No.

When the defendant was working out the plans for the new machine, did he not, to protect himself, take the whole of the plans and drawings to his house?—Certainly not.

And did he not change the locks on the factory doors, in order to prevent you from obtaining access?—No; nothing of the kind.

In answer to further questions, the witness said they were now working from new plans in the factory because the defendant had taken the others. Kahl's ideas might be now being worked upon to a certain extent. He did not dismiss Cochrane after he had made certain improvements, and he had taken out the patents from them. He was dismissed because he failed to carry out what was required. His improvements, which had been patented, had since been found to fail. Witness never had any litigation about any of his three machines, but had paid £1,600 compensation to Mr. Duncan.

Now when this litigation was going on did you not ask the defendant to pack up the three machines he is now accused of stealing and put them away so that Mr. Duncan might not see them?—It is an absolute falsehood.

At this stage his lordship pointed out that much of the cross-examination was irrelevant and was occupying unnecessary time.

The learned counsel said it was absolutely necessary to bring out certain matters to show that the prosecution was undertaken in order that they might get the benefit of the defendant's inventions.

Mr. Humphreys: You have managed to get that out at last.

In answer to further questions the witness said he was not brought up as a lawyer in Germany, but as a merchant. He was never in the employ of a Mr. Diespekar. That gentleman was his landlord. He had not been both metaphorically and physically kicked out of Mr. Diespekar's office for dishonesty, and had not been employed there at a salary of £2 a week.

Was not Mr. Diespekar interested in a button-hole sewing machine of which he had an assignment?—I don't know. Had he not a pattern of a sewing machine in his office, and did you not take it away, together with the assignment, and take the machine to Mr. Willatt's, auctioneer, Holborn?—It is an absolute invention. Was not Mr. Hellwig in the office when you were kicked out?—No; it is an absolute invention. Did you not sell an assignment of a sewing machine to Mr. Thywissen for £750, and then assign it to someone else?—The £750 has never been paid. I did receive £50 as a portion of it.

Did you not treat Mr. Clegg in the same way as I have indicated you did Mr. Thywissen?—I treated Mr. Clegg equally well. I bought the original of a patent, the invention of Hellwig. I always treat everybody well.

Joseph Lutterer: I live at 22, Bridge Road, Hammersmith, and am employed by the Patent Button-hole Machine Company as fitter and engineer. I was first engaged by the prisoner in May last. In July I first saw three machines with covers on at the factory in Gray's Inn Road; they are now in court. At first I saw them in packing-cases on some wood in the shop. On July 13th the defendant spoke to me about them. He said he wanted one case broken open and some castings put in. Two men, named Butler and Mahony, had previously packed the machines in the cases. Defendant brought the castings he said he wanted put into the cases from his office in a box, and after I had put them in he told me to nail the case up again. He then told me to go and find a room to put them in, and a man to fetch them away before ten o'clock the next morning. I hired a room at 12, Copenhagen Street, where Mr. James lived, whom I have known before. I took a small room at the top of the house for 5s. a month, and hired a man to take the boxes there, paying him 3s., which was refunded to me by Mr. Kahl. I have examined a number of castings



in court, and am able to say that they are the property of the Button-hole Patent Machine Company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis Thomas: I broke one of the three cases open, put the castings in, and again nailed up the case. I used to live with Mr. James. I don't suppose the defendant knows him, or ever went to Copenhagen Street. I gave him the name of the landlord of the house where I had taken the room. I was engaged by Kahl, and he dismissed me. I would not go without a reason till he sent for the police, and I then went to the office for an explanation. I did have words with him, and told him he would get three months. I did not say "I will get you three months for those three sewing machines." After Kahl dismissed me I went straight to Witte's office in Newgate Street. I told him I had orders some time before to move three machines to Copenhagen Street, but did not know if they were still there. Next day I went there with Mr. Witte and saw the three machines.

Did Kahl say when he told you to move the machines they were wanted for something?—No; he said they might be useful for something. Did not remember saying at the police-court that Kahl said the machines would be wanted for a lawsuit; but something about a lawsuit might have been said. Kahl did not say he had orders to pack them up as Mr. Witte wanted them for a lawsuit, or that they were not to be moved till Witte gave the order. He said they were to be moved before half-past ten next morning. What were you dismissed for?—That's just what I want to know. That's what I went to the office for. But what did the defendant tell you?—He told me a lot of things, but I could get no understanding about it. The defendant had two pieces of every part of the machine made, of which one was left in the shop, and the other he took to his room. I had the keys of the workshop at the time the three machines were removed. By order of the defendant I changed the locks on the factory doors, so that the prosecutor could not get in to see what was going on. I remained working under the defendant for seven weeks after the three boxes were removed, and did not tell anyone of the occurrence. I do not know anyone named Elmes, or anyone passing by the name of Miss Elmes. Did you see a lady with Detective-sergeant Scott?—Yes, lots of them. But with regard to this case?—Yes, we have seen lots of ladies. [A young lady was then brought into Court.]

Witness: Yes, I know her very well. Defendant used to call her his "tart." I never knew her name or by the name of Elmes. I have met them at restaurants when I used to lend him money. Did not say to her outside the police-court, "Look here, Elmes, if I didn't put him (Kahl) away he would have put me away." What she did say was that she was very glad she was in no more trouble than she was, for she heard from Sergeant Scott that he was a terrible man, and she would not have any more to do with him. Did not know that when the defendant was admitted to bail she was married to him.

By Mr. Besley: After July 30th I gave the keys of the factory up to the defendant, saying I would have nothing more to do with them, but would simply come in as a workman. There were not new locks put on the factory door, but I had to put a new ward into the old ones according to a drawing given me by the prisoner, so that the old keys would not fit. It was in order that the proprietors might not get in after the men left and see what was going on.

Arthur Butler, pattern maker to the Patent Button-hole Machine Company since May or June last, said the three sewing machines in court were there then. By Kahl's orders he packed them in cases after having fitted them on stands. That would be some day in July. He was still in the employ of the company.

By Mr. Thomas: When packed, a labourer put the machines on a shelf. He was told to put the best wood covering on them. Had no idea why they were being packed.

Fredk. J. Finker, pattern maker, said he was employed by Mr. Kahl at the factory in Gray's Inn Road some time in July, and while there made several wood patterns, some of which he now identified in court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thomas: Mr. Kahl gave him the designs, and he made the patterns under his direction.

Thomas Edward James, 12, Copenhagen Street, Islington, deposed that he had known Lutterer for about sixteen years, eight of them as a lodger. About the 22nd of July he let Lutterer a small box-room at the top of the house for Mr. Kahl, at 5s. a month, but he had never got the money. Next day three boxes arrived, and were put in the room, where they remained till Mr. Witte arrived. Next day they were taken possession of by the police.

By Mr. Thomas: Had never seen Kahl till he saw him at the Police-court. Did not pay the person who brought the boxes to the house.

Alfred Westfold, 54, Winford Road, Islington, said the defendant Kahl had lodged in their house about a twelvemonth. Had seen the box, produced, in his room. The day before he was arrested the defendant told witness to hide the box away and say nothing about it. There were "some iron things" (castings) in it, wrapped in paper. He put it on a shelf in his father's shop, in which the defendant had formerly worked occasionally.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thomas: Had formerly been employed by Kahl, but was discharged for playing with sausage-skins.

By Mr. Besley: Never worked at the Button-hole Company's premises, but was employed by the defendant at home for about three months. Defendant would have apprenticed him as an engineer, but did not do so.

Harry Vallum Wood, clerk to Messrs. Napier, Vine Street, Lambeth, deposed that his firm had made certain castings for the Patent Button-hole Company from wood patterns supplied by them. He identified certain invoices relating to transactions with Mr. Kahl and the company. There were several of the latter, amounting to about £12, charged to the company, but three were charged to Mr. Kahl privately at his request; two or three were paid by him, but the third had not been. Some of the company's patterns were, he thought, used for the castings for Mr. Kahl, but there were some new patterns as well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thomas: If they had no instructions to the contrary, they should charge all items to the Button-hole Company whether marked "K" or not. There were several indicating marks

on the patterns from the Button-hole Company, the meaning of which they (Napier & Son) did not know. Some castings from patterns marked "K" had been paid for by the company.

Fredk. Felton, engineer to the Button-hole Machine Company, said he entered their service early in May, and recognised among the articles in Court a gross of "plungers" as belonging to the company. They were kept in a drawer at the factory in Gray's Inn Road, and witness received orders from the defendant to pack them up and take them to his office. Witness saw no more of them till he was at the police-court. He himself had "turned" the "stamp-press" produced. Before witness went away for his holiday in August defendant had spoken to him about going into business. Before the Bank holiday something of the kind had been mentioned, and witness put it off, saying he would consider the matter. On witness's return from his holiday, on 13th August, they discussed certain proposals for starting business made by the defendant, when witness asked him what he suggested they should start. Defendant said, "Start with the new machine." Witness said, "These people" (meaning his employers) "won't stand us taking their new machine and starting it." The defendant explained that the inventor must be the patentee, and, although the firm had found the money to work it out, it was still his property, and they had a right to start it. Witness did not see his way clear, and said he would consider the matter. Defendant then gave him a paper to read. [This was a draft agreement relative to forming a syndicate for the purpose of running a certain machine.] The three machines in court were placed in packing-cases and put on a shelf. There were no castings in either of the cases, so far as he knew. On witness's return from his holiday he missed the three cases, and told the defendant. The latter said, "I know all about it; I'm manager here." The partnership suggestion on the part of the defendant came to no result.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thomas: Of the three machines in court, the two "Euadas" were unmarketable; they were only for experimental purposes.

By Mr. Besley: He thought they had worked at perfecting about fifty "Euada" machines, and this had cost much labour and expense. The two in court had had a considerable amount of work expended upon them. The third, the "Post" machine, was marketable, and was valuable as a pattern to work from.

By Mr. Thomas: He had been in charge at the Gray's Inn Road factory since Kahl left, and had never refused to accept responsibility since a certain man was discharged. He could discharge anyone himself.

Lutterer, recalled, examined by Mr. Thomas, said he had formerly been in the employ of Woodhouse & Rawson, Limited, Hammersmith, and was discharged. Kahl was there part of the time, but left before witness.

The Court then adjourned.

## SECOND DAY.

On the resumption of the case on the 26th,

Mr. Besley said there was only one matter he wished to mention. In order to prevent the impression that the police were suppressing any paper, the officer in charge of the case—Detective-sergeant Scott—had brought his book to show a list of the papers, &c., found in the possession of the prisoner at the time of his arrest. These were still in his possession, except those which had been given up for the purposes of this trial, and for which the officer had taken a receipt. If his lordship wished he would put Sergeant Scott in the box again, and he would repeat that, having carefully searched through all the documents, there was no letter of 20th July the production of which had been asked for by counsel for the defence on the previous day.

His Lordship said he thought it was unnecessary to pursue the matter further. If the police had not got the letter they could not produce it.

Mr. Lewis Thomas said he did not impute any blame to the police in the matter. They might have lost or mislaid the letter, but he was instructed that such a document had existed.

Mr. Besley: That is my case, my lord.

Mr. Lewis Thomas said he thought this was the proper time for him to take objection to the indictment. He had two objections to make. The first was that in the second count there was no definite statement as to who the property belonged to which was alleged to have been stolen.

His Lordship read the indictment. The first count, he said, charged the prisoner with stealing the various articles set forth, the property of the prosecutor; and the second with receiving the said articles well knowing them to have been stolen. There was no necessity to repeat again whose property they were.

Mr. Thomas: I submit there is, your lordship.

Mr. Warry: Well, show me your authority.

Mr. Thomas: It is absolutely necessary to lay the property in someone.

Mr. Warry: Show me your authority.

Mr. Besley here interposed, and, after some discussion, Mr. Warry having overruled the objection, Mr. Thomas said it was sufficient for him to have raised the point, and asked his lordship to take a note of the objection.

Mr. Thomas then objected that in the first count it was not alleged that the defendant was employed by Witte. To make out the case it should be specifically stated that he was in the employ of the prosecutor.

Mr. Warry asked what was the meaning of the words "acting as manager to the company."

Mr. Thomas: But there is no allegation that he was employed by the prosecutor.

Mr. Warry: The words are "employed by and acting as."

Mr. Thomas urged that, be the point good or bad, there should be a specific allegation as to who the defendant was employed by. The words "while employed by and acting as manager," &c., did not specify who the defendant was employed by.

Mr. Warry overruled the objection.



Mr. Thomas : Then I ask your lordship to take a note of it.

Mr. Warry : Certainly I will note it, but I have already ruled that objection cannot stand.

Mr. Thomas then proceeded to open the defence. It would, he said, be impossible for the jury to convict the prisoner of this larceny, because he was a partner of the prosecutor. It would be for his lordship to construe the document put in—the memorandum of agreement—as to that the first paragraph said : “We hereby engage you as manufacturing manager at our works, &c., at a salary of £5 a week,” that was, manager with full control, to act according to his judgment. Then the third paragraph set forth that defendant would be paid the sum of 1s. for each Euada machine sold with his improvements, even if sold after his management ceased and whoever might afterwards be manager. That, he contended, constituted the principle of partnership. The defendant was to receive 1s. for each machine made and sold, for the improvements he effected in order to make the Euada a good saleable machine, and this payment was to go on indefinitely so long as the machines were sold, irrespective of whoever might be manager of the factory, and, if the defendant died, the same to be payable to his heirs, whoever they might be. Then paragraph 6 set forth that the defendant should also be paid 50 per cent. of the difference between the manufacturing price of each Euada machine and the price fixed by the defendant. This fixed price was left blank ; it had not been fully agreed upon, and he would call it the *datum* price. So, if by Kahl’s manipulation and good management he could reduce the cost of production below the *datum* price agreed upon, 50 per cent. of that reduction became Kahl’s property.

His Lordship, interposing, said he must regard this as extra pay, to secure good and efficient service—not as a share of the profits.

Mr. Thomas went on to contend that whatever reduction could be made by Kahl in the cost of production brought extra profit to the company. The reduced cost of production was clearly profit, and, if Kahl so reduced this cost of production, half the reduction went into his own pocket. Therefore, if this contention were right, Kahl evidently was to share in the profits. There were two essential elements in partnership : a share in the profits of the undertaking was one, and a share in the losses the other. It was evident that the defendant was to share the profits, but he would also share the losses. He would lose his half of the 50 per cent. if the price of production exceeded what he had called the *datum* price. He would then only receive his £5 per week and his 1s. upon each machine sold. He would not lose that. “To put it clearly,” continued the learned counsel, “if I produce an article for 1s., and we agree to sell it for 1s. 3d., then there is 3d. profit; but if I can manage to produce it for 9d., that profit is increased to 6d., and I get 1 1/2d. of it for my share; but if I let the price rise to 10d. I lose a halfpenny out of my own pocket, and my employer also loses a halfpenny. My contention is that the defendant loses if the reduction in price is diminished. If the cost of production rises he loses one-half, and that constitutes a share of losses in business. I have authority for this. There is a decision in the Court of Appeal, in the case of *Walter v. Hirsch*, that the sharing of profits and losses constitutes Partnership.” The learned counsel went on to quote “*Lord Justice Lindley on Partnerships*,” to the same effect, when his lordship interposed, and a discussion took place, various authorities being cited, and Mr. Thomas contending that this case did not come under *Bovill’s Act*.

Mr. Warry said he held that these extra sums were merely paid as an encouragement to skilled and intelligent workmen, and in no case did they amount to a sharing of the profits. Such agreements as that now put in came before them continually. They were common among employers and skilled workmen engaged in delicate and difficult operations.

Mr. Thomas said he would bow to the ruling of his lordship, but asked that a note should be made of his point, to which Mr. Warry assented.

Mr. Thomas then proceeded to open the defence, complaining of the way in which the case had been put before them in the first place by Mr. Besley, who at the outset seemed to take the prisoner’s guilt for granted, as though the verdict had been already given, and who had since strained every nerve to obtain such a verdict. He ventured to suggest, however, that there was more beneath the surface of this case than the prosecution cared should come out. It had been said that the case was simple, and his object was simply to mystify it. It was not to the interest of his client that he should do so, neither was it his object to attack the character of any of the witnesses. But certain facts had come to the knowledge of his client as to what the prosecutor Witte was said to have done with other persons, and the question was whether the defendant’s conduct had been influenced by those facts, and had he any motive in acting in a certain way which it was admitted he had done. The learned counsel then went on to deal with the two sets of property—the three machines and the castings found at No. 12, Copenhagen Street, and the wheels, plans, moulds, &c., found at the prisoner’s lodgings in Winford Road. With regard to the latter he said, when first confronted with them at the police-station, “They are my own,” and to the former, the sewing machines, “I know nothing about them.” That was his defence from the first, and it constituted his defence now. After working on the Euada machine and finding it hopelessly defective, he told Witte so, and set to work to devise and build up from the very bed a new machine. There was no allusion in the agreement to this new creation. He worked out the plans for it partly in the office and partly at home, the bed-plate he used for the foundation having been made for him in 1891, long before he entered the service of the company, and bearing his own name. He said, in effect, “This plant is mine.” He might be right or wrong, but that was his idea. “I shall keep these things, and you shall not have the benefit of my brains till we have a new agreement securing me in the benefit of my own constructive ideas.” But Witte persistently refused to sign an agreement in this sense, and they were now asked to say that the prisoner stole what he believed to be his own property. Knowing the conduct that Witte had been guilty of to others the defendant would not give up the creation of his own brain till he had protected himself by a full and adequate patent in his own name. That

was the real position, and, if so, they could not find the prisoner guilty of feloniously taking the property which he was now accused of stealing. With regard to the three sewing machines, it was Lutterer who took them to Copenhagen Street, not Kahl; it was Lutterer who knew the landlord of the house, not Kahl; Kahl was never seen there; Lutterer had lodged there, and he came here with his own mouth tainted—the only witness called to prove this transaction. Surely, if what he said were true, he must have had his suspicions aroused when he was first asked to move these things in an underhand manner; he must have known it was not proper conduct on the part of a manager. But he kept this secret in his own breast for seven weeks, and disclosed it in a moment of anger, and threatened to get him “three months for those machines.” Why did he not tell this when he moved them? Simply because the only person who knew they were removed was Lutterer himself.

Evidence was then called.

Johann Sunder, 38, Great Church Lane, Hammersmith, a smith whose evidence was interpreted, said he had worked for the Patent Button-hole Company in Gray’s Inn Road while Kahl was manager. He remembered one morning in July when some boxes were moved from the factory. Lutterer was there in the shop when witness entered at 6.30 with several other men, who were afterwards sent out. One of them was a model-maker. When witness went in Lutterer was at work moving two or three boxes. Soon after another man arrived, and the boxes were taken away. Kahl was not there; he arrived about eleven. Witness remembered Lutterer being dismissed. He did not want to go, and appeared as if he wanted to make a row with Kahl. He said to Kahl, “You send me away, and I will give you six months’ hard labour.” On one occasion Kahl directed the witness to make a list of files on the premises. Kahl said Lutterer kept the key of the cupboard where the files were, and he wanted to see that they were there. A list was made and witness gave it to Kahl. This happened after Lutterer had been dismissed. Witness was at the Police-court the first day Kahl was brought up, to give evidence for him, but had not been subpoenaed. Since then witness and other men, some of whom were at the Police-court at the same time, had been dismissed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley : Witness had been in England about three years. He was engaged by Kahl at the Gray’s Inn Road factory, but did not know the company had an office in Newgate Street. He knew, however, that the money to pay the men came from outside the factory. Witness was paid 7d. an hour. The first work he did was in the new office. Had known Kahl a year and a half before he engaged him. They were both at Woodhouse & Rawson’s. He did not know the contents of the boxes Lutterer was moving about on the morning he spoke of; had never seen anyone putting anything into them, and did not know where they went. Had never taken any metal castings to Kahl’s lodgings, but once took a wine-box there; could not say what it contained.

Will you swear that you did not, speaking in English, tell Sergeant Scott and another officer that you knew nothing about the removal of anything from the factory?—I do not remember what I said to those officers.

Do you mean you would rather not pledge your oath that you did not say so to those officers?—I cannot swear positively to it.

Were you paid off from the factory the very day that the prisoner was arrested?—I cannot say exactly what day I was dismissed.

Were you paid by Mr. Witte at the offices in Newgate Street?—Yes, on a Saturday. Previous to that I did not know there were offices in Newgate Street.

Re-examined by Mr. Thomas : He took three boxes to the prisoner’s lodgings, containing wine.

At the request of his Lordship the prisoner spoke English, and said what Lutterer said to Kahl when told to leave was, “You give me the sack, I give you six months.”

Edwin James Walter, manager of Messrs Herve’s ‘screw manufactory,’ Clerkenwell Road, said on August 11th he handed three packets containing “nuts,” “nuts,” and “screwed collars,” to Kahl at Gray’s Inn Road for examination. They were similar to those now in court. They were left on approval. His firm had previously supplied similar goods to the Patent Button-hole Company, but not since February. The three packets were not intended for sale, but for inspection.

Edward William Oliver, solicitor, said he acted about five weeks ago for the prisoner Kahl, and represented him at the Police-court on the first hearing. Had inspected the documents taken from the prisoner by the police. They were in charge of Sergeant Scott. He took memoranda of those he thought most important. Among the documents was a copy of a letter from the prisoner, dated July 20th, and apparently addressed to one of the prosecutors.

Mr. Thomas said this was the letter he had asked for.

His Lordship said, as the letter was simply a copy, the original might never have been sent. It might have been a mere draft of a letter which the prisoner had intended to write out and send. It was evident the police had not got it.

Mr. Witte was then re-called, and asked whether he had received such a letter, and said he could not remember.

Mr. Oliver, continuing, said he was still acting for Kahl in a claim against Woodhouse & Rawson for wrongful dismissal. A sum of £30 had been paid into court.

Mr. Besley : Yes, to await the result of the trial.

Mr. S. B. Cochrane, 94, Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, engineer, said he was formerly manager at the Button-hole Company’s factory. He entered, their employment nearly three years ago. He first was engaged to look after the old button-hole machine and attend to the business generally.

At this point his lordship interposed, asking how this evidence was to be made relevant as to what happened to another man three years ago. He could not receive evidence as to the relations of the prosecutors with other people in transactions which had nothing whatever to do with the present case.

Mr. Thomas rejoined that the evidence he intended to elicit was not directed against Mr. Witte, but was intended to show that the



prisoner had grounds from the knowledge he possessed for the action he had taken. He wished to put before the jury that the prisoner was actuated by the information he had received to act as he had done, and to protect what he regarded, rightly or wrongly, as his own property. Kahl knew that Witte had pursued a certain line of conduct towards other persons, and this induced him to take steps to protect himself.

His Lordship: How are you going to show that Kahl knew what happened to Cochrane? I cannot admit evidence of this sort.

Mr. Thomas: Of course, my lord, I know that I have very great difficulties to contend with in conducting this extraordinary case.

His Lordship: No great difficulties; it is only an ordinary case.

Mr. Thomas: I think it is very extraordinary that a man should be charged with stealing his own plans.

His Lordship: That is a question for the jury.

Mr. Besley here said if this was going on, and the witness was to hear all he was expected to say, he had better withdraw while the argument was continued. Cochrane accordingly withdrew.

Mr. Thomas: I wish to ask whether it is a relevant issue to inquire whether the prisoner had a felonious intent in dealing with these plans?

His Lordship: Most decidedly it is. That is the whole case.

Mr. Thomas contended that then he was entitled to call evidence to show that the accused had an honest belief that what he was doing was justifiable. If he had knowledge of the manner in which Witte had dealt with his predecessors—that he got possession of their improvements and then showed them over the doorstep, he was entitled to put evidence before the jury to show what had actuated the prisoner in this case. (The learned counsel proceeded to quote "Archbold's Criminal Pleadings" and other authorities in support of his contention.) Eventually

His Lordship decided that what might have happened three years ago to a man the prisoner might never have seen could not be received, but anything that could be shown with regard to this property would be relevant.

Mr. Cochrane, recalled, said he had seen Kahl before he (Cochrane) left Witte's employ, in April last.

Was it one of your duties to improve the "Post" machine?

His lordship ruled that the question could not be put.

Mr. Thomas: Then it is useless for me to put any questions to him in regard to taking out patents.

His Lordship: Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley: The air-pump produced was made at the factory. It was my idea. I made about 75 "Euada" machines. They could have been sold if they had been finished. I drew all the patterns for the machines, but they were never completed.

Mr. Thomas said he tendered Hellwig to give the same sort of evidence as he had wished to elicit from Cochrane; also Tywessen and Diespeker.

His lordship ruled that he could not hear them.

Mr. Thomas proceeded to address the jury, traversing much of the ground covered in his previous speech. He said he knew the case was enshrouded in legal technicalities, which prevented his lordship from hearing all that it was advisable for him to hear. It had been ruled that he could not give the evidence he wished or tell them what it was. He had done all in his power to bring it out, but the rules of evidence laid down by his lordship prevented this, and he could only bow to that ruling. He again complained of the presumption on the part of the prosecution that the prisoner was guilty before he had been tried, and insisted that every artifice of the advocate had been used to secure a conviction. He then went over the history of the connection between Kahl, an expert in sewing machines, and the prosecutor, Witte, who knew nothing at all about them, but simply financed this and similar undertakings. He repeated that finding it impossible to perfect the "Euada" machine, Kahl started to build up a new one, taking as a basis a bed-plate which he had had made long before from an original plan of his own. Witte knew this, and what happened? Witte said a formal agreement drawn up by a solicitor was to have been signed, although the memorandum already drawn up and signed by them both was quite sufficient agreement, so far as the "Euada" machine was concerned. But Kahl wanted a new agreement to protect him with regard to the new machine he was devising. He had ample information which led him to take the strictest precaution with regard to his own models, and he consequently took steps to prevent his plans and castings falling into Witte's hands. For this purpose he took the plans and castings to his lodgings, and told the boy to put them in his father's workshop and take care of them. Why? Because he had stolen them? or because he honourably believed they were the creatures of his own brain and the development of his own work and intellect? As to whether he was legally justified in taking this step it was not for him (the learned counsel) to give an opinion; he knew what most other men would probably have done under similar circumstances. But did Kahl really believe they were his, and that his sole object was to protect what he believed to be his own property? His idea was to keep his own plans, and he might have said, "True, you pay me £5 a week, but don't think you are going to get my patterns." It was true that some of the things had been worked upon by Witte's men, but they had been intended for the "Euada" machine, which was abandoned. He could not go through each one of the two or three hundred pieces of old metal which had been put into the indictment. That was another trick of Mr. Besley's, the idea being that if all these things were lumped together a case of larceny might be proved out of one or other of them. The learned counsel then went on to deal seriatim with several of the articles named, arguing with regard to some of them that they were necessary for developing the plans upon which the prisoner was working, that they were taken openly for a lawful purpose, and that the prosecutor well knew what was being done. As to some—the three packets—it had been shown that neither Kahl nor the prosecutor ever had any property in them; they had simply been left for inspection, while it had been shown that for some of the castings Kahl himself had paid, having ordered them on his own account, and not that of the company. As to his right to take the things to his lodgings,

he might possibly be able to work better in the quiet of his own room than in the noise of the factory. He was not bringing forward plausible arguments to bamboozle, and was setting up no mere paper defence. What Kahl said at the beginning he said now: "The plans and castings are mine, but the three sewing machines I know nothing about." Why? Because it was not Kahl who took them away, but the man who knew where they were, and found them. According to the witness Felton, Kahl was dissatisfied with the company. He despaired of ever getting any agreement which would protect him in his invention, so he picked out Felton, a practical man, to carry out his designs, and suggested to him a partnership. Felton asked what they were to work on: "We can't," he said, "take this machine" (the Euada). "No," said Kahl, "it is the new machine. It is mine; the patent will be in my name and I have the right to do so." This conversation showed the whole of the man's mind. He saw he could not deal with the company, so he had to keep his things away and even altered the locks on the factory door to prevent Witte "stealing his plans," as he would say, or "his property," as Witte would call it. The learned counsel concluded by urging that there had been no attempt at concealment; all had been done openly, and with Witte's knowledge, so far as the plans and castings were concerned. As for the three sewing machines found at Copenhagen Street, he ridiculed the story told by the prosecution. If the prisoner had wanted to steal them he could have gone at night and taken them when no one else was there. It was absurd to suppose he would have acted in the manner described, exposing himself and placing himself in the hands of half a dozen men, whose testimony, he must know, would form a chain of evidence against him. Besides, they were of no earthly use to him. He contended that the prisoner had the boxes packed as described by the orders of Witte himself, who wanted them kept in connection with the lawsuit with which he was threatened, and that they were moved from the factory, and by him alone.

Mr. Travers Humphreys replied on the whole case. It was perfectly true, he said, as stated in the opening, that the case was simple enough when confined to the true issue: "Did the prisoner steal the articles or not?" But it became hopelessly complicated when his learned friend, having no direct answer to meet the charge, tried to beg the jury. The prisoner was paid £5 a week for the use of his brains; for making the "Euada" a really good machine, and being so paid, he now claimed what he had done as his own.

His Lordship, addressing the jury, said he was glad they had at last reached the end of the case, which was simple enough in itself, and ought to have been finished the previous day; but there had been an enormous waste of time in raising false issues. If they were of opinion that the prisoner had stolen any one of those articles, no matter what, they must find him guilty. There was no question of partnership at all in the matter. The extra sums spoken of were only a stimulus to a skilled workman to do his best in the performance of his peculiar duties. Such arrangements with skilled workmen, as some of the jury would probably know, were common enough, and had nothing whatever to do with partnership. His Lordship then proceeded to go through the evidence at length, and pointed out the fact that the prisoner had allowed a number of questions to be put to Mr. Witte reflecting on his character without any foundation for the charges. In dealing with the evidence of Lutterer, he called attention to the fact that Lutterer was bound to obey the orders of the prisoner. It was extraordinary that prisoner should alter the locks of the factory to prevent his employer from entering. It was common knowledge that a skilled man often put his own name on drawings. His Lordship then went through the evidence as to how prisoner accounted for the possession of the property found at his lodgings, and, in reply to the defendant's counsel, said even were Lutterer guilty of taking the three machines for his own benefit, it would not clear Kahl. The question for the jury was, Did the prisoner steal the articles?

The jury, without retiring, and after one minute's deliberation, found the prisoner guilty.

Mr. Thomas, interposing, asked his lordship to allow an appeal, but this was refused.

Mr. Humphreys said that, owing to the attack on Lutterer's character, he had telegraphed to Woodhouse & Rawson, Lutterer's late employers, who had replied that they would be willing to again employ him.

Sergeant Scott then entered the box, and said that he had obtained official documents showing that the prisoner was found guilty in his absence of embezzlement in France, and had been sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment, but had absconded.

His Lordship: I shall not take any notice of that, as the offence was not committed in this country.

Prisoner had nothing to say, but his counsel pleaded hard that the sentence should be as light as possible, considering the time prisoner had already been in gaol.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said that he was a man of skill, and had been paid good wages. But he had not only tried to deny the prosecutors the benefit of the work which he had done for them, but, worse than this, had allowed false suggestions to be made reflecting on the character of his employers. He must pass on him a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## Pressure on Our Space.

In consequence of the length of the Kahl case, we have been compelled to hold over until next month a number of special articles.





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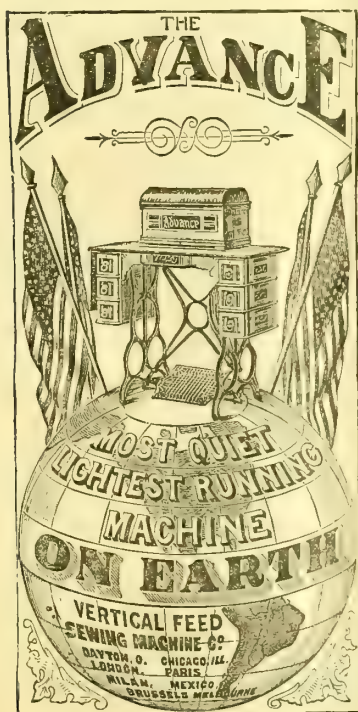
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This Machine has NO SHUTTLE, and requires NO WINDING OF BOBBINS or SPOOLS, but is simply fed with two ordinary Reels of Cotton, making a perfect LOCK-STITCH.

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Patented in the United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland.

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The Deferred Shares will not rank for dividend till the Ordinary Shareholders have received 10 per cent. per annum. All profits in excess will be equally divided between the Deferred and Ordinary Shareholders.

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## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.

1, 2 & 3, DUFFERIN STREET, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON, E.C.

## PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of carrying out an arrangement with the Branston Two-Reel Sewing Machine Company, Limited, for the purchase of the several Letters Patent mentioned below, together with the Leases, Stock-in-trade, Tools, Machinery, the Goodwill and Plant of the Business in the hands of the Vendors, and to carry on the business of Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

The Vendors are a Company formed privately in 1889 for the purpose of completing and placing the invention before the public, and they determined before doing so to spare neither time nor expense in testing the utility of the Patents; with this end in view a very large expenditure has been incurred in fitting up a factory, procuring valuable automatic and other machinery, and preparing tools and plant for the production of first-class machines, the parts of which will be interchangeable, in accordance with the latest and most approved methods. From these works machines are now being sent out.

The public are therefore now invited to participate in a business in working order, and which can be developed to an almost unlimited extent. The purchase will include:—

1. The following patents:—(See Patent Agent's Report, below.)\*

LONDON, 25th October, 1892.

|                    |     |                   |
|--------------------|-----|-------------------|
| Great Britain      | ... | No. 11009 of 1887 |
| Do.                | ... | 5361 of 1889      |
| Do.                | ... | 12959 of 1890     |
| Do.                | ... | 11039 of 1892     |
| France             | ... | 186563 of 1887    |
| Do.                | ... | 210601 of 1891    |
| Belgium            | ... | 80510 of 1888     |
| Do.                | ... | 93367 of 1891     |
| Germany            | ... | 44616 of 1887     |
| Do.                | ... | 60930 of 1891     |
| Austria-Hungary... | ... | 42490 of 1887     |
|                    | ... | 5186              |
| Do.                | ... | 4544 of 1891      |
|                    | ... | 16860             |

|                          |     |                              |
|--------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| Italy                    | ... | Vol. xxii, No. 23451 of 1888 |
| Do.                      | ... | Vol. xxv, No. 29012 of 1891  |
| Russia                   | ... | No. 11469 of 1892            |
| United States of America | ... | 389094 of 1888               |
|                          | ... | 474663 of 1892               |
|                          | ... | 476647 of 1892               |
|                          | ... | 483454 of 1892               |
|                          | ... | 485546 of 1892               |
| Canada                   | ... | 30427 of 1888                |
| Do.                      | ... | 39467 of 1892                |
| South Australia          | ... | 2020 of 1891                 |
| Victoria                 | ... | 8994 of 1891                 |
| Queensland               | ... | 1833 of 1891                 |
| New South Wales          | ... | 3226 of 1891                 |

\* DEAR SIRS,

In reply to your inquiry in the matter of Letters Patent granted to J. Moss and C. B. Hunt in 1887 and 1889, and to C. B. Hunt in 1890 and 1892, for the Improvements in Two-Reel Sewing Machines therein specified, I beg to state, after a thorough search at the Patent Office, that in my opinion all the Patents are valid and good.

The issue of the American and the German Patents, after rigid examination, support my opinion.

To MESSRS. TRINDER & CAPRON,

47, Cornhill, E.C.

H. GARDNER, Patent Agent.



2. The valuable **Plant, Machinery, Tools, Fixtures, Fittings, and Appliances** for the manufacture of Sewing Machines now in use on the premises in good working order.
3. The **stock of finished Machines**, Cabinet Work, Stands, Castings, and parts of Machines in various stages of construction and raw materials.
4. **The Factory Premises**, which consist of large, convenient, and well-lighted buildings, lately erected at Dufferin Street, Bunhill Row, containing ample space for a most extensive business, have been secured for a term of seven years, with the option of purchasing the Superior Lease at any time within the first two years at a price agreed upon, by which purchase the Company would obtain the premises for a term whereof 91 years are now unexpired at a small ground rent. These terms are considered by the Directors very favourable, as securing suitable premises with ample room for development without committing the Company to a large capital expenditure. The premises are fitted with powerful steam engine and boiler, with all fixtures and fittings, shafting and working gear connected therewith, and which are included in the option of purchase.
5. The Lease of **Show Rooms, Offices, and Warerooms** at 59, Holborn Viaduct, which have been fitted up by the Vendors, provide ample space for the display of machines and storing stock. The situation is the most convenient and best possible for the trade. The public are invited to inspect the machines there and see them in operation.

The chief imperfection hitherto existing in Sewing Machines is the smallness of the quantity of cotton held in the shuttle or spool. The principal Shuttle or Spool Machines hold only a few yards of under-cotton, which lasts only for a short time, and therefore they require to be frequently stopped for the purpose of taking out the shuttle, winding the cotton on the bobbin, replacing it in the shuttle, and reinstating the shuttle in the Machine. The waste of time, trouble, and annoyance of these operations are well known to all users of Sewing Machines.

For more than thirty years Sewing Machine users have been looking in vain for a Machine which would dispense with this waste of time and annoyance, and considerable ingenuity has been exercised, and vast sums of money have been spent in endeavours to overcome these disadvantages.

**The Branston Two-Reel Sewing Machine has surmounted all these difficulties.**

**The Tension is self-adjusting**, the winding of shuttles, spools, or bobbins is done away with; instead of the troublesome spool it is only necessary to place an ordinary reel of cotton, silk, or thread in the reel holder. The testimonials issued with this prospectus show that the Branston makes a perfect lock-stitch, and will sew, in addition to plain work, braiding, binding, felling, hemming, trimming, quilting, and a all kinds of work that can be done by other ordinary sewing machines, and while possessing its own special advantages, it retains all the improvements of the best machines, and will be sold at about the usual prices. It is also made as a Combination Machine which can be instantly turned into a *Chain-stitch* machine, and then can be as easily turned into a *Locked Chain-stitch*, which will be found most useful for sewing soft and expanding materials.

It will sew materials of any thickness, from silk to the thickest box cloth.

The Machine is **simple**, easily learnt, and does not readily get out of order. It is rapid, light running, and quiet.

The Machines have stood the severest tests by experts, and have been and are being worked most satisfactorily in various business establishments, as shown by accompanying testimonials.

The demand for Sewing Machines is increasing every year. It appears from statistics furnished by the Editor of *The Sewing Machine Gazette* that the annual sale is now considerably over 2,000,000. In a growing industry of this magnitude the sale of a number of machines, sufficient to pay a handsome Dividend to the Shareholders, would scarcely interfere with the business of existing companies.

The Directors believe the foreign patents to be very valuable, and expect to derive a considerable sum by their sale.

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of this invention. The advantages of a Two-Reel Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, which dispenses with taking out Shuttles, Winding Spools and Bobbins, avoiding the difficulties of regulating the Tension, and which can be **instantly changed from a Lock-Stitch to a Chain-Stitch, and again to a Chain-Stitch locked**, must be apparent to every user of a sewing machine.

Nothing can show more strongly the high opinion which the Trade entertains of this Machine than the fact that many of the principal dealers in Sewing Machines have already given large orders. The following well-known firms have agreed to act as Agents in their various localities, while numerous other dealers throughout the country have applied for appointments; this, coupled with the unanimously favourable reception of the Machine by those who have seen and worked it, leads the Directors to consider its success certain.

The Machines can be seen, examined, and worked, and all particulars obtained, at the Company's Show Rooms—

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.;  
Seddon's Pneumatic Tyre Co., Limited (late Messrs. Jennings & Co.), 11, St. Mary's Gate, and 44, Deansgate, Manchester;  
Messrs. Pim Bros., Limited, South Great George's Street, Dublin;  
Mr. A. Gass, 17, College Street South, Belfast.

And at the establishments of the following Sewing Machine Agents:—

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| Birmingham ...  | ... | Mr. F. J. Cocks, 6 and 7, Worcester Street.             | Newcastle-on-Tyne ... | ... | Messrs. J. J. Egde & Co., 10, Newgate Street.       |
| Bournemouth ... | ... | Mr. J. J. Allen, The Quadrant.                          | Paisley ...           | ... | Mr. Geo. Milne, 2 Gauze Street.                     |
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| Glasgow ...     | ... | Messrs. Gibbon & Co., 11, West Nile Street.             | Walsall ...           | ... | Mr. F. J. Cocks, 15, Wolverhampton Street.          |
| Grimsby ...     | ... | The Great Grimsby Coal, Salt, and Tanning Co., Limited. | Yeovil ...            | ... | Mr. J. Moffatt.                                     |
| Leeds ...       | ... | Mr. W. S. Moiser, 38, New Briggate.                     |                       |     |                                                     |

The Directors have carefully considered the question of the probable profit to be realised. It is obviously inexpedient, for business reasons, to give particulars of the cost of production as compared with the selling price, but basing their estimate on the favourable reception the Machine has met with, and the large orders already obtained and promised, the Directors feel justified in anticipating the realisation of profits sufficient to pay handsome dividends. The only question presenting itself to their minds is the possibility that the rate of manufacture at the outset may not keep pace with the demand.

The purchase consideration to be paid to the Vendors will be as follows: 9,136 Ordinary Shares of £5 each fully paid, 4,320 Deferred Shares of £1 each fully paid, and £80,000 in Cash or Shares of the first issue, at the option of Directors. The present issue thus provides £20,000 in cash for working capital, which is deemed sufficient, as in addition the Company acquires the Property set forth in Page 2, which (exclusive of the Patents and Leases) is estimated by the vendors to have cost over £30,000, leaving 20,000 Shares to be issued when required by the expansion of the Company.

The Vendors will also defray the expenses incidental to the promotion and formation of the Company up to and including allotment, except Registration Fees and Brokerage. It is intended to make an application for a settlement on the London Stock Exchange, and for the Shares to be quoted in the official list.

The following Agreement has been entered into:—An Agreement made the 1st day of December, 1892, between The Branston Two-Reel Sewing Machine Company, Limited, of the first part, Charles Branston Hunt of the second part, and G. H. H. Garland, as trustee for the Company, of the third part.

Other Contracts have been made by the Vendors in connection with the acquisition by them of the rights and properties now sold and the formation of the Company, and in connection with the subscription of the Capital; but as the above is the only Contract which has been entered into by or on behalf of the Company, applicants shall be deemed to waive the publication, under Sec. 38 of the Companies Act of 1867, of any further particulars as to such other Contracts.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above-mentioned Agreement, and of the Agreements for Lease of the Factory and Show-rooms mentioned therein, may be seen at the offices of the Company, and of the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares must be made on the accompanying Form and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, either at the head office, or any of their branches, with the full amount of the deposit.

Should no Allotment be made, the amount deposited will be returned in full; in case of a partial Allotment, the surplus of the deposit will be appropriated for or towards the payment due on Allotment, any remainder being refunded to the Applicant.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the offices of the Company, and their Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors.



# CHRISTMAS SEASON!

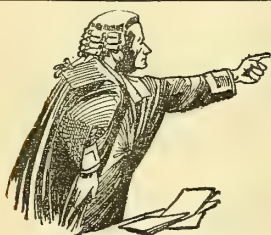
## TOY PERAMS.

EXQUISITELY PRETTY. BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED. READILY SALEABLE.

PRICES FROM 2s. 6d. TO 25s.

## SIMMONS & CO.,

Works, TANNER STREET, BERMONDSEY STREET,  
NEAR LONDON BRIDGE STATION.



Gentlemen, it is an indisputable fact that—

## THE CHERRY TREE MACHINE COMPANY

ARE MAKING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST QUALITY AND FINEST FINISHED

WASHERS, WRINGERS, AND MANGLES  
IN THE MARKET.

NO SPLIT ROLLERS, BROKEN WHEELS, OR SIDES.

ALL BEARINGS ADJUSTABLE AND MACHINE TURNED

Send for REDUCED TRADE LIST to

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Works: CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.

## HARPER TWELVETREES,

Manufacturer of Laundry Machinery, wishes to appoint a

## SOLE AGENT

In every Town not yet represented,

Liberal Terms to the Trade for Cash or Quarterly Accounts upon Application.

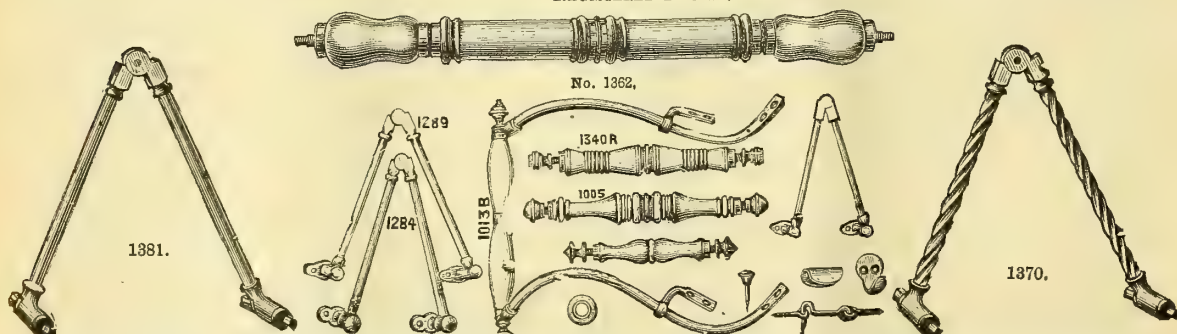
## HARPER TWELVETREES,

8, CITY ROAD, LONDON.

## W. FOSTER & CO.,

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REGISTERED DESIGN.



MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PERAMBULATOR FITTINGS, HOOD JOINTS, HANDLES IN BRASS AND WOOD, BRASS HANDLE RODS, TOY FITTINGS, IRON HOOD FRAMES, CANOPY IRONS, SPRINGS, BODIES, &c.



THE

# American Wringer Co.

(late BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO.)

beg respectfully to call the attention of the  
Trade to their recent

## REMOVAL

to much larger and more convenient premises  
at

122, SOUTHWARK STREET,  
LONDON, S.E.

WHERE WILL BE FOUND THE

LARGEST STOCK OF WRINGERS  
AND  
DOMESTIC MACHINERY  
IN EUROPE.

### IT IS A FACT

That no article in the whole  
range of Domestic Machinery  
pays the Dealer so well as Rubber  
Wringers.

### IT IS A FACT

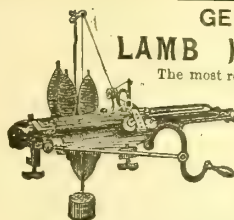
That the sale of our Wringers  
is very largely on the increase.

### ARE YOU SELLING THEM?

If not, you may depend upon it  
your Competitor is.

PRICES FROM 8s.

ACCORDING TO SIZE AND QUALITY.



### GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

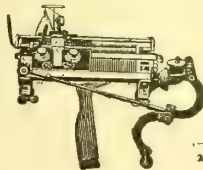
The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and  
Glove Knitter in the Market.

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For all kinds of Garments, with special  
automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,

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NEW HARRISON

SWIFT GOLD MEDAL

### KNITTER

KNITS Stockings ribbed or plain  
GLOVES and CLOTHING in  
WOOL, SILK, or COTTON. INSTRU-

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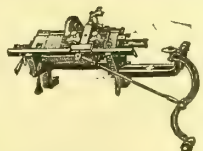
GROVER & WOOD,  
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM  
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62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,  
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First-Class Quality.

Low Prices.

Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.



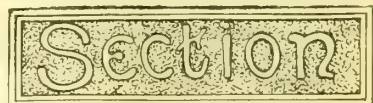
### The New ROTHWELL KNITTER

is the only machine in the world  
which can knit every garment  
that can be done by hand.

It would take three days by hand what could be done on the  
"New Rothwell Knitter" in an hour, and thousands of ladies  
who have entirely abolished hand knitting are now earning good  
incomes at their own homes by these machines, which Knit  
Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Combinations, Vests, in  
fact everything, in either silk, wool, or cotton.

Write for prices and full particulars to

W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgeman St., Bolton.



### THE STANLEY SHOW.

THE EXHIBITS IN A NUTSHELL.

We feel it necessary to adopt a sub-head for this article, as so much  
has been written about the Stanley Show the past fortnight that most  
cycle dealers must be all but sick of the exhibition. As our numerous  
contemporaries have reported on the 400 odd stands in detail, some  
of which reports most of our readers will have read, we shall endeavour  
to summarise our impressions after a careful study of the whole  
exhibition and conferring with makers and dealers.

The visitor entering the Agricultural Hall from Upper Street must  
have been struck with the large number of cycling newspapers  
arranged on each side of the arcade. How they all manage to exist  
is a puzzle which we cannot possibly solve, particularly when we  
reflect that the two last seasons have been "lean" years to such an  
extent that unless 1893 shows a vast improvement one-half of the  
makers will have to seek other industries for the display of their  
energies and what is left of their capital.

Once inside the hall it is obvious that the present is the largest exhibi-  
tion of cycles ever held, and the uninformed might be pardoned for assum-  
ing on glancing at the countless rows of cycles comp using some 2,000  
machines on the ground floor, and passing round the spacious gallery  
surrounding this gigantic building, that cycle making is a good trade  
in which to invest money. The better informed, however, could tell  
him that, like the tyres, the trade is blown out to an incredible extent,  
and that there is much more difficulty in keeping up the inflation of  
the trade than that of the tyres, great as is the latter.

We were fortunate enough to meet many of our readers who had  
come to buy, and we found that few of them were able to make up  
their minds where to bestow their orders, with the consequence that  
the amount of business done at the show was comparatively small.  
There were two reasons for this: (1) The tyre difficulty; (2) the  
January show. It was something less than pitiful to observe the  
anxious way in which dealers examined the new types of machines  
and tyres and talked over the advantages claimed by the inventors.  
"Will they sell?" was the question uppermost in their minds; and  
"If I buy, shall I be left with them on my hands?"



## TYPE OF MACHINE FOR 1893.

Practically the only machines on show worthy of consideration were the chain safety and the geared miniature ordinary type. The former has proved itself saleable, but the latter takes a deal of selling, in spite of several good points. Indeed, one dealer told us that he bought a single F.D., as the geared ordinary is now called, last spring, but really could not find a customer for it. It is clear, however, from the fact that no less than ninety-four F.D.'s were in the show, exhibited by nearly as many firms and comprising six different styles of gear, that the makers anticipate a future for the geared ordinary. In our opinion dealers will be foolish if they do more than treat the F.D. as a possible line. We can assure them that the R.D., or safety, will be the most saleable machine for another season at least. We talked this point over with numerous dealers, whose views coincided with our own.

The atmosphere of the show, supercharged as it was with exaggerated claims by this maker and that inventor for some untried type of machine, became appreciably cleared when we decided that the R.D. is the only machine which dealers should stock in 1893.

## TYRES FOR 1893.

The next question the dealer had to ask himself was what tyres to order. Well, this question is much simplified when we state at once that it must be some form of pneumatic. Very few indeed of any other form of tyre were on view. The solid and the cushion were conspicuously absent. True, among the forty tyres on exhibit there were several without air-tubes, but they have yet to be tried, and this means cost, and we advise our readers to let others do the testing. The next question, then, is what kind of pneumatic promises the largest sale. We believe that the Dunlop pneumatic tyre will not sell so largely next year as in 1892.

It has actually given birth to upwards of thirty other patented inflated tyres, many of them so much alike that thirteen of the makers pay royalties to the Dunlop Company. The great trouble with pneumatics, as our readers know, is their liability to puncture, which is unavoidable. The point of difference then, between the various air-tyres is mostly that of the way of fixing the tyre to the rim, and the closure of the tyre when punctured. There are also several minor points of difference between these tyres, some tyres being more liable to "side-slip" and "creep" than others. The Dunlop people, in the face of competition from patentees whose methods of fastening are quite as good, if not better, cannot expect to have the monopoly for next year.

We hailed the "Clincher" tyre when first introduced as the best method of fastening, and the improvements just introduced are even better. In this tyre no laces, flaps, or wires are required, the air-tube and the peculiar shape of the rim combining to keep the outer covering in its place. Clincher Scott (perhaps the most popular man in the trade) assured us that the outlook for next season's trade (in the North British Rubber Company's tyre was unprecedentedly bright, and several dealers that we met told us that they had experienced less trouble with the Clincher than with any other tyre. We therefore feel emboldened to state that our readers can safely buy machines with Clincher tyres for next season. Somewhat similar in principle is the "Nedderman," owned by our old friends the Eclipse Machine Company, of Oldham. This tyre, which we shall illustrate, is only a year old, but is thoroughly proven to be satisfactory in every respect. Other tyres which can be purchased with safety are the Silverton self-closure, which is no misnomer; the Fleetwood, which is extraordinarily light, and is guaranteed for twelve months against bursting or puncturing; the Seddon, which was shown attached to Bath-chair wheels; the Preston, Davies, and the Boothroyd. We do not say that the other tyres are not saleable, but we do say that those we have mentioned and the Dunlop have the best prospects for next year.

There were two startling novelties in this connection which we would just notice, viz., the "Pencil," which is certainly the best spring-wheel yet introduced, and the air-wheel. The latter was only shown in model form, but will be on exhibit on a practical scale at the "National," in January. It may be described as a flattened ball, filled with air, with metal discs at the sides, through which pass the hub. Several experienced men think that there is something in the idea. We content ourselves by saying that it is novel, awfully cheekily novel; but, after the experience of the Dunlop, who can tell what is not possible as regards cycle tyres? At the last Stanley the "Disc Wheel" was laughed at. This year it was to be found on quite a number of stalls, the front wheel having four apertures, but the hind wheel being solid.

## ACCESSORIES.

There were upwards of seventy exhibits of what are called accessories or sundries. Most of these will also be exhibited at the Crystal Palace show next month, and we shall therefore pass them by. We might just mention, however, that among the exhibitors were the St. George's Cycle Company, of Upper Street, Islington, who are manufacturers and factors of everything for the trade. They have several new lines in handles, lamps, &c., which are illustrated in their list.

Mr. C. Lohmann, of 36, Aldersgate Street, E.C., who has gone in strongly of late for cycle accessories, also supplies nearly every sundry required by dealers, particularly bells, lamps, cycle cement, enamel, and tools.

## COMPLETE MACHINES. NO. 1

We shall not attempt under this heading to refer to all the 150 stands containing complete machines, merely selecting a few which we especially examined.

W. NEWTON & CO., Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—This firm have advanced by leaps and bounds the past few years, and they possess at their factory such talent as make them envied by the trade as a whole. Cycle construction is with them a scientific industry, hence it is their machines rank among the very best in the trade. Among the several racing machines on show was a perfect gem, weighing a trifle over 15 lbs. The roadsters, enamelled and plated to perfection, equally commanded the admiration of visitors. Mr. Newton does an extensive retail trade, and knows what sells the best; hence dealers can place reliance on being supplied only with saleable machines.

THE KINGSLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 20, Ball's Pond Road, N.—Dealers requiring machines only moderate in price should not neglect to examine this maker's goods. Mr. Hewitt, the proprietor, has had much experience in producing a good article at the lowest possible cost. He does not go in for unnecessary elaboration, but the five safeties on show bore evidence of being made and finished in a thorough workmanlike manner.

REINHOLD & CO., Woolwich.—This firm's business is largely retail, and Mr. Reinhold therefore claims to show what best suits the public. This enables him also to well serve the trade. On his stand were seven safeties and two juveniles, in which his patent spokes were conspicuous.

ANDREWS & WATKINSON, Tennant Street, Birmingham.—This new firm exhibit a happy combination in proprietorship. Mr. Andrews is well known as one of the best cycle engineers in the trade, and as to his partner, many of our readers have experienced his skill as a salesman of both mangles and cycles. Their first appearance before the trade must be counted a complete success. To start with, they exhibited the lightest safety in the show—14 lbs. 7 ozs. Next, they had a pneumatic tyre of their own invention, which can be readily detached in sections. Thirdly, a new chain adjustment, which is simple and effective. Their machines are well finished and thoroughly reliable.

(To be continued.)



This column is open to all the Companies.

## A BRADBURY DINNER.

An interesting gathering of the managers, superintendents, and saleswomen connected with Messrs. Bradbury & Co.'s London depots took place at the "Apple Tree and Mitre," Cursitor Street, W.C., on the evening of the 8th ult.

The proceedings opened with a dinner, served in perfect style by Host Making, and presided over by Mr. James A. Jackson, of the Newgate Street branch. After full justice had been done to an excellent repast, and the Royal toasts had been duly honoured, the chairman proposed "The Firm" in a few well-chosen words. He said that they were largely indebted to the vice-chairman, Mr. F. Whitworth, for the gathering, and that when the suggestion of the meeting was conveyed to their respected general manager its success was assured, as Mr. Cunliffe not only approved of it, but promised a substantial contribution towards the expenses. They all knew that Mr. Cunliffe was one of the hardest workers in the company, and he (Mr. Jackson) could assure all present that Mr. Cunliffe's absence from their midst was only due to other pressing demands on his time. He would have been only too pleased to have attended and said a few words of encouragement, as he took a deep interest in the welfare of all the employees of the company. In asking them to drink a bumper to "The Firm," he wished them to especially associate with the toast the names of the following gentlemen at headquarters:—Mr. Walmsley, the secretary, who managed so ably the financial department of this great concern; Mr. Phillips, the chief of the office staff, who was perhaps known to most of them only by correspondence, but whose even-mindedness and uniform courtesy had made him equally appreciated by both managers and the "powers that be;" last, but not least, there was their distinguished chief, Mr. Cunliffe—(cheers)—a gentleman whose boundless energy and ready sympathy, whose extreme geniality and untiring zeal, made him possessed to an extraordinary degree of the power of infusing vigour, hope, and encouragement into his managers. No matter how much a manager was worried with the thousand and one things that would arise in business, upon Mr. Cunliffe's visits the clouds were magically cleared away.

Mr. Whitworth, the vice-chairman, also spoke to the toast, and paid a tribute to the honourable manner in which the heads of the company treat their managers. He reviewed his eleven years' service with the company, and contrasted the immense business done to-day with the insignificant trade they did ten or eleven years ago, and the future would, he said, show a still greater improvement. He then went on to speak of the advantage of such gatherings as the present, and ended a capital speech by calling upon those present to receive the toast in a thoroughly hearty manner, as became all earnest Bradbury employees.

The toast was received with musical honours.

Mr. E. Morton then proposed "The Depot Staffs" in a few words, in which he referred hopefully to the Bradbury Company's prospects.

The next toast, "The Ladies," was proposed in a humorous speech in the best of taste by Mr. T. G. Taylor, and responded to in a similar strain by Mr. J. Keegan.

"The Press," coupled with the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, was proposed by Mr. C. O'Donoghue in terms too flattering for us to reproduce, and in all modesty was replied to by Mr. Sewell.

During the evening a number of songs and recitations were rendered by Bradbury employees and guests, including Messrs. Keegan, Cornish, J. A. Jackson, Frank A. Jackson, A. Inch, and the Misses Kelley and Turner.

The last item on the programme, "Thanks to Chair and Vice-chair," proposed by Mr. J. G. Cook, was received with enthusiasm, and thus closed one of the most successful trade gatherings we have ever attended.

On the 21st October, after the usual business of the day was over, an assembly of the employees of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's Manchester depot took place at their office, 15, Deansgate, for the purpose of taking leave of Mr. John Bayne, prior to his departure from Manchester. Mr. W. H. Broad (Mr. Bayne's successor) occupied the chair, and in the course of a short address said that the gathering was a happy but peculiar one, seeing that they were met to take leave of their late manager, who was being promoted to a more important position at the company's chief office in London. He (Mr. Broad) appreciated the honour of being elected to the office



of chairman, as he had seen some changes in the course of the last eighteen years, having often been connected with similar gatherings. On the occasion of the late general manager, Mr. Ayres, leaving this country for America, he was nominated by his colleagues and fellow-managers to fulfil similar duties, being in some respects, and not others, the oldest member of the company. None, however, had given him a feeling of greater pleasure than the present one. It had been his privilege to be acquainted with Mr. Bayne for nigh on fifteen years, and he found that he possessed all the characteristics of a real brawny Scot, being amiable, kind, and courteous, as well as cute, and this, no doubt, combined with his dogged perseverance and the superior machines he had been handling, was the secret of his undoubted and steady advance in the renowned company which they all had the honour of belonging to. When he first met Mr. Bayne he was acting in the capacity of expert mechanic, Scotland and Ireland being his especial ground, and many were the contrivances and special appliances which he had introduced to manufacturers for the purpose of facilitating the trade of the company, a great many of these being in use at the present time. In the course of his experience he had never come in contact with a man whom he could more sincerely respect, he always being willing to give advice and hints without the sarcasm which they often met with, and he thus felt great pleasure in joining in this presentation, which was given in a spirit of good will. Mr. Watson, after making a few remarks endorsing what had previously been said, read the following address: "Dear Mr. Bayne,—We, the employees of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, Manchester, having heard of your transfer, regret very much your leaving us, but feel proud that you should be singled out to fill an important position at the company's chief office in London. We take this opportunity of expressing our high estimation of your character, and the many good qualities you have displayed whilst manager of this depot, and now have pleasure in asking you to accept this cabinet writing-desk as a souvenir of the kindly feeling that has always existed between yourself and the employees, and a hearty wish for continued success and prosperity in your new sphere." After a few remarks by Messrs. Knox, Kay, and others, Mr. Bayne, in reply, said, "I feel very much the kindness which prompts you to make this handsome present, and I can assure you that I regret very much to leave Manchester, where I have found many sincere friends, especially amongst yourselves. I thank you for the many kind references to myself in your address, and am certain I shall never forget my friends in the Manchester office. I wish you all success, and hope that you will get on with Mr. Broad as well as we have in the past." The chairman, replying to a vote of thanks, said that "although Mrs. Bayne was not exactly connected with the business, we must not part before conveying the wishes of the company present to her and her son, and hope they will enjoy the best of health and continue to prosper in their new home. I am stepping into Mr. Bayne's shoes, but I am not as big or as broad, although Broad by name; still I trust we shall be able to work as comfortably and amicably as heretofore, and although he is going to London, I am sure we shall have the pleasure of seeing him here occasionally, and I see no reason why, with our united efforts, a long pull, a strong pull, and the Demon No. 11, we shall not be able to far eclipse the position to which Mr. Bayne has brought the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company in Manchester. I thank you one and all."

### THE BRANSTON MACHINE.

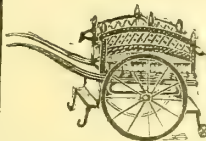
Before we next address our readers the Branston Two-reel Sewing Machine Company's business will have been taken over by a new proprietary. The new company, judging from what we can hear in the trade, starts with every prospect of success. The machine they have for sale has, perhaps, been longer "on the way" than any other sewing machine in modern times. For nearly four years, to our own knowledge, a number of the best experts in the country have been engaged in developing the two-reel principle in sewing machines to its highest possible point, and they now claim to have brought the original Branston to a state of perfection never dreamt of in the philosophy of the many mechanics who have aimed at producing what is certainly the only theoretically perfect machine—one working direct from two ordinary reels of thread.

We are quite aware that many sewing machine men shake their heads at two-reel machines. Not that such are undesirable, but because they upset the old theory that the smaller the shuttle the better the stitch. For the Branston to work satisfactorily this theory must be surrendered? Certainly, but for no other reason than that the inventors have made special provision—the essence of their patent—for dealing with this old theory, or, shall we say, law.

What about the stitch? Well, at the public inspection last week at the showrooms on Holborn Viaduct we met one of the largest dealers in the country, who told us confidentially that the machine had good selling points, but the stitch was faulty. He had never tried it, so took our advice that he should there and then do so and report to us his experiences. In a few minutes he came to us and said: "The stitch is all right; I have tried it on every kind of material, and it hasn't a single fault."

At an early date we shall give full illustrations and details of the construction of the Branston, but for the present will only state this: there is quite a competition among the best dealers in the country for agencies, and if our readers do not wish to get left they must apply for territory at once.

Mr. John Eustace, domestic machinery dealer, of 13, Market Place, Leytonstone Road, E., asks us to insert the following:—"Re partnership dissolved in April last, and advertised in *London Gazette*.—I, John Eustace, of Leytonstone Road, wish to state that any judgments obtained against Henry Eustace, of 124, Forest Lane, Forest Gate, do not in any way concern me. The small amount owing to debtors which was incurred jointly, I have agreed to pay, rather than my credit should be injured through Henry Eustace repudiating his half of the liabilities."



## SECTION

### A NEW PRAM. WHEEL.

We illustrate a new pram. wheel, the invention of a Mr. Weatherill, which Messrs. Cunliffe & Croom are placing on the market. We have carefully examined a specimen which has been sent to us, but not sufficiently to justify our undertaking the responsibility of recommending it to the trade. In the absence of better data, we must content ourselves with merely recording the advantages claimed for the "Spring Wheel" by the makers, which are as follows:—

1.—The requisite elasticity, without the use of springs between the body and axle, is obtained by means of the specially formed spring



arms, which absorb all concussion between the rim and hub when travelling over uneven surfaces, mounting kerbs, &c.

- 2.—It is stronger, and will bear more weight.
- 3.—Avoids all accidents from loose spokes.
- 4.—Avoids all liability of rubber becoming loose, as there are no spokes to strip and force it off.
- 5.—Being a self-contained spring wheel, no springs are required. This is a distinct advantage when applied to Merlin chairs, where it is impossible to use the ordinary springs.
- 6.—Less power is required to propel this wheel, because when being pushed or drawn the axle sustaining the load immediately attains a position in front of the centre of the wheel, and, retaining this position when in motion, helps the wheel forward.
- 7.—The design is more artistic, and offers greater facilities for more attractive painting and finishing.

The remarks in our last issue as to pram. wheels have brought us a number of letters. Several of our correspondents state that they will not again buy prams. with wired-on tyres, and others have told us that they never knew a single pram. so fitted not to give satisfaction. Several in the trade have told us that the mistake made by Mr. Hughes is in supposing that a poorer quality of rubber could be used for wired-on tyres than for the old cemented pattern, whereas, in their opinion, a better quality is required, and, given a good quality rubber, they state that the wired-on tyres are the best. Our correspondents have really not shed much light on this vexed question. We have heard much in some quarters as to the unreliability of Hughes' wired-on tyre, but the specimen we have had at our office for at least twelve months is well nigh perfect. We almost despair of being able, as we anticipated at first, to inform dealers whether they were justified in continuing to purchase carriages and mail carts with the wired-on tyre or not. Does there exist in the trade any absolute authority who can solve the problem once and for all time, or is it to be merely a question of taste and prejudice?

## DEALERS requiring AGENCIES

Mr. A. Roe, manager of the Lancashire Musical Instrument and Furnishing Association, The Balcony, New Market, Lancaster, is open to accept agencies for manufacturers of watches, furniture, sewing-machines, and mangles.

Mr. E. J. Lever, of the Stroud Green Cycle Company, Albert Road Stroud Green, N., is open to consider agencies for sewing and washing machines.

Mr. J. Thomson Keiller, of the City Carriage Works, Perth, is thinking of selling cycles, and would be pleased to receive lists and terms from makers.

Mr. W. H. Davies, domestic machinery dealer, 22, Brecon Road, Abergavenny, is open to arrange with a good firm for a supply of the very best sewing-machine oil.

Mr. T. Harrall, domestic machinery dealer, 35, Oxford Street, High Wycombe, is open to sell furniture, watches, mangles, pianos, &c., on commission.



## Failures and Arrangements.

**WILLIAM DUNKLEY**, perambulator manufacturer, Birmingham.  
A first and final dividend of 1½d. in the pound is now being paid at Whitehall Chambers, 23, Coleman Row, Birmingham.

The Official Receiver gives the net realisation as £104 9s. 3d. From this sum must be deducted £57 12s. cost of liquidation, and 10s. allowance to debtor. After paying four preferential claims, £19 12s. 3d., and a dividend of 1½d. in the pound on £3,279 8s. 11d. unsecured creditors, there is a balance of 5s. 6d. The debtor's estimate of amount expected to rank for dividend was £4,953 8s. 11d. The estate was estimated to produce £229, but not half this sum was realised.

**WILLIAM SAYNOR**, cycle and domestic machinery dealer, 22, Copley Road, and Crown Cycle Works, Station Road, Doncaster.

A dividend in the above will shortly be announced by the Official Receiver, Sheffield.

**JOHN GARSAY**, in lodgings at 14, Bayswater Mount, Roundhay Road, and trading as a perambulator maker at 29, Concord Street, Leeds.

The above will be publicly examined at 11 o'clock on the 6th inst., in the Leeds County Court.

**WATSON & WHALLEY**, mangle and chair makers, Eagle Iron Works, and Dalton Chair Works, Keighley.

As stated last month, the above have filed a deed of arrangement, dated October 25th, and propose to pay a composition of 12s. 6d. in the pound, payable 10s. on or before January 31st, 1893, and 2s. 6d. May 1st, 1893, secured by a surety, provided all the creditors assent thereto by January 31st.

The unsecured liabilities are given at £17,262 4s. 9d.; secured creditors, £5,417 os. 2d.; estimated net assets, £11,348 1s. 6d.

The following are the principal creditors:—

|                                       | £     | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Ehrmann, W., London                   | 22    | 3  | 4  |
| Goslett A. & Co., London              | 14    | 1  | 1  |
| "Ironmonger," Proprietors of, London  | 22    | 16 | 0  |
| List W. & Sons, London                | 110   | 9  | 3  |
| Mitchell Bros. & Co., London          | 24    | 3  | 8  |
| Mitchell H. & Co., London             | 20    | 0  | 0  |
| Oakley J. & Sons, London              | 13    | 16 | 0  |
| Sheppey Glue Co., London              | 15    | 4  | 0  |
| Thew & Stiebel, London                | 12    | 4  | 6  |
| Saunders, Davies & Co., Birmingham    | 23    | 0  | 0  |
| Mitchell Bros., Bootle                | 283   | 17 | 1  |
| Durrant A. C. & F. W. H., Bradford    | 10    | 8  | 0  |
| Harrison & Singleton, Bradford        | 40    | 0  | 8  |
| Horne & Co., Bradford                 | 38    | 6  | 0  |
| Sewell Henry & Sons, Bradford         | 17    | 5  | 7  |
| Boyd J. & Co., Castle Cary            | 117   | 4  | 7  |
| Lishmann William, Darlington          | 48    | 6  | 3  |
| Midland Railway Company, Derby        | 27    | 18 | 1  |
| Watson Jas. & Co., Glasgow            | 168   | 16 | 3  |
| Rutherford & Fleming, Glasgow         | 20    | 5  | 10 |
| Smith H. & Co., Hull                  | 49    | 7  | 3  |
| Allen T. W., Hull                     | 30    | 18 | 3  |
| Summerscales W. & Sons, Keighley      | 21    | 0  | 6  |
| Sellers W. & Sons, Keighley           | 13    | 0  | 4  |
| Whalley Geo., Keighley                | 7,004 | 19 | 8  |
| Whitley Jonathan & Son, Keighley      | 270   | 0  | 0  |
| Wright & Waterworth, Keighley         | 78    | 16 | 4  |
| Andrew Thomas, Keighley               | 48    | 3  | 6  |
| Billows S., Keighley                  | 30    | 17 | 5  |
| Bailey W. & J. B., Keighley           | 13    | 13 | 0  |
| Davy Jno. & Co., Keighley             | 13    | 2  | 8  |
| Edmondson Mrs., Keighley              | 1,939 | 0  | 0  |
| Laycock J. W., Keighley               | 35    | 15 | 9  |
| Silverwood T., Keighley               | 170   | 10 | 4  |
| Scaife Samuel, Keighley               | 71    | 8  | 0  |
| Wright Thos. & Co., Leeds             | 25    | 11 | 10 |
| Williams & Davies, Liverpool          | 184   | 11 | 4  |
| Lytle & Pocock, Liverpool             | 46    | 2  | 4  |
| Phoenix Hardware Company, Liverpool   | 39    | 19 | 8  |
| Ellison, Murphy, & Co., Liverpool     | 202   | 2  | 2  |
| Hallsall J. & Son, Liverpool          | 16    | 1  | 9  |
| Irwin & Sellers, Liverpool            | 47    | 13 | 9  |
| Ashcroft S. & Co., Manchester         | 84    | 18 | 8  |
| Macnair A. & Co., Manchester          | 53    | 6  | 8  |
| Mallatice J. & J. W., Manchester      | 12    | 0  | 8  |
| Parker A., Manchester                 | 59    | 18 | 2  |
| Raby, Fell, & Co., Manchester         | 112   | 4  | 9  |
| Vernon, Mills, & Co., Manchester      | 20    | 4  | 4  |
| Watson James & Co., Middlesbrough     | 232   | 13 | 9  |
| Watson John, Morecambe                | 150   | 4  | 6  |
| Brierley J. W., Oldham                | 57    | 15 | 4  |
| Laycock S. & Son, Sheffield           | 303   | 10 | 8  |
| Turton John & Sons, Sheffield         | 161   | 4  | 2  |
| Tyzack W., Son, & Turner, Sheffield   | 20    | 6  | 7  |
| White Cross Company (Limited), War-   |       |    |    |
| rington                               | 162   | 9  | 10 |
| Livingstone A. & Co., West Hartlepool | 36    | 10 | 1  |
| North R. & Sons, West Wycombe         | 11    | 19 | 6  |
| Great Northern Railway Company        | 70    | 10 | 2  |
| Keighley Corporation                  | 11    | 9  | 0  |
| Keighley and Craven Permanent Benefit |       |    |    |
| Building Society                      | 4,393 | 4  | 8  |
| Bankers' claims                       | 5,008 | 17 | 1  |

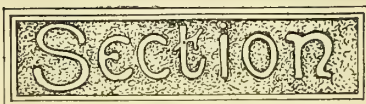
**WICKS, SPENCER, & CO.**, mantle manufacturers, Pembrey Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, and 4, 5, and 6, Watling Street, E.C.

The above have filed a deed of arrangement, unsecured liabilities £20,054, estimated net assets £19,897. The Singer Company are creditors for £122, and the Wheeler & Wilson Company for £25.

**WILLIAM WILLIS**, cabinet-maker, Goole.

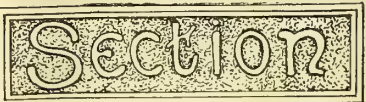
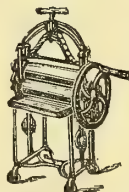
The above has filed a deed of arrangement dated November 12th. The unsecured liabilities are £344 2s. 4d.; estimated net assets, £162 10s. 6d. Among the creditors are the Midland Pram Company, Birmingham, £13 18s. 9d., and Watson & Whalley, Keighley, £20 4s. 6d.

A COUNTY COURT JUDGMENT was on October 7th registered against Henry Eustace, 124, Forest Lane, Forest Gate, and John Eustace, 13, Market Place, Leytonstone Road, sewing machine dealers, for the sum of £18 2s. 2d.



### THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BRAY.

At the County of London Sessions, before Sir P. H. Edlin, Q.C., chairman, sitting at Clerkenwell, on the 12th ult., James Bray, George Markwell, and Frank Steadman surrendered and pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiring to injure one Albert Edward Alexander Sparkhall by depriving him of the possession of a bag and certain jewellery. Mr. Besley prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Candy, Q.C., and Mr. Cluer, instructed by Mr. H. E. Tudor, were for the defendants; and Mr. George Elliott held a watching brief on behalf of a solicitor connected with the case.—Mr. Besley said the facts were very remarkable. The prisoner Bray carried on business as a "tallyman" and wholesale jeweller in the name of Grant Brothers, and the other two prisoners were in his service as travellers, their duty being to go about the country calling at houses and getting orders from domestic servants. The prosecutor Sparkhall had also been a traveller in the same trade, in the service of a Mr. Peachey, who carried on business in the name of Boyd & Co. Sparkhall left Boyd & Co., and detained a bag containing samples of cheap watches and jewellery, worth about £50. To these he contended that he had a claim, but whether he really had or not did not matter in this case. Legal proceedings had been taken with regard to the samples, but were abortive. On October 10th Steadman went to Sparkhall's house during his absence, and told Mrs. Sparkhall he was sent by Boyd & Co. for the samples, and her husband was arrested. She refused to give up the things, and he threatened to put her in prison as an accomplice. She then offered to take the bag to the Police-court, but Steadman said it was too late, as the case had been already before the Court, and her husband was in the cells at Bow Street. She was so frightened that she let him have the bag, and suffered great anguish of mind until she found that her husband was in fact at liberty, and that every word spoken by Steadman was false. The bag was given by Steadman to Bray, and was afterwards opened by Bray and Markwell, but nothing was stolen from it, and they eventually sent it back to Boyd & Co., the employers of Sparkhall. They then seemed to have awakened to the position in which they had put themselves, and Bray and Markwell went to the prosecutor and then to Upper-street Police-station, where they made a full confession, and Detective-sergeant Drew put them in the dock and charged them with larceny. Steadman afterwards returned from Slough, where he had taken refuge, and gave himself up.—Mr. Candy said that nothing had been further from the defendants' thoughts than to steal the goods, but he could say little in extenuation of their conduct to Mrs. Sparkhall, except that they had not appreciated what they were doing, and that when they did appreciate it they were filled with contrition. They had been guilty of a stupid, shabby trick, and were heartily sorry for it.—Witnesses were called to the character of each defendant, although it appeared that Markwell had been convicted of fraud, but many years ago.—A jury was then sworn, and the defendants were formally acquitted on a second indictment, which charged a larceny of the goods.—The learned Chairman sentenced Bray to be imprisoned for two months as a second-class misdemeanant and to pay a fine of £150, Markwell to pay a fine of £30, and Steadman a fine of £20.



### WASHING MACHINES.

London has, perhaps, a smaller percentage of families with mangling or wringing machines of any large town in either England or Scotland. Certain it is that the trade is capable of great expansion, and this would appear to justify the action of a number of gentlemen, mostly residing in the northern suburb, who have formed a company registered as follows:—

**NORTH LONDON ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.**—This company was registered on June 22nd. The nominal capital is £5,000, divided into 500 shares of £10 each. Its objects are to establish and carry on the business of mechanical engineers, millwrights, machinists, and founders, casters, moulders, and workers in metal. The signatories to the memorandum of association are Joseph Ernest Speed, 3, Woodstock Villas, Waltham Cross, commercial clerk, 1 share; Henry Hitch, Freezywater, Waltham Cross, gentleman, 1 share; Alice Shepherd, 13A, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, spinster, 1 share; Alfred George Cook, Sun Street, Waltham Abbey, poor-rate collector, 1 share; John Evey, Greenyard, Waltham Abbey, solicitors' clerk, 1 share; James Arthur Hilliard, The Oaks, Grove Park, Lee, S.E., gentleman,



# Christmas Goods, "1892."

## "THE STAR STILL TO THE FRONT."

### DOLL'S CARRIAGES.

An unequalled Line  
of Goods of  
every grade for  
Dealers to  
select from.

**FINEST  
FINISH.**

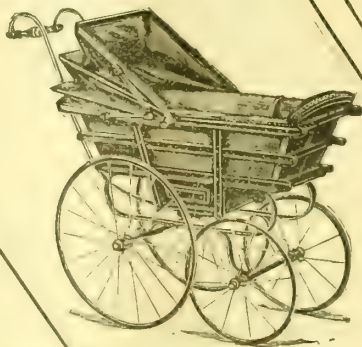
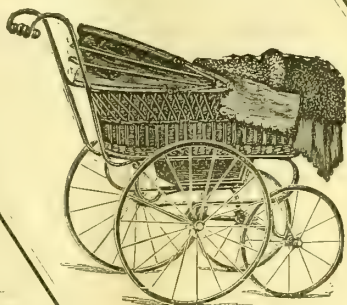
**First-class  
Workmanship.**

**EVERY CARRIAGE  
WARRANTED.**

**Prices and  
Specifications  
upon Application.**

**ABSOLUTELY THE BEST  
GOODS TO BE OBTAINED  
ANYWHERE.**

**QUALITY  
UNSUR-  
PASSED.**



**STAR MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
**Star Works, Goodinge Road,**  
**CATTLE MARKET, N.**



1 share; Frederick Charles Edenborough Jessopp, Forty Hill House, Enfield, solicitor, 1 share. The registered office of the company is Rendlesham Lodge, Waltham Cross.

We were recently invited to visit the works of this company, which are under the management of Mr. Holmes, late traveller for a Keighley firm. We have not space to fully describe what we saw, but might state, briefly, that we were astonished beyond measure at the business-like air and completeness of the concern. Everything is at hand, machinery, rollers, &c., for a production of some 250 to 300 mangles a week, and every department is under the management of experienced men. The works adjoin the Great Eastern Railway Company's Waltham station siding, and are about twelve miles distant from London by road. Further, they are close to the river Lea.

We understand that mangles can be sent to any address in London at a charge of only 1s. each. In this respect the North London Company are undoubtedly in an enviable position, and, all other costs being equal, will be powerful competitors for the budding London trade. They inform us, however, that they have not been started in any spirit hostile to existing makers, nor do they intend to "cut" prices, but will sell on the standard Keighley prices.

THE CHERRY TREE MACHINE COMPANY have recently issued what is certainly the best illustrated and printed catalogue in the trade. It describes not only all their washing and mangling machines, but in addition washing tubs, knife-cleaning machines, ladders, garden rollers, portable stoves, &c. A valuable feature of the book is the list of parts. Dealers should write for a copy either to the works at Cherry Tree, Blackburn, or to Mr. R. J. Johns, 59, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

## JOTTINGS

Mr. G. Peth, the well-known traveller for Bernhard Stoewer, of Stettin, has undergone unusual experiences. He was staying in a Belgian town one evening when a dynamite explosion took place, and he was at once pounced upon as the culprit. Fortunately Mr. Peth was able to prove that he was no dynamitard, and was soon released from custody. It appears, however, that the local reporters misunderstood the precise nature of Mr. Peth's wounds, which were really *nil*. Accordingly they telegraphed all over the world that Mr. Peth had died. This gentleman, speaking six languages, and visiting periodically nearly every country in Europe, has naturally many friends, who, on reading the report of his death, were good enough to write to Mr. Stoewer expressions of sympathy with his traveller's family. Mr. Peth thereupon saw an opening for an advertisement, which took the form of a letter to the papers, in which he stated that he had not the time to die, as he was too busy selling Stoewer's sewing machines.

Bernhard Stoewer, the well-known Stettin sewing machine manufacturer, is about to start a cycle factory.

Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, have created some sensation the past month at their several depots by offering five Defiance machines in a guessing competition.

With reference to the remarks in our last issue as to bad trade, we are pleased to record that several dealers have written us that they are doing well. Mr. Geo. Milne, of Glasgow, says he never knew sales or collections so good. Mr. W. C. Wark, who now calls his business the Victoria Manufacturing Company of Glasgow, states that his sales of sewing machines this year have been unprecedentedly large. Indeed, he is compelled to remove to more central premises.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, have just seized hold of another child's fairy tale and turned it to advantage in advertising their sewing machines. This time it is "Ye Balade of ye Old Woman who lived in a Shoe," suitably illustrated.

Messrs. Wheeler & Gee, the well-known cycle, domestic machinery, and musical instrument dealers, of Cardiff, have turned their business into a limited liability company. The capital is £12,000, in 1,200 preferential shares of £5, and 1,200 deferred shares of £5 which go as part purchase money, and which do not rank for dividend in any year until 7½ per cent. has been paid on the preference shares. According to the prospectus, the net profits of this firm in 1892 have been at the rate of £1,200 a year. Mr. C. Minor is the secretary.

Mr. Robt. Calvert, general machine dealer, is about to remove to a new address, 57, Hope Street, Crook.

Mr. W. Ivey, the well-known West Ham domestic machinery dealer, has been re-elected a member of his Town Council, heading the poll.

A large costume establishment in Paris has just commenced to drive its sewing machines by electricity drawn from the street mains.

We are progressing fast towards the teaching of machine sewing in our public schools. The Pelham Street, Brighton, Board School is now open on certain evenings for tuition in dressmaking on the Gaunt system, several of Singer's machines being in use.

Messrs. Farmer, Lane, & Co., perambulator and invalid carriage manufacturers, of 77 and 79, New Oxford Street, W., have dissolved partnership. Debts by G. A. W. Farmer & T. F. Drever, who continue under the same style.

Last month we reported the failure of the Bury Cycle and Furnishing Company. We note that the bankrupts have since registered a

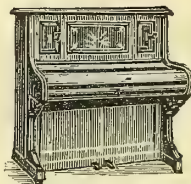
new company, called the Bury St. Edmunds Cycle and Furnishing Company, Limited, with a capital of £2,000 in £5 shares, to acquire the business from the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy.

At the Stanley Show last week, Messrs. Stone & Sons, the well-known perambulator dealers, of Stoke Newington, exhibited a new wheel for perambulators and Bath chairs, which possesses advantages over those at present in the market. We rather fear that it is too expensive for low-priced perambulators, but it should certainly find patrons among the makers of superior carriages. We were promised a woodcut for illustrating this wheel, and have waited for same until the moment of going to press, but without success. We might state, however, that the special object of the wheel is to enable all wear to be taken up, so that the carriage shall always run smoothly. Further, the wheels can be more easily removed than at present.

Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, the popular manufacturers of perambulators and mail carts, of Haymerle Road, Peckham, S.E., had their usual exhibit of cyclette perambulators, which are familiar to our readers through their advertisement in the *Gazette*. They appear to have improved their invention very much since last year, and these carriages are now exceedingly handsome. Dealers would find a sample set off their shop windows and attract attention.

Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, S.E., have a fine range of strong toys, rocking horses, dolls' prams, &c., ready for the Christmas trade, all of which are illustrated in their new catalogue, which can be had on application.

We regret to announce the failure of Rosenberg & Voigt, who the past summer started business in Berlin as importers of sewing machines.



## Section

We have been favoured with a copy of the Autumn issue of the *Piano, Organ, and Music Trades Journal*, published at 14, Bartholomew Close, E.C. This go-ahead publication is printed in first-class style, and is a veritable guide to dealers as to the latest designs, resembling somewhat our Perambulator Supplement. Dealers should write for a copy, as they will find it very useful.

The trade in musical instruments is now at its height, and most of the manufacturers are working overtime. Mr. T. W. Harper has taken additional premises at 148, Marlborough Road, Upper Holloway, N., and is now the better able to supply dealers with a good piano at a moderate price.

Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co., Limited, have now on show at their extensive warehouse in Farringdon Road, E.C., a capital line of goods suitable for the Christmas trade. They have issued a new catalogue, which is unusually comprehensive, and should be in the hands of the whole trade.

We are often asked as to the character of the American organs and harmoniums made by Messrs. Grover & Wood, of Glengall Road, S.E. We can only say that their instruments are in use in all parts of the country, and we have never heard a single complaint as to their quality. We have always considered them marvelously cheap.

Messrs. J. & J. Hopkinson have now removed to their new premises, 34, 35, and 36, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square. Their showrooms are uncommonly handsome, and contain a splendid range of this firm's well-known pianos.

Mr. T. G. Payne has removed his piano factory to larger premises at 75, Fortess Road, Kentish Town, N.W.

Messrs. Strohmenger & Sons, piano manufacturers, Goswell Road, E.C., have issued a new catalogue.

Dealers requiring "small goods" should not omit to obtain the new catalogue of Messrs. E. Hirsh & Co., 59, Hatton Garden, which is unusually complete.

## MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company, of Aldersgate Street, E.C., are now rearranging their agencies, and will be pleased to hear from dealers, with a view to adding them to their list.

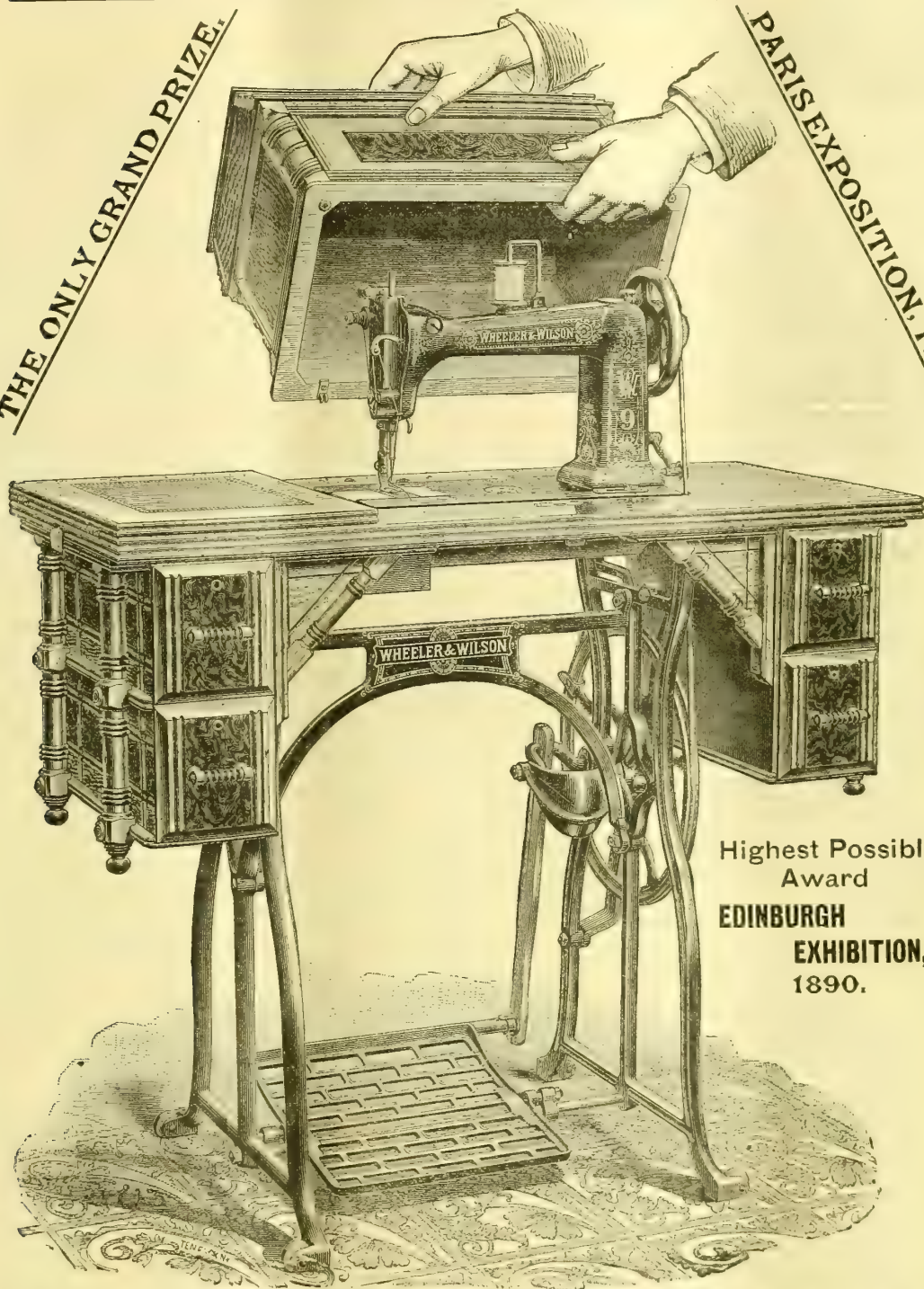
The Branston Two-Reel Sewing Machine Company, Limited, of Holborn Viaduct, E.C., have several good towns yet unallotted to agents, and would be pleased to correspond with dealers with a view to their taking up the appointment.

Messrs. Biesolt & Locke, of 102, Fenchurch Street, E.C., the well-known Meissen (Saxony) manufacturers of sewing machines, can offer dealers in a number of towns the agency for their manufactures.



THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889



Highest Possible  
Award  
EDINBURGH  
EXHIBITION,  
1890.

## Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high-class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended. We solicit correspondence from all first class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

## WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

Chief Offices :—

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.





The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

18062. H. T. Flood, for a baby carriage adjustable to mail and go-cars.  
 18068. J. W. Swan, for an improved attachment to bassinets, perambulators, and the like.  
 18186. J. Hearth and W. Hearth, for improvements in or relating to apparatus used in the manufacture of knitted ribbed fabrics.  
 18356. W. T. Fox, for a new or improved alarm for perambulators, mailcars, and bath chairs.  
 18362. B. Kerr and I. L. Berridge, for improvements in or relating to circular knitting machines.  
 18532. A. Plant and H. Alexander, for improvements in and relating to perambulators, bassinets, and mailcars.  
 18568. C. E. Cowtan, for an improved method of suspending the bodies of perambulators or similar vehicles.  
 18614. J. Jackson, for improvements in the construction of wheels for cycles, perambulators, and other vehicles.  
 18698. C. Mundy, for improvements in sewing machines.  
 18748. F. von Martini, for improvements in embroidering machines.  
 18943. J. Croune, for improvements in hemstitch sewing machines.  
 18955. J. Lyons, for improvements in rotary shuttle lock stitch sewing machines.  
 19028. W. Wennhak and E. Wulff, for the transmovable mailcart (children's carriage).  
 19131. A. H. Pepperill, for a new or improved brake for perambulators.  
 19244. J. Barton, for improvements relating to the feet or bottom of sewing machines.  
 19252. G. H. Needham and W. Smith, for improvements in folding cots, cribs, cradles, baby baskets, and the like.  
 19283. S. T. Fawcett, D. Simpson, and J. J. Simpson, for improvements in and connected with mailcars for children and others.  
 18439. M. R. Thurston, for an improved cutting punch for use in sewing machines.  
 19594. A. A. Cuming, for improvements in sewing machinery.  
 19628. H. Nash, for improvements in perambulators.  
 19634. J. Bendor, for improvements in knitting machines.  
 20062. J. Hearth and W. Hearth, for improvements in or relating to knitting machines.  
 20067. A. G. Brookes, a communication from K. Vogel, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.  
 20110. H. I. Humphrey, for a new or improved combined children's mailcart and bassinet.  
 20165. M. Russell, for improvements in sewing machines.  
 20363. E. James, for improvements in perambulator or other similar carriage fittings.  
 20369. J. M. Sellers, for improvements in sewing machines, for attaching buttons, hooks, eyes, and other similar articles to fabrics and like materials.  
 20378. R. C. Nichols, for fixing roller blinds that can be seen through on non-reversible hoods of bassinets and other baby carriages, for the protection of children carried in them from the wind and rain.  
 20451. E. Dubied & Co., for machines for knitting left and left.  
 20487. H. Ingram, for an improvement in perambulators and children's carriages.

#### ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

PRICE 8D. EACH.

18006. *Button-hole Finishing Machine*. W. F. Fair, of 25, High-bury Quadrant, London. Dated October 20th, 1891.  
 Relates to that kind of buttonhole finishing machines which form the bar of the buttonhole by a series of stitches at right angles to the buttonhole and another series of stitches overlying the front series of stitches at right angles thereto. A spring clamp holds the material with the buttonhole to be barred beneath the needle of the machine, the clamp being adapted to feed the material in order to enable the needle to effect the stitches as above described.  
 19531. *Sewing Machine*. T. Barker, S. Snape, and W. Wilson. Dated November 11th, 1891.  
 Relates to sewing machines for fringing the edges of textile fabrics. A spring foot is attached to the presser foot, which carries it along and clears away the fringe. An adjustable connecting rod is employed and an adjustable and interchangeable fringer hook, whereby the use of the ordinary forged looper is dispensed with.  
 19627. *Knitting Machines*. J. H. Woodward and F. Shaw, both of Lee Works, Nottingham. Dated November 12th, 1891.  
 An improved construction of "Cottons'" machine, consisting in the employment at one end of the machine of a worm frame with two slides carrying stops for controlling the narrowing rods and thread carriers, such slides being operated by right and left handed screw threads, which, when revolved, move the travelling slides in opposite directions.  
 20285. *Crimping or Gauging Fabrics*. J. G. Pollock, of 46, Paignton Road, Stamford Hill, London. Dated November 21st, 1891.  
 To enable ordinary sewing machines to be used more readily than heretofore for crimping and gauging fabrics for the ordinary presser foot, a special presser foot is substituted with spring teeth projecting from its inner side and formed to rest on the needle plate in front of these spring teeth and to slope away from the plate in rear of these teeth.

21432. *Knitting Machines*. W. Harrison and C. N. Harrison, both of Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. Dated December 8th, 1891.

Relates to the circular or cylindrical knitting machines such as those described in the specification of Patent No. 1075 of 1891, in which latch needles are employed, and the object of the invention is to ensure better action and adjustment with greater simplicity, to be more convenient to the operator, and to facilitate production of superior work.

21597. *Driving Sewing Machines*. F. Bryan, of Chiswick. Dated December 10th, 1891.

Relates to the application of electricity for operating sewing machines, and consists in so arranging the motor that intermediate belting, toothed gearing, or the like is dispensed with.

1675. *Knitting Machines*. J. Ballantyne, of Glasgow. Dated January 28th, 1892.

Relates to knitting machines of the Lamb class, the object of the invention being to produce a machine which will knit either plain or ribbed or circular goods, whether they be broad or narrow.

13233. *Sewing Machines*. H. H. Lake, a communication from the Kern Multiple Machine Company, of New Jersey, U.S.A. Dated July 19th, 1892.

Duplex sewing machines. The stitching by one of the mechanisms may be arrested, thereby facilitating the turning of corners. Either shuttle may be readily removed or inserted and without disconnecting the driving connections of the shuttles one may be moved back from the other beyond its sewing position and into such position as to render both readily accessible. The shuttle being moved forward is automatically located and held in proper position to co-operate with its needle.

14344. *Sewing Machines*. A. Anderson, of The Singer Manufacturing Company's Works, Kilbowie, N.B., a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Co., of New York. Dated August 9, 1892. The invention consists (1) of improvements in the mechanism for operating the needle bar, and (2) of an improved folding or plaiting attachment for such machines, the improvements being applicable in conjunction in the same machine or separately.

14373. *Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machines*. I. Lyons, of Aldgate, London, dated August 9, 1892.

The object of this invention is to make two parallel and independent rows of stitching at one operation, and of any required distance apart, such as are required for a double-stitched edge of a coat, or a double-stitched lap seam, and also applicable to the forming of two rows of stitching at the same time in the operation of quilting, &c., whereby effecting a large saving of time, by means of an additional needle, presser-foot, and shuttle carried in a sliding shuttle box.

#### UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 4TH, 1892.

483616. B. Kerr and J. L. Berridge, Leicester, England, circular knitting machine.  
 483800. B. F. Bellows, Cleveland, Ohio, feeding mechanism for sewing machines.  
 483954. W. Diebel, Philadelphia, Pa., circular knitting machine.  
 ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 18TH, 1892.  
 484395. J. Bolton, Chicago, Ill., shuttle for sewing machines.  
 484396. J. Bolton, Chicago, Ill., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.  
 484397. J. Bolton, Chicago, Ill., shuttle operating mechanism for sewing machines.  
 484400. J. Bolton, Chicago, Ill., shuttle operating mechanism for sewing machines.  
 484401. J. Bolton, Chicago, Ill., sewing machine stand.  
 484402. J. Bolton, Chicago, Ill., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.  
 484610. R. W. Scott and L. N. D. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa., knitting machine.  
 484462. A. Rontke, Chicago, Ill., oscillating hook for sewing machines.  
 484594. F. B. Klock, Little Falls, N.Y., stop-motion for knitting machines.  
 484671. J. Reece, Boston, Mass., sewing machine.  
 484737. A. Houseman, Philadelphia, Pa., automatic circular knitting machine.  
 484738. H. A. Houseman, Philadelphia, Pa., circular knitting machine.  
 484744. E. M. Phelps, Lynn, Mass., sewing machine for over-stitching buttonhole thrums.  
 484749. J. Whitelaw, St. Louis, Mo., attachment for knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 25TH, 1892.

484844. G. Buhlmann, Berlin, Germany, warp knitting machine.  
 484958. C. S. Gooding, Brookland, and T. K. Keith, Boston, Mass., boot or shoe sewing machine.  
 485019. D. Snitzer and M. Kuehn, St. Louis, Mo., take up for sewing machines.  
 485021. C. B. M. Spowles, Philadelphia, Pa., knitting machine needle.  
 485100. J. C. Galloway, Ballinger, Tex., quilting attachment for sewing machines.  
 485136. M. B. Reigh, Boston, Mass., thread unwinding device for sewing machines.



**COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers**, 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London. solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinets, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.



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**FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.**

MAR. 1, 1892. *Supplement to the Journal of Domestic Appliances and Sewing Machine Gazette.* [GRATIS.]

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MAR. 1st, 1892.

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## ANNUAL PERAMBULATOR SUPPLEMENT

TO THE ABOVE.

### A NOS LECTEURS.

POUR la cinquième fois, nous avons le plaisir de faire parvenir aux personnes qui font le commerce des voitures d'enfant le Supplément Annuel Perambulator (*The Annual Perambulator Supplement*) du Journal des Articles de Ménage (*The Journal of Domestic Appliances*) et de la Gazette des Machines à Coudre (*Sewing Machine Gazette*). Cette dernière publication, comme on le sait bien, paraît tous les mois ; mais le Guide de l'Acheteur (*Buyers' Guide*) ne se publie que le 1er de Mars de chaque année et s'efforce de donner une description des principales nouveautés de la prochaine saison et d'indiquer les meilleurs marchés pour les voitures d'enfant.

L'exportation des voitures d'enfant et des mail carts ou voitures Anglaises a pris récemment un tel développement, et ce développement pouvant atteindre des proportions énormes dans un avenir voisin, que nous expédions cette année notre Guide de l'Acheteur dans presque tous les pays du monde. Cette modeste publication parviendra ainsi à des centaines de marchands qui jusqu'ici n'ont pas encore acheté les articles auxquels nous référons. Pour eux il nous faut entrer dans quelques explications sommaires. En premier lieu, il est hors de doute que l'Angleterre se trouve dans une position plus avantageuse que tout autre pays pour la fabrication des voitures d'enfant.

Cela résulte en grande partie de ce qu'elle a été la première à manufacturer ces articles, et en outre de ce que l'adoption en est devenue presque universelle qu'on ne pense pas qu'ils soient des objets de luxe plus accessibles seulement aux classes riches ; au contraire, la femme la pauvre en Angleterre s'arrange de manière à se procurer une de ces petites voitures qu'elle considère comme indispensable pour élever sa jeune famille.

Et c'est là en effet l'opinion généralement accréditée en Angleterre. Aussi l'industrie des voitures d'enfant a-t-elle pris dans ce pays une extension considérable. Des milliers d'habiles ouvriers sont employés dans la manufacture de cette spécialité. Des perfectionnements successifs dans les dessins ont contribué à faire des voitures Anglaises, des articles à la fois durables, artistiques et d'un si bas prix qu'ils sont à la portée de toutes les bourses.

Durant ces cinq dernières années les constructeurs se sont appliqués à faire des voitures miniature à l'usage des adolescents. Ces dernières font les délices des petits garçons et des petites filles qui ne sont pas encore entrés dans leur douzième ou quatorzième année. Les autorités médicales les recommandent chaleureusement comme étant d'une action bienfaisante sur la santé des enfants.

Les voitures d'enfant et les voitures miniature Anglaises se trouvent par toute l'Europe et dans les colonies de la grande Bretagne. Partout où l'offre en est faite au public elles obtiennent une vente énorme et donnent de beaux profits.

C'est donc avec confiance que nous recommandons l'importation de ces marchandises au commerce du monde entier ; et nous mettrons un grand empressement à fournir les informations qui sont en notre pouvoir.

Nous croyons devoir ajouter que les maisons de commerce dont les annonces sont insérées dans cette publication sont des maisons de toute confiance et qui ont une considérable expérience du commerce d'exportation.

Les vendeurs feraient donc bien de correspondre directement avec

les constructeurs qui publient tous des catalogues annuels illustrés, très complets.

Nous aurons aussi beaucoup de plaisir à fournir toute information sur les meilleures maisons Anglaises pour machines à coudre, machines à laver, machines à tricoter, bicycles, horlogerie, lits, ameublement, pianos, etc., etc.

### TO OUR READERS.

WE have the pleasure for the fifth time of placing before dealers in children's carriages the Annual Perambulator Supplement of the *Journal of Domestic Appliances and Sewing Machine Gazette*. The latter publication, as is well known, is issued monthly, but the *Buyers' Guide* is only published on the 1st of March of each year, and in it an attempt is made to explain the principal novelties of the ensuing season, and to point out the best markets for children's carriages.

The export trade in children's carriages and mail carts has increased so much of late, and is capable of such an enormous increase in the future, that we are this year dispatching our "Buyers' Guide" to almost every country in the world. This modest publication will therefore reach hundreds of merchants who have not hitherto bought the goods referred to, and to these we owe some slight explanation. In the first place, it is undoubted that England possesses advantages for producing children's carriages superior to any other country. This is due not a little to her having first made these goods, and further, to their almost universal adoption. Nor are they a luxury of the rich ; on the contrary, the poorest mother in England contrives to obtain a carriage for her offspring during infancy. Indeed, the child's carriage is considered practically a necessity in every home in this country. An immense industry has thus been created, employing thousands of workmen specially skilled in juvenile carriage building. Many clever designers have also grown up in the trade who have contributed to make the English child's carriage at once light, durable, artistic, and so low in price as to be within the reach of the poor.

During the past five years the makers of children's carriages have turned their attention to producing miniature carts for children who have outgrown the carriage of their infancy. These are immensely popular with boys and girls up to the age of twelve to fourteen, and equally with the children's carriages are warmly recommended by medical men as beneficial to health.

Both English children's carriages and carts are now to be found in all the countries of Europe, as well as the British colonies, and wherever introduced they meet with a large sale, and yield a good profit.

We therefore confidently recommend merchants in all parts of the globe to import these goods, and shall be only too pleased to give them any information in our power. We might say, however, that all the firms whose announcements appear in this publication are reliable houses, and most of them have considerable experience of an export trade. Merchants should therefore correspond with the manufacturers direct, all of whom publish each year comprehensive illustrated catalogues.

We shall also be pleased to give information as to the best British houses for sewing, washing, and knitting machines, bicycles, watches, bedsteads, furniture, pianos, &c., &c. SEWELL & Co.  
29-30, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

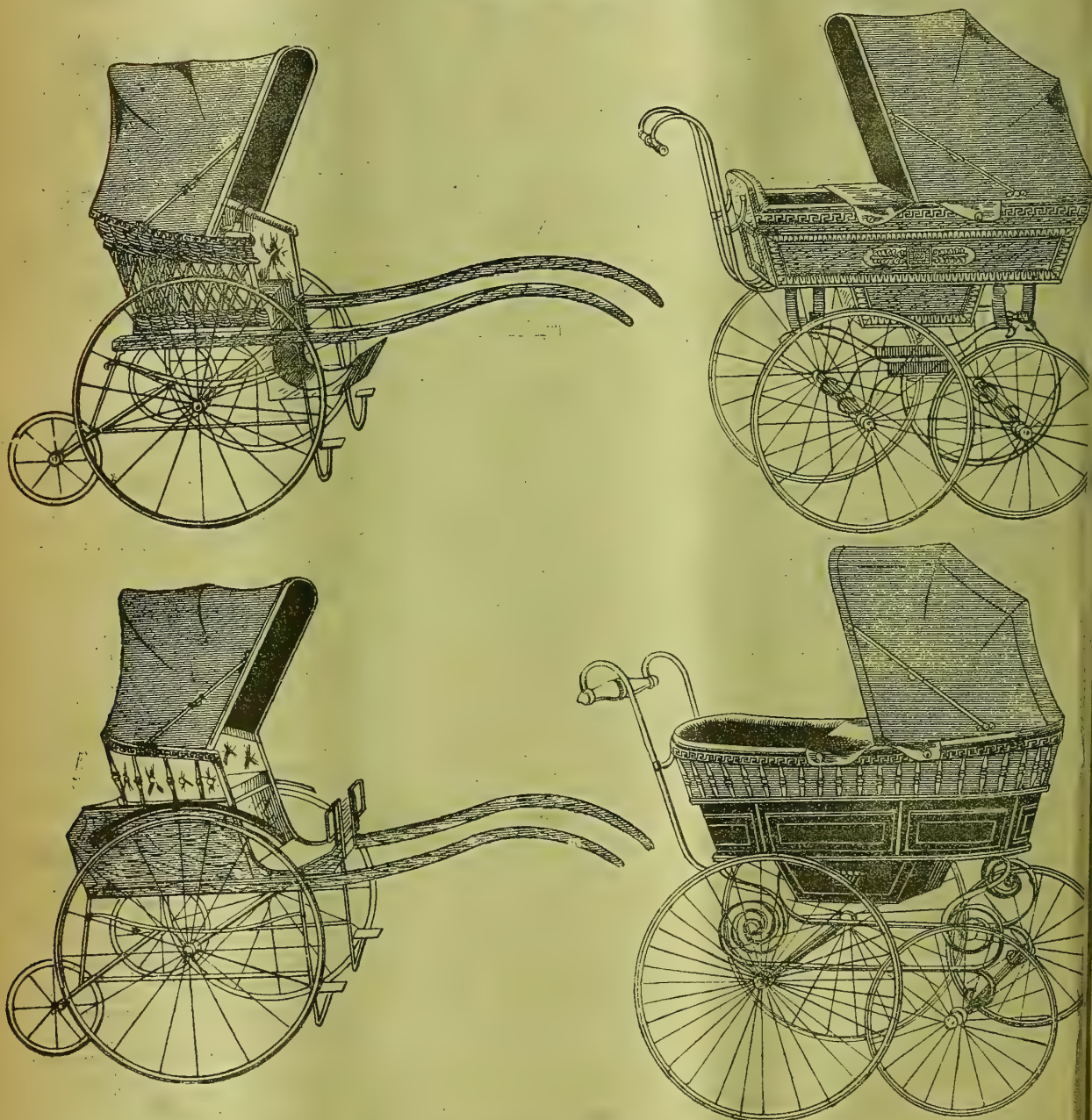


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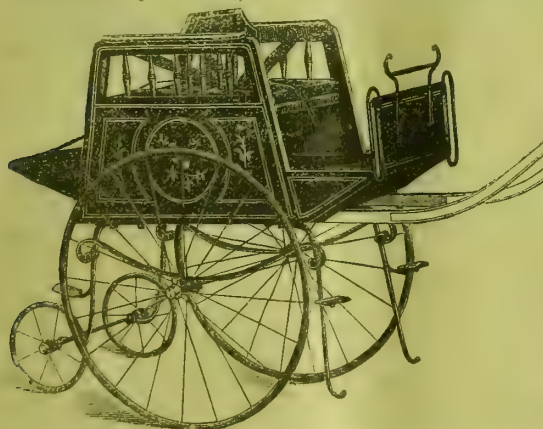


**BRADBURY & CO., LIMITED.**

THE above well-known firm of bassinette and sewing machine manufacturers have just held their annual show of carriages, &c., at the Manchester Hotel, London, and many of the trade who inspected the exhibits will agree with us that they have this year quite eclipsed their former performances in juvenile carriage building.



Messrs. Bradbury's carriages for the present season comprise about thirty distinct designs, most of them having wood bodies. Several of these designs cannot be surpassed for elegance, such as the No. 3 Rustic, the No. 10 Circular Body of walnut and canary-wood French polished, and two or three of the oval end type. Many persons at the "show" admired Bradbury's No. 29, which is a boat-shaped body, connected with four strong straps to semi-circular springs with two handles. This we illustrate. The No. 30 should also be a success this year. Its body is enamelled white picked out with blue line, and suspended by strong straps to C shackle springs. Many of these carriages have the springs, axles, and wheels painted to match the body, and some of them have electro-plated fittings. Dealers can also have them with



all the four wheels the same height and with the bodies and upholstery in light colours.

Messrs. Bradbury have just commenced the manufacture of mail carts. They have only finished four at present, all of new design and of superior quality. One of these, the No. 57, is convertible to a bassinette by simply reversing the seats, and two children can either sit back to back, both facing the same direction or *vis-a-vis*. No. 59 is a truly miniature dog cart, with chair seat in front and seat behind. Our illustration shows No. 58, which is a miniature gig. All these carts are made of excellent material, beautifully painted, and complete in every respect. The shafts can be removed by simply turning a thumbscrew.

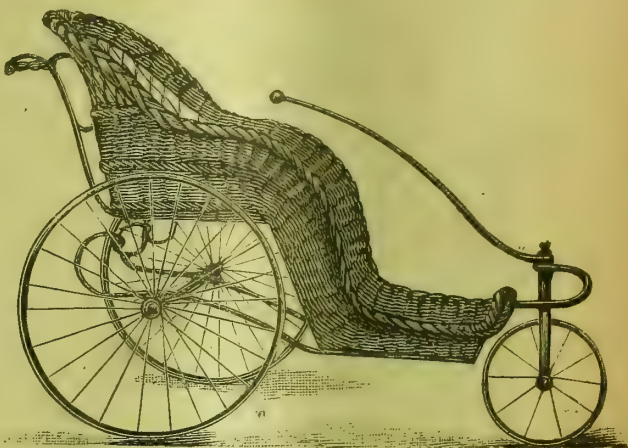
This firm has some 60 depôts in the provinces, at which their carriages as well as their sewing machines can be inspected. Their principal London address is 14, Newgate Street, where a full range of their manufactures is kept. We might add that they are now doing a large export trade in bassinettes.

*Hire Agreement Forms for  
Perambulators on Easy Terms.*

**SEWELL & Co.,**  
28, Paternoster Row, London.

**CHARLES COLEMAN & CO.**

THIS old-established firm, of Praed Street, Paddington, W., are now making a special feature of the manufacture of invalid carriages, which are produced complete at their steam works. They are made with both wicker and wood bodies, upholstered throughout, and stock is always kept on hand ready for immediate delivery. We illustrate a wicker invalid carriage.



Messrs. Coleman also continue to manufacture a full line of bassinettes and mail carts, the former in wicker, papier mache, and wood bodies. Their "Victoria," on extra best C springs, with leather straps, is one of the best carriages in the market, both for design and finish.

**JOHN DOYE.**

THE above old-established maker, whose address is St. Andrew's Square, Glasgow, has many lines for the present season which dealers would do well to inspect. He is an extensive maker of mail carts and wicker goods, in addition to bassinettes; but for full details we must refer our readers to his illustrated catalogue.

**THE EMPIRE COMPANY.**

ON another page the Empire Company, of Upton, offer the trade their patent adjustable shafts for mail carts, to which we refer the reader for particulars.

**GLASGOW PERAMBULATOR COMPANY.**

SEVERAL of our north country readers have called our attention to the fact that the Glasgow Perambulator Company, of East Howard Street, Glasgow, have improved very much of late both in design and execution, and are now entitled to the front rank as carriage and mail cart manufacturers. We have also ourselves noticed a great advance the past year or two, and it is certainly more marked this season than last.

Owing to the fact that this firm's lists are lithographed, we are unable to give illustrations of their carriages, but must refer our readers to their catalogue; they will there find a large number of low priced lines in wire, wicker, and wood. In medium qualities they have several very handsome designs in both rustics and carriages with solid wooden bodies, and wooden bodies with "half-balusters painted on panels." This company also have a special line of superior carriages in which both design, workman-ship, and materials are of a high order. We specially refer to perambulators 37 and 55, which have wooden bodies. They also have a number of mail carts worthy of inspection, especially Nos. 39, 58, 59.

**JOHN GOUGH & COMPANY.**

THIS firm's wholesale showrooms in Cross Street, Manchester, contain almost every article required in a home, as may well be supposed from the "block" shown on another page. Among their latest lines are metal trunks and hat boxes, &c. Their bassinette department is exceedingly comprehensive, as is shown in their new catalogue of some 70 pages. Here will be found many elegant designs of carriages with metal, papier-maché and wooden bodies, mounted on all the latest springs. Several of their "Landauettes" are uncommonly graceful. Their list also illustrates an assortment of mail carts of new design, combining lightness with strength, several of them being constructed of hard fancy timber. Dealers should obtain a full catalogue of this old-established firm's manufactures.



# JAMES LLOYD & COMPANY.



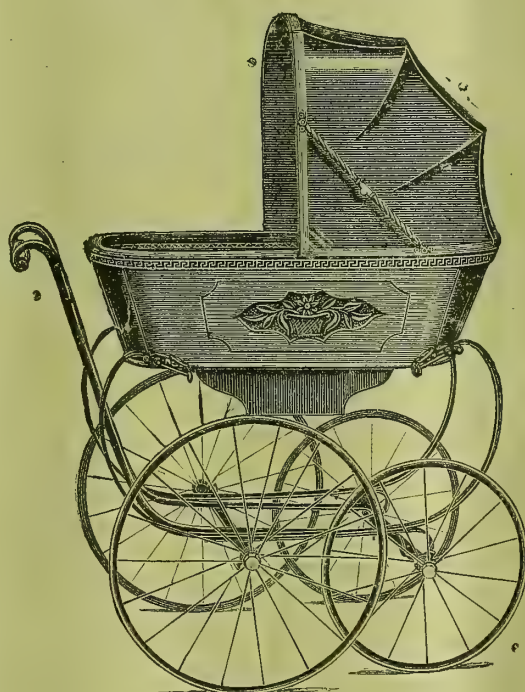
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**W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIM.**

AMONG the largest retailers of perambulators in the country is the firm of W. J. Harris & Co., Lim., and, as much of their business is done on easy terms, they thoroughly understand dealers' requirements. Their factory in Haymerle Road, Peckham, S.E., is capable of one of the largest outputs in the trade, and there is to be found a first-class staff of workmen.

Messrs. Harris make a full range of carriages and mail carts, as will be seen from their catalogue, which they will forward on application.

We illustrate one of their novelties, the "Patent Cycle Perambulator," which, although only introduced last year, is now in use in all parts of the country. It is made in several varieties, and the handles, which are electro-plated, fold back if required. This carriage is handsome in appearance and exceedingly comfortable. Dealers will find it very attractive for show purposes.

**THOMAS HARDSTAFF.**

THIS firm proudly aver that this year they "stand second to none, both for style and finish." We must frankly confess that they have several splendid lines both in bassinettes and mail carts. Among the former are suspension cots, also some wicker and wooden bodies, suspended on patent steel oval tubing, with two handles, which are at once comfortable and elegant. As to mail carts, we specially admire No. 4, which has a wicker body, and both in the single and double form is highly to be commended. Nos. 6, 7, and 8 are the subject of patents, and all are convertible into a single or double cart or a sleeping carriage. They are of tasteful design, comprising rustic spindle or solid wood bodies, and the material used is warranted to be first-class. They can be had upholstered in art colours and with hoods to match. We refer our readers to another page for a few illustrations of these goods. Mr. Hardstaff is, also, an extensive maker of all kinds of wicker goods at his factory, in Nottingham, and in this line as with his perambulators, much ingenuity and taste are evidenced.

**THE HALESOWEN COMPANY.**

THE Halesowen Perambulator and Carriage Company, Limited, of Halesowen, near Birmingham, have this year excelled their former efforts as regards variety and excellence of design. Their principal novelty is the "Tubular Hammock," which is a carriage with a papier-maché body connected to a hollow steel tube framework with spiral springs. It has two handles, adjustable to suit the height of the propellor.

They have also introduced two new mail carts convertible almost instantly into a bassinet, both of them being handsome in appearance and unmistakably durable. There are several other mail carts and carriages illustrated in their well-printed catalogue.

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# BRADBURY'S BASSINETTES.

**O**ur cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinett s of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

We wish to draw special attention to our Mail Carts, which are made from the best materials and from original designs. They are light, strong, and unusually spacious, and will be found most serviceable. Being constructed from well-seasoned timber, they will not warp or twist. They are neatly decorated, varnished, and well upholstered, are mounted on good steel springs, and the best rubber tyred bicycle wheels. Are well finished, have a first-class appearance, and will stand a lot of rough usage.

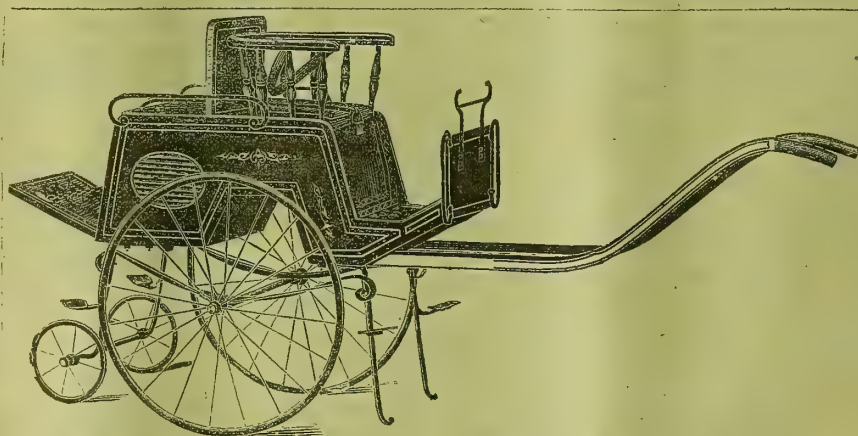
On Bassinettes Nos. 28, 29, and 30, the front and back wheels are now 25in. and the prices for the same are as last year's list.

## BRADBURY'S NO. 30.



**H**ANDSOME Landau Body, has oval ends with an ornamental beading on the sides, landau shape at both sides and ends, elegantly painted in coach style, is upholstered in the best woollen carriage cloth. The body is suspended by strong straps to C shackle springs. The back and front wheels are 25in., rubber-tyred, and the best quality; is fitted with brass handle levers registered patterns, China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, cloth lined straps, and reversible hood with twisted brass joints. Being suspended to C springs gives the carriage a most elegant appearance, and prevents all vibration when in motion.

## BRADBURY'S NO. 59 MAIL CART.



**B**ODY like a miniature Dog Cart, with chair seat in front and fall seat behind, box under the seat, drop board, splash boards, loose shafts, &c. Although unusually spacious it is so well balanced, and mounted on such good springs that it runs as lightly as the ordinary cheap rail mail cart. It is upholstered with Brussels carpet; and there are two loose cushions for the seats, which are upholstered in Crockett's best leather. The ironwork is all wrought, and it is fitted with steps both in front and behind.

Catalogues now ready; can be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

# BRADBURY & CO., LIM., Wellington Works, OLDHAM.



**LLOYD & CO.**

THIS well-known firm commenced the year with a much better organisation for dealing with their progressive trade. They now have a smithy, at which they make their own springs and handle irons. Thus at their three factories they are able to undertake larger contracts than in previous years. At 58, Borough, S.E., they have an extensive showroom; at which an endless variety of bassinets and mail-carts are on show. Mr. Lloyd was one of the pioneers of carriages with wood bodies, and his "Rover" is renowned throughout the country. Since its introduction, some five years ago, he has introduced many of these bassinets of tasteful design, such as the "Sociable," the "City," and the "Victor" the two latter being suspended on fine steel C springs. All the best carriages of this firm are now painted by skilled carriage painters and are upholstered in carriage cloth. This year Messrs. Lloyd are introducing a

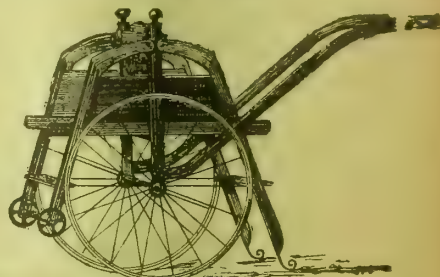
carriage called the "Ariel," the body of which is made of steel ends with wooden sides and is suspended by four leather straps on two lancewood bends, which act both as springs and handle irons. The "Ariel" can be had either with single or double handles, and its weight is only 40 lbs.

Mail-carts form a large portion of this firm's trade, and both in wicker, bamboo, and wood they have many varieties. Of course the "Mikado" is on sale this year as last, so, too, are other strong and elegant cane cars. We illustrate this firm's "Governess," Car which is selling well.

We must not forget the new patent folding mail-cart, which this firm are selling largely, and which we illustrate. It is a capital line, as are other goods, such as bamboo tables, whatnots, strong toys, &c., made by Lloyd & Co., who publish illustrated catalogues of these goods, which we would recommend our readers to obtain.



THE "GOVERNESS" CAR



THE "ACME." (OPEN.)



THE "ACME." (SHUT.)

## Noted 'IMPETUS' Cycles.

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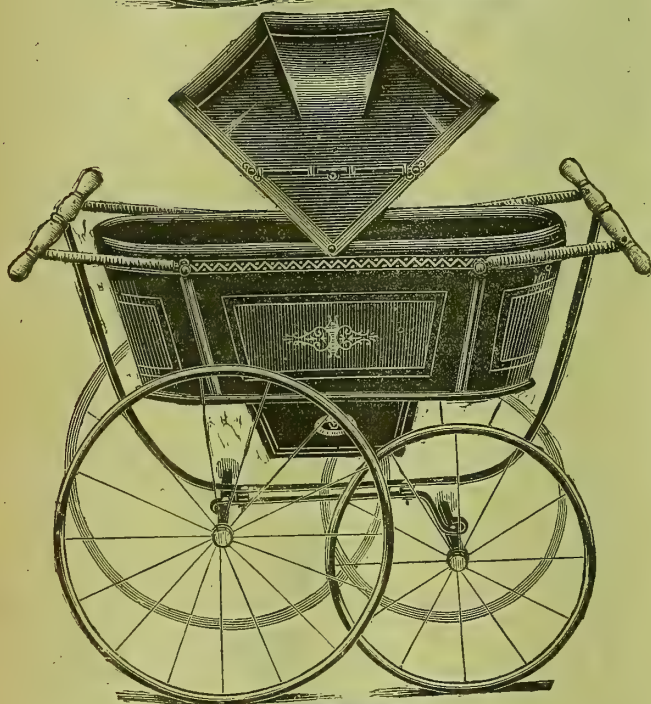
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THE ST. GEORGE'S CYCLE COMPANY,  
298, UPPER STREET, LONDON, N.





THE  
COMING FASHION  
IS  
L'HOLLIER'S  
*Improved Patent*  
**SUSPENSION.**



This must not be confounded with Dunkley's Patent; although it is of similar style and appearance, it is a far better arrangement, which destroys the fatal objection to Dunkley's patent—the too great elasticity—which causes the carriages to jump up and down while being used, like a ship in distress. L'Hollier's Patent retains only a desirable amount of elasticity and moderation of movement, which does away with the extreme motion.

These Hammocks, with these brass or plated fittings, are of vastly superior style, strength, appearance, and value to the Hammocks so well known with the leather straps, but now completely put in the shade when compared with

L'HOLLIER'S IMPROVED PATENT  
**HAMMOCK SUSPENSION.**

A trial of the accompanying goods, placed by the side of any other sort, will reveal the undisputed superiority of these articles over all others.

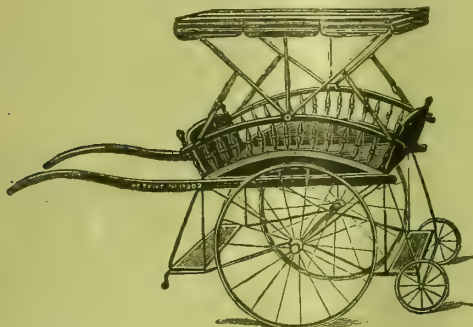
**L. L'HOLLIER,**  
Bath Passage,  
**BIRMINGHAM.**



**JAMES LLOYD & CO.**

The above firm, dating back to 1874, are too well known to require a detailed introduction. They have this year issued from their offices in Lower Hurst Street, Birmingham, one of the best catalogues in the trade, which contains illustrations of a fine range of bassinets, mail carts, invalid chairs, and wicker furniture, several of which are illustrated on another page. We specially admire the "Hammock" bassinets they are offering this season, both with wicker and wood bodies. In the latter they have a great variety, mounted in various ways, including some elegant C springs. They have several carriages with satin-walnut bodies hand-carved, mounted on C and other springs, exceedingly handsome in appearance, also some of *papier maché*, painted in colours, mounted on double bow springs.

Passing to the invalid carriages, they are this year mounting the bodies on steel C springs highly tempered, with leather straps.



Several new mail-carts are ready for the trade of an ingenious type. No. 25 is a handsome single-wicker, with a revolving seat. No. 26 is a single spindle body, with moveable back, for use in two positions. A tandem wicker is No. 15, with revolving seats, allowing of four alterations in position. Another cart, No. 23, has folding sides and ends. No. 28 is made of satin-walnut with hand-carved sides.

We must not forget the firm's patent combination bassetette and mail cart, which we herewith illustrate. The change from one vehicle to another is quickly made, and in appearance and utility this is entitled to rank high among the best inventions in the trade. Messrs. James Lloyd & Co. do an extensive export trade, so that they can be trusted to give the best attention to the requirements of our foreign readers.

**LEON L'HOLLIER.**

MR. L'HOLLIER has always made it his study during the dull season to get large stocks in hand, but this season he has by far exceeded himself, for not only has he been busily engaged in perfecting new designs in his "Goldendines," but has concentrated his energies on his "New Improved Patent Suspension," which we noticed in our February issue. This latter is meeting with great favour wherever it has been introduced, and promises to become the fashion of the future. The fixing of the new improved patent will be seen in the accompanying illustrations of Mr. L'Hollier's highly-embellished Goldendine



carriages, great stocks of which are in hand in all stages of completion. As we have previously stated, this class of body lends itself to almost any style of artistic decoration, and for this season great numbers are being decorated with pearl, great care having evidently been taken in cutting and fixing the pearls with the blending of the shades. In the centre of the panels, and in most cases at the ends also, have been

inserted circles, diamonds, oblongs, butterflies, crowns, Prince of Wales' feathers, anchors, and various other designs, around which are suitable decorations, in gold. The delicate shades of the pearl blend in a most artistic manner with the several tints in which these carriages are finished. The style of the pearl decoration may be somewhat gathered from our illustrations, but justice to these carriages could scarcely be done in an ordinary woodcut. The Goldendine carriages are also produced in numerous other styles of decoration, from the quiet and neat gold and coloured lines to elaborated carved and inlaid gold, to suit all classes of buyers. It must not be supposed that Mr. L'Hollier confines his attention to the class of goods mentioned above, as will be noticed on reference to the catalogue. Wicker bodies he makes in great varieties, also rush, wire, wood, and *papier-maché*, in all designs. A very pretty carriage is one in rush, buff, and raffia; another, a landau, in finest cane. There are several designs in hard-wood landaus, and many others, but suffice us to say, with regard to the perambulators, that a visit to his factory would be amply repaid.



In mail carts there are several new designs, amongst them being one which is described as "L'Hollier's Goldendine Circular Perambulator." Several others are in wicker, with and without hoods, together with others of wood, in a variety of makes. Mr. L'Hollier announces in his illustrated price list that all his perambulators, mail carts, and invalid carriages are now fitted with Hughes' patent unbreakable rubber tyre wheels. Several new designs have been introduced in invalid carriages, which have constituted an important feature at these works for a number of years. Wicker and rush chairs are also made in large quantities; they are made in endless designs, and are either upholstered or not, as desired. Some very pretty things are being shown in rush, wicker, and cane tables, and all classes of work, in cane, rush, raffia, and wicker are produced here, to enumerate which would be a task we could not undertake, but advise dealers to make a personal inspection themselves of the show room of this factory, which, by the way, was established in 1828, and is located at Bath Passage, Birmingham.

**THOMAS LUCKETT.**

MR. THOMAS LUCKETT, of 58, Ince Street, Birmingham, was one of the pioneers of the mail cart trade, and his business is also largely that of supplying makers with bodies, for which purpose he has a large factory fitted with the latest machinery.

Dealers should obtain his lists, as they will find in them a good assortment of both carts and bassinets.

Mr. Luckett is an old inventor, among his best inventions being a patent detachable folding mail cart, which is especially adapted for shipping, as it folds into a space no greater than 42 x 25 x 8 inches.

**HIRE AGREEMENT FORMS FOR PERAMBU-  
LATORS ON EASY TERMS.**

**SEWELL & CO.,**

**28, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.**



# PERAMBULATORS

Of Every Description in all Styles.

PAPIER MACHE.

WICKER.

WOOD.

METAL.



GROCKETT'S  
LEATHER CLOTH.

HUGHES'  
WIRED ON  
RUBBER TYRE  
WHEELS.

SOUND MATERIAL. GOOD WORKMANSHIP. HIGH-CLASS FINISH.  
MAXIMUM VALUE. MINIMUM PRICE.

## PARKER BROTHERS,

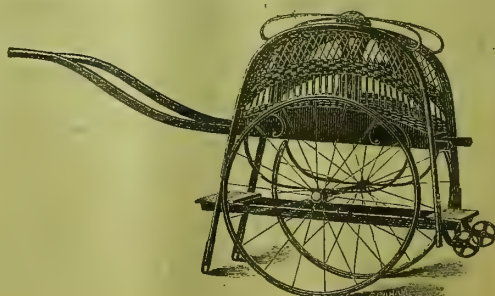
*The Old Established Wholesale Manufacturers,*

SHOW ROOMS AND FACTORY,  
104, 106, 108, & 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.

*Price List and Diagram Sheets for the present Season sent  
on receipt of Memo', or Business Card.*

## CHILDREN'S CARS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,  
WOOD AND WICKER.





**THE MIDLAND PERAMBULATOR COMPANY.**

The above company are certainly entitled to the credit this year of producing the best printed catalogue in the trade. It contains some hundreds of illustrations of bassinets, mail carts, invalid carriages, rocking horses, children's wheelbarrows, cycles, &c., &c., many of them being in several colours. It is most elaborately got up, and should be in the hands of every dealer at home and abroad, especially the latter as these manufacturers export largely.

The Midland Company's factory, called the Melbourne Works, in Edmund Street, Birmingham, is one of the most complete of its kind, and capable of an enormous output. Special attention has been devoted of late to the construction of a new form of hammock, and the body, we find, is mounted on a tubular frame with two handles, riding comfortably and looking elegant. Another novelty is a landau, very tasteful indeed in design and finish, and mounted on three-plate steel springs. This carriage requires to be seen to be appreciated. Another handsome carriage is a woodenette, No. 800, with square ends, mounted on steel



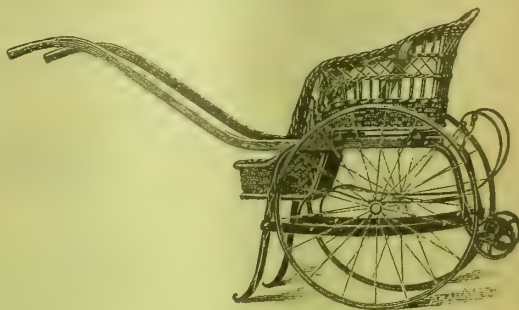
C springs. No. 400 is another elegant woodenette, but with round ends. The celebrated M.P.C. landau carriage, which we illustrate, is another special line for the present season, it being similarly mounted to the other landau, as will be seen from the accompanying illustration. This company's other carriages comprise bodies of all materials, and mounted in numerous styles.

Their mail carts range from common to the most superior qualities, and include several fancy and ingenious designs. We specially note their Irish jaunting car, which is an exact reproduction in miniature of its prototype. Several carts convertible to bassinets are also worthy of commendation, and these are good lines for shipping, as they fold into a very small compass.

In addition to the foregoing, this company have a choice assortment of children's velocipedes, safety rocking horses, safety and horse bicycles, &c., &c. They also deal largely in all kinds of fittings, and make a specialité of pony carts of all kinds.

**PARKER BROS.**

Although established over thirty years, the extensive factory of Parker Bros. in Curtin Road, E.C., shows no cessation of activity. This firm have always been in the front rank as inventors, and designers, and a glance through their show-rooms or a peep at their catalogue, proves that they have numerous excellent lines for the present year. Finding that their buff-coloured carriages were very favourably received last season, they are now finishing their perambulators in light brown blue and primrose, white and other art colours. All their wheels are fitted with Hughes' wired-on tyres. Messrs. Parker are introducing further varieties both in wood and papier-maché, of their



elegant and comfortable riding C spring carriages with leather straps, one of which we illustrate on another page. We noticed several old and well-tried favourites such as the patent "Climax," a remarkably handsome two-handled carriage in several varieties.

In children's cars this firm have an extensive range and at all prices. Not only have they several new designs, but new methods of suspension. We specially admired their "Scarboro," a buff-wicker on C springs with leather



straps, and with an enclosed foot-board. This we illustrate. Other elegant wickers are the "Tandem," "Queen," "Emperor," and "Duke." In wood body cars they have introduced several "singles" on C springs with straps and with rubber-tyred wheels at the back. We illustrate one of these called the "Balmoral" elsewhere. Messrs. Parker have numerous other varieties illustrated in their catalogues, and to these we refer our readers for further details.



THE QUEEN.

**Victoria**  
INVALID CARRIAGE,  
MAIL CART,  
AND  
Bassinette  
Works,  
PRAED ST.,  
Paddington.

**CHARLES COLEMAN & CO.**



# The Most Extensive Manufacturers

*For every description of*

**CHILDREN'S MAIL CARS, PERAMBULATORS**

*INVALID CARRIAGES, MERLIN CHAIRS, ROCKING HORSES*

**DOLL CARRIAGES,**

**Velocipede Horses,**

**JUVENILE BICYCLES,**

AND

**TRICYCLES**



**The MIDLAND PERAMBULATOR  
MELBOURNE  
BIRMINGHAM  
FOR ALL  
WHEELS,  
JOINTS, HARNESSES**



s in the World

RS,

ES,

**AMBULATOR CO.**  
WORKS,  
**ENGLAND.**

**FOREIGN MARKETS.**



**THE  
NEW CATALOGUE FOR 1892**

ILLUSTRATED IN SIX COLOURS,

**IS NOW READY,**

— AND WILL BE —

*Forwarded Post Free to any part of the World*

UPON APPLICATION.

**THE TRADE SUPPLIED**

WITH ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS,

**BODIES, LEATHER, CLOTH,**

**DLES, SPRINGS, &c., &c.**





# LEON L'HOLLIER,

the renowned leader of the trade, is now ready with the finest selection the Perambulator trade has ever seen.

Nothing has ever yet been invented that will at all compare with L'Hollier's present manufacture. This is no trade boast, but the simple truth, which a visit to these works will quickly prove; come and see for yourselves, it will pay you to do so.

~~~~~  
L'HOLLIER,

4, 5, 6, 7, 8,

Bath Passage

BIRMINGHAM.

G. R. PRICE.

The above firm, whose factory is in Gooch Street, Birmingham, have been in existence nearly a quarter of a century, during which time they have made many friends in the trade. This year they have several carriages and mail carts deserving of attention, especially a bassinette mounted on C springs.

We illustrate a carriage which is a capital selling line, as it is a




favourite wherever shown. Mr Price has also a very handsome two-handled bassinette, which our readers will specially notice in his catalogue, to which we refer for further details of this firm's carriages and mail carts. As evidence of the fact that his goods give satisfaction, Mr. Price informs us that he has extended his premises every year since he commenced business.

BENJAMIN POOLE.

This maker, whose works are in Bristol Street, Birmingham, has issued a large sheet of mail carts, which is his special department of the perambulator trade. On another page will be found illustrations of several of his carts, which are varied in design and finish. Special attention is called to "Poole's patent convertible, collapsible combination mail cart" which possesses several merits fully set forth in his advertisement elsewhere.

Among his other carts deserving mention are the "Dog Cart" No. 13, the "Gem Cab," No. 17, and several of the wicker goods. Dealers would do well to obtain Poole's illustrated catalogue and examine these carts for themselves.

SIMMONS & CO.

Mr. Simmons calls attention in his catalogue to the change which is taking place in the public taste. "Instead of presenting the rather sombre appearance which has been in favour, the perambulator must now be a thing of light and beauty, appropriately finished to carry happy children, and yet, by the harmonious blending of form and colour, to gratify the most refined taste of proud parents." Consequently, this year Messrs. Simmons are extensively adopting art colours, and the wheels and springs are painted to harmonise with the body. Several of these colours are very effective, especially the old gold. This firm have a large variety of springs. The "Ovoid," "Volute," and "Torpedo" are well known to the trade, but the "Annular" was only recently introduced. The latter is quite novel, being shaped thus  and intended for a low-priced carriage which they considerably improve in appearance. Of course, they also have some C springs, these being of two kinds, those with leather straps, and those without either shackles or straps. In all cases the handle-irons are fitted to the body of the carriage, which makes them more compact.

In mail carts Messrs. Simmons have a capital assortment in both cane and wood, several of registered design, such as the elegant "Paragon" with stick sides, and the "Oriental," in bamboo and cane, which is very light and strong. Their greatest novelty, however, is the "Austrian," which we illustrate. It occurred to Mr. Simmons that ebonised bent wood would make a handsome car, and, after a deal of trouble, he has made arrangements with an Austrian firm to bend their wood to his special requirements. As may be supposed from the woodcut, American seating is used for the seats, and the whole production is very pleasing. We understand that only one dealer in each town will be supplied with this novelty. Another carriage which we much admired is the "National," which is made of walnut inlaid with marquetry, with the rose, shamrock, and thistle on the sides.

THOMAS HARDSTAFF, CARRINGTON STREET, NOTTINGHAM,

Wholesale Manufacturer.

BASSINETTES,
PERAMBULATORS,
AND
MAIL CARTS.

OF

VARIED DESIGNS



SUSPENSION.

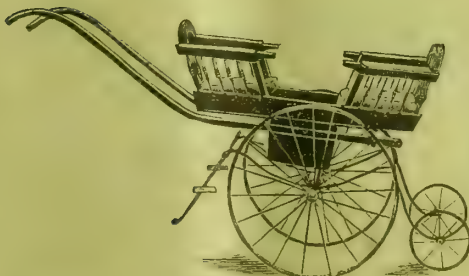
BASKETS

AND

WICKER ART
FURNITURE,

OF

Every Description and Style.



PATENT CART OPEN.

THE BEST CART OUT !
HARDSTAFF'S
New Adjustable Mail Cart
(Patent applied for.)

This can easily be adjusted as
a single or double cart, or sleeping
car as desired.

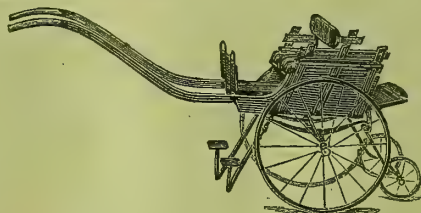
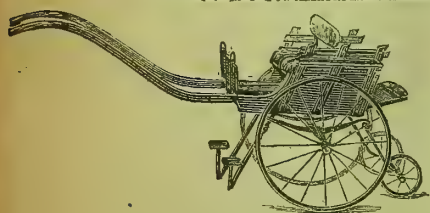
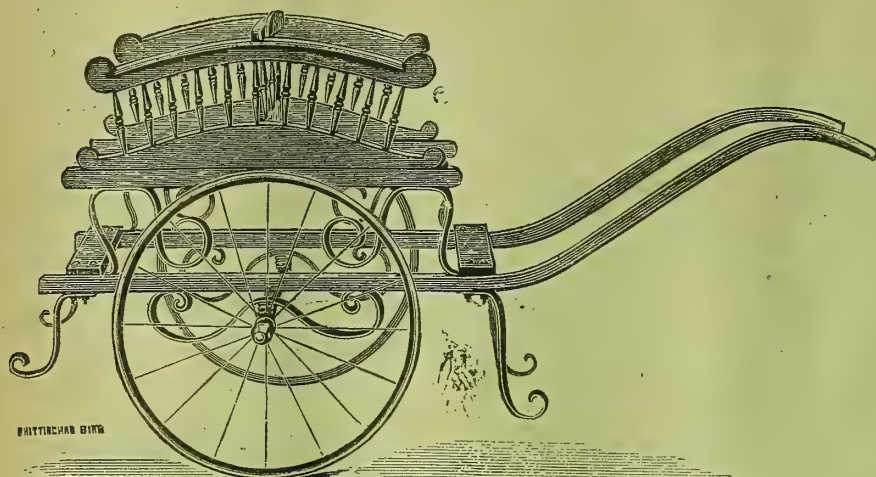


PATENT CART CLOSED.

Send for Illustrated Sheet and Price List, Post Free.

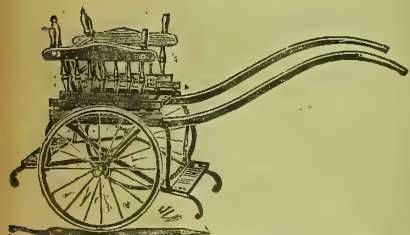
Note Address—HARDSTAFF, Carrington St. Bridge, Nottingham.

B. POOLE, MANUFACTURER.



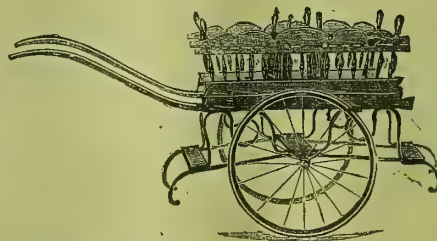
POOLE'S PATENT (No. 18911)

CONVERTIBLE, COLLAPSIBLE, COMBINATION MAIL CART.



The great advantages of the above are:—

1st. In a few seconds even a child can convert it into a comfortable bassinette.

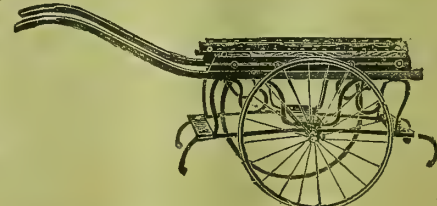
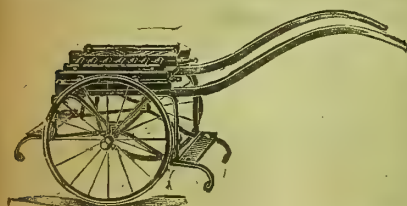


2nd. The seats can be easily and quickly fixed into six different positions.

3rd. Being collapsible, it occupies much less room in the house, and for travelling this is a great advantage, as the carriage is so much less.

4th. It cannot get out of order; no spring or levers, or anything that can easily break, are used.

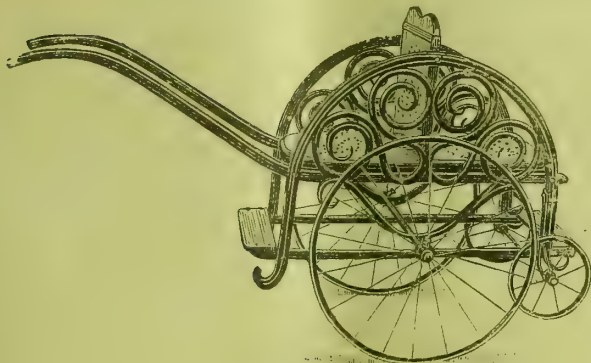
Without doubt, this is the best Mail Cart in the Market.



B. POOLE, BRISTOL STREET SAW-MILLS, BIRMINGHAM.

Accompanying their list Messrs. Simmons send out a circular announcing a "new departure" as follows:—

There has been lately quite a new departure in the style in which perambulators are finished. The colouring, both of the painting and upholstering, even to the outside of the hoods, is of tan, old-gold, and other such soft and warm tints. In order that our customers may judge of the effect of this novel and beautiful style, we are prepared to send for their inspection and purchase miniature perambulators, which are almost exact models of each of the most saleable types. The miniature samples serve very well as examples from which to sell the larger carriages, which it may not be convenient to stock. They also form the most durable and pleasing toys. From our experience, we know that a considerable addition to the business of perambulator dealers may be secured by having for sale these excellent and perfectly well-finished toys. We introduce then a new departure, a prettier style, and an extended sale.



SIMMONS'S "AUSTRIAN" CAR.

Mr. Simmons also announces that he personally examines every carriage before it leaves the factory at Tanner Street, S.E., and warrants that it is absolutely without defect. Correspondents can address the firm in French, German, and Dutch, as well as in English, as they do an export trade in countries speaking those languages, as well as the British Colonies.

BICYCLES.

HARRY S. ROBERTS.

THIS well-known maker, whose works are at Deanshanger, Stony Stratford, has a good line called the "Special" well worthy of attention. They are made of good sound material and well finished, although of low price. Mr. Roberts is open to make special terms with dealers who do not care to keep stocks. They can under his system merely take orders for the cycles to be sold on easy terms, he taking all risks as to payment and paying them their commission as soon as the necessary documents have been signed.

THE ST. GEORGE'S CYCLE COMPANY.

THIS go-a-head concern has commenced the season well as regards both the home and export trade. The "Impetus" Cycles have for some time been coming to the front, as they well deserve success. We have carefully inspected the factory in Upper Street, Islington, and found that they are made throughout on the premises, by a staff of mechanics of experience. Indeed few factories possess such facilities as the St. George's, the consequence being that the prices at which they are offered are unusually low. Dealers can also obtain from this maker parts, accessories, lamps, &c., at unusually favourable terms, as well as complete frames and wheels, as all these are produced at the factory. Mr. Kent (the proprietor) is a pushing, industrious young man, who is both able and willing to study a dealer's interests to the full.

W. & A. BATES,

INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURERS,

ST. MARY'S MILLS, LEICESTER.

LONDON DEPOT: 121, Stamford Street, BLACKFRIARS.

TYRES for CYCLES, & PERAMBULATORS,

TYRE CEMENT,

PEDALS, FOOT RESTS, WASHERS, &c, &c.

CONTRACTS FOR SEASON'S ORDERS,

THE MARVEL OF THE TRADE, CANNOT BE BEATEN.

Papier Maché body with Split-turned Spindle Side, Splendidly Painted, and Panelled in Colours, has Piped Border and all parts complete, with Rubber-tyred Wheels.

TRADE PRICE only 23/- each, or per doz., 22/- each.

SEE THE

COMPETITION MAIL CART

Oak or Teak Body, Double Carts, Bent Shafts, 21 in. Wheels.

Only 9/- each, per doz. 8/6 each.

PATENT WIRED-ON WHEELS IF REQUIRED,



G. H. WELLS,

(ESTABLISHED 1862).

PHŒNIX WORKS, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

F. J. WALKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS,

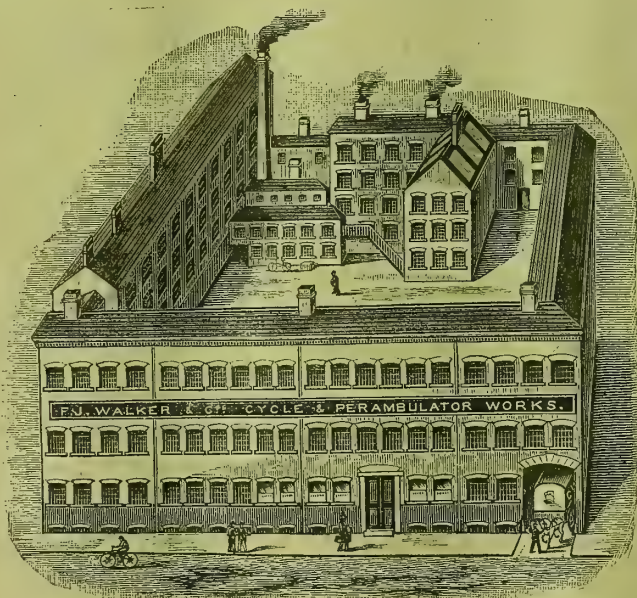
MAIL CARTS, INVALID CARRIAGES,

AND

SAFETY BICYCLES.

Offers unquestionably good value in the
above, in every class of manufacture.

THE
NEWEST,
CHOICEST,
AND
MOST ELEGANT
AT
SPECIALLY
LOW
PRICES.



BUYERS ARE
INVITED TO
SEND FOR
F. J. WALKER & Co's
NEWLY PUBLISHED
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE.
POST FREE.

Telegraphic Address—"WHEELS" BIRMINGHAM. Telephone No. 339.

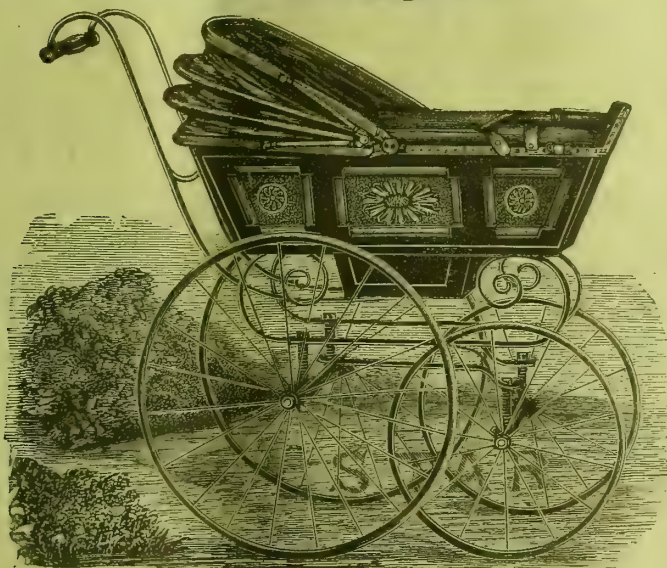
We invite special attention to
our Safety Bicycles,
The Best value in the market.

'The ARAB' Unequalled for
Strength, Speed,
& Durability.

Cycle Catalogue sent Post Free on Application.

POTTER STREET WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,



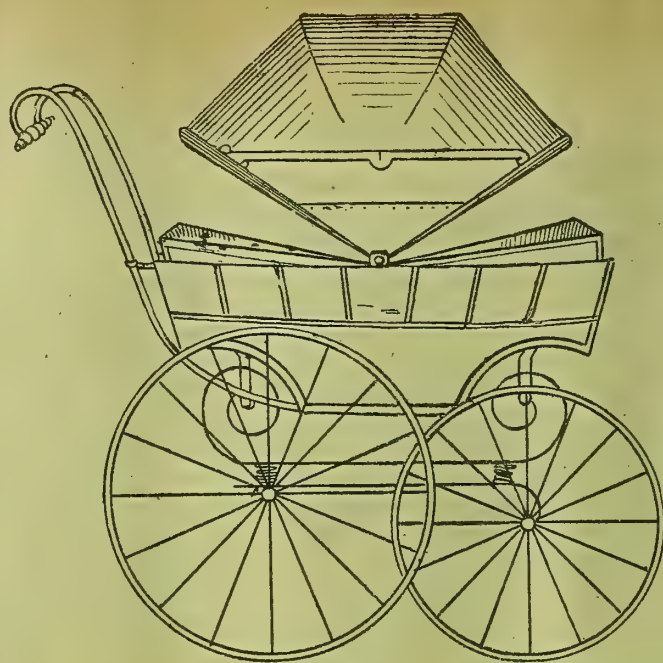
THE well-known Star Manufacturing Company, of Gooding Road, N., not content with their enormous output the past two or three years, have made preparations for even a larger trade during the ensuing season. They have now their new body making factory in full working order, it having been fitted with a full range of wood-working machinery run by steam power to enable them to produce the bodies more expeditiously and cheaply.

This company have issued one of the finest illustrated catalogues in the trade, and, in addition, a handsome supplement, showing their latest designs, in colours. Their principal novelty for the present year is the "Star Improved Patent Cradle Carriage." The tube previously used is dispensed with, and in its place two long steel springs are used for the body to rest upon, hammock fashion, which considerably improve its appearance. The body can, by a slight and simple alteration, be made to swing, thus forming a complete cradle. The "Star Indestructible Steel Body Carriages" have also been improved. The bodies are still made of rolled steel, but a new style of painting has been adopted, whereby their appearance is rendered more elegant. We illustrate one of these called the "Vulcana," mounted on the Star patent cushion spring. The "Star Hammock Carriage" is now suspended by strong straps from long fine steel springs with handles at each end, and the wheels are equi-sized. The "Star Medium Landau" is now a carriage of beautiful design, mounted on steel shackle C springs, and is a remarkably cheap line.

Of course the "Starosta" decorative panel is still to the fore, this being an invention which gives all the rich effects of carved wood and embossed leather at a moderate cost. We illustrate two of the numerous varieties of this carriage. We observed at the factory that art colours were being largely adopted, and that the under-carriage and wheels of most carriages were being painted the same colour as the bodies. We further noticed that even the cheapest wooden bodies are glued, in addition to being nailed.

In mail carts this Company have several new designs in superior lines, among them two handsome bamboo carts, one double and the other single mounted on best scroll steel springs, and fitted with rubber-tired wheels in front. They have also two new single wicker carts deserving of special attention. We cannot afford space to refer to the numerous other carriages and carts made by this company both for the home and export trade, but must refer our readers to their comprehensive catalogues.

*We offer the Best Value in Perambulators to
be had in the Market. Send for our Design
Sheet and Price List.*



*Scotch Buyers cannot possibly do better than
place their Orders with us. Give us One Trial
and see what we can do.*

GLASGOW PERAMBULATOR CO.,

63, EAST HOWARD STREET, GLASGOW.

JOHN DOVE,

31 & 33, St. Andrew Street, & 1, St. Andrew Square.

GLASGOW.

"HIGHLAND COACH"
PERAMBULATORS.
(PATENT No. 860.)



MANUFACTURERS OF

**PERAMBULATORS,
INVALID CARRIAGES,
MAIL CARTS,
BASKETS,
WICKER FURNITURE,
TRAVELLERS'
SAMPLE CASES,**

AND

BASKET-WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Importer of all kinds of Foreign Fancy Basket Work.

PRICE LISTS, WITH OVER 70 ILLUSTRATIONS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Factory: 42, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

F. J. WALKER & CO.

THIS firm have now fairly set to work at their new factory, Potter Street Works, Birmingham, where they have every facility for the manufacture of bicycles, in addition to bassinettes and mail carts.

In the former they have five years' experience, having commenced in a small way, but which has always been progressive. Their bicycles are called the "Arab," and are distinguished as being

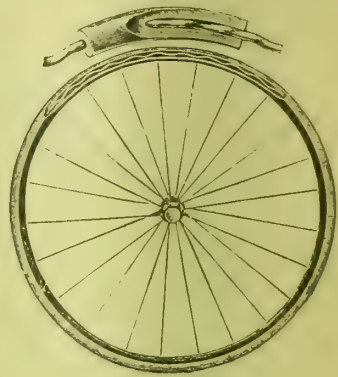


good sound roadsters. They attracted a deal of attention at the last Stanley Show, where they were to be seen in all kinds of tyres.

In bassinettes Messrs. Walker have a number of elegant designs, specially adapted for sale on easy terms, being of a strong serviceable type. We illustrate one of their special lines, called the "Mayflower."

WHEELS, FITTINGS, &c.**GEORGE H. HUGHES.**

THIS firm have created quite a sensation in the trade with their spring-wired tyre (Hookham's patent), and most perambulator makers are advertising this season that they use this patent wheel. We



illustrate this invention, which is intended to do away entirely with the use of cement for fixing the tyres to the wheels, in its place spring wire passing through the tyre and jointed at the ends. These patent wheels always look clean, and Mr. Hughes claims that they are, in every way, superior to the old cemented tyres. Further details can be obtained from the maker, at St. Stephen's Street Works, Birmingham.

GEORGE LITTLEWOOD.

Mr. Littlewood, the other wheel manufacturer, of Balsall Heath, Birmingham, informs us that he does not intend to give up altogether making the old form of tyred wheels, preferring to improve the method of fixing the tyres, and this he has now carried out.

WILLIAM FOSTER & CO.

In the manufacture of perambulator fittings this firm, whose works are at 46, Barr Street, Birmingham, occupy a leading position. Manufacturers and dealers should obtain their lists, which contain all kinds of fittings for the trade.

LLOYD & CO.,**PERAMBULATOR MAKERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FITTINGS.**

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.**Mail Carts.**

The ROVER
The STANLEY
The REVERSIBLE
The PORTABLE
The MIKADO
The JAP
The QUEEN

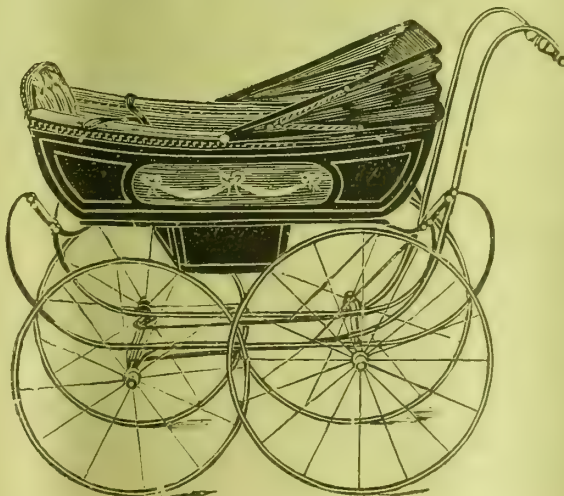
Carriages.

The ROVER
The LOUISE
The CLARENCE
The VIS-A-VIS
The LANDAUETTE

Folding**WOODENETTE**

&c., &c., &c.,

SOLE MAKERS.

**"THE AVONDALE"**

The Special Features of our manufacture are:— We study the Dealer, we finish every Carriage with care, using Patent Split Bolts, Good Springs, Good Braids, and Solid Brass Fittings, and thus save our customers the annoyance of Repairs and Returned Carriages. For Easy Term Business, no better Carriage can be turned out, and they are bound to give the Purchaser satisfaction.

Parts of every description for Repairs: Wheels, Tyres, Handles, Hoods Canopies, Aprons, &c.

RUGS OF EVERY SKIN AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Repairs for the Trade.

SPECIAL: NEW DESIGNS IN MAIL CARTS FOR 1892.

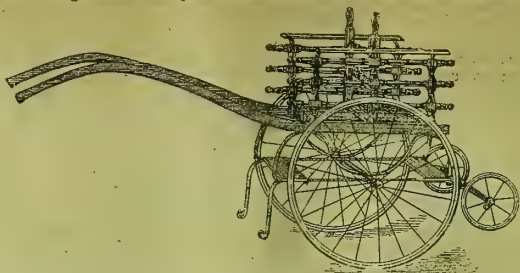
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON RECEIPT OF TRADE CARD.

LLOYD & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BORO', LONDON. S.E.

GEORGE H. WELLS.

MR. WELLS has made it a special study for years to produce at his factory in Bishop Street, Birmingham, a class of carriage specially adapted for the easy payment trade. He has several low-priced lines, but his mediums are undoubtedly the most worthy of inspection. On another page will be found an illustration of one of his leading lines, which has a papier-maché body with split-turn

ham, a greater variety of carriages than any other maker in the trade. Although producing bassinets in *papier-maché*, rush and wicker, and steel, their greatest variety is in those with wood bodies, and these are



mounted on all the latest springs. We much admired their boat and Landau shaped bodies: also the No. 55, a two-handled wooden bassinette, painted and ornamented in gold, and mounted on steel suspension springs; No 77, a wood bassinette, on C springs, is also an elegant carriage.

We illustrate one of Wilde's most popular *papier-maché* carriages, also several of their mail carts. The latter goods they make in numerous styles for the home and export trade. Their combined bassinette and mail cart, instantly alterable to four distinct positions, is a cheap and useful line; so, too, are the single carts illustrated on another page.



spindles, on sides framed with cane, coach painted. An exceedingly handsome bassinette is the "Ne Plus Ultra," which has a strong wooden body, landau shaped, mounted on carriage springs of a new pattern. This we illustrate above.

Mr. Wells has several new mail carts worth noting; among these being a patent reversible-back cart, also a "Battlesden Car," which is undeniably pretty and strong. In this firm's catalogue will be found several other good lines.

JOHN WILDE & SONS.

THIS firm, since its establishment in 1856, has progressed at an extraordinary rate, and we believe that we are right in saying that they produce, at their extensive works in Bissell Street, Birming-

Messrs. Wilde have an established reputation for rocking and tricycle horses, all of which will be found illustrated in their catalogues.

**G. R. PRICE,**

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER
OF

PERAMBULATORS

BASSINETTES,

Invalid Carriages, &c.

187 & 188, Gooch St.,

BIRMINGHAM.

BASSINETTES FROM 16s.

Send business card for Illustrated
Price List.

G. R. P. has had over 20 YEARS' PRACTICAL
EXPERIENCE IN THE MANUFACTURE
OF PERAMBULATORS.

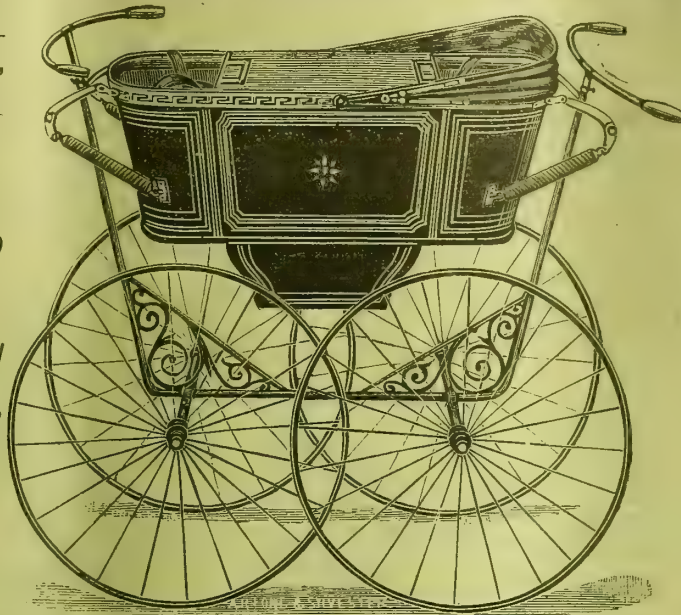
HARRIS' PATENT CYCLE SUSPENSION PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Telegraph Address—

"Admired, London."

Do not fail to
send for
Designs and
Lowest Prices
for 1892.



FROM

1 to 10 GUINEAS.

The only per-
fect Suspension
Car in the
trade.

Patented and Registered

1892.

Nos. 799 & 165, 220.

THE SO MUCH ADMIRER CYCLETTE SUSPENSION SAFETY CAR.
Manufactory and Offices, HAYMERLE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

SEWING MACHINES AND ACCESSORIES.

Machines à Coudre.

Bradbury & Co., Ltd., Wellington Works, Oldham, and Branches.
Bradbury C., 249A, High Holborn, London, W.C., Grimme, Natalis, & Co.'s machines.
Branton Two-reel Sewing Machine Co., 59, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., the Branton Two-reel machine.
Bishop's Cluster Co., 147, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., the Gloria machine and others.
Eclipse Machine Co. Oldham, Lancs., the Eclipse machine.
Jones Sewing Machine Co., Ltd. Guide Bridge, Jones' machines.
Kimball & Morten, Ltd., Bothwell Circus, Glasgow, the Lion machine and others.
Lohmann, C., 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C., the Electra machine, and others.
Murdoch J. G. & Co., Ltd., 91, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., various machines.
National Sewing Machine Co., Fetter Lane, E.C., the National machine.
Patent Button-Hole Machine Co., 4, Newgate-street, London, E.C.
Sellers W. & Sons, Keighley, the Stitchwell machine.
Singer Manufacturing Co., 39, Foster Lane, London, and branches.
So-all Sewing Machine Co., 3, Oxford Street, W.
Varley & Wolfenden, Keighley, Yorks., the Cyclops machine.
Vertical Feed Co., 24, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., the Vertical Feed machine.
White Sewing Machine Co., 48, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., the White machine.
Wheeler & Wilson Co., 21, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., the Wheeler and Wilson machine.
Webster H., 41, Chippenham Terrace, London, W., the New Home machine.

Ward & Co., Wells Street, London, W., arm and platform machine.
Zelger & Co., 4, Golden Lane, E.C., Biesolt & Locke's machines.

WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINES.

Machines à Laver.

Acme Machine Co., Henrietta Street, Glasgow, rubber wringers.
Bailey Wringing Machine Co., 26, Southwark Street, London, S.E., rubber wringers.
Cherry Tree Machine Co., Cherry Tree, Lancs., washers and mangles.
Kimball & Morten, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow, rubber wringers.
Taylor & Wilson, Atlas Works, Accrington.

ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC MACHINERY.

Acme Machine Co., address given above.
Bailey Wringing Machine Co., do.
Bishop's Cluster Co., do.
Lloyd & Co., 131, Borough, London, S.E.
Murdoch, J. G. & Co., Ltd., address given above.
Whight, G. & Co., Regent Street, London, W.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Bell, W. and Co., 95, New Bond Street, London, W.
Grover and Wood, 62, Glengall Road, London, S.E.
Lohmann, C., address given above.
Murdoch, J. G. and Co., Ltd., (automatic, etc.) do.
Peters and Co., do, 84 Oxford Street, London, W.
Whight, G. and Co., do address given above

KNITTING MACHINES.

(Machines à Tricotier).

Biernatzki and Co., 44, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.
Eclipse Machine Co., Oldham.
Harrison Knitting Machine Co., Manchester.
Stibbe G., 25, Jamaica Street, Glasgow.
BEDSTEADS.
Atlas Bedstead Co., Bilston, Staffs.

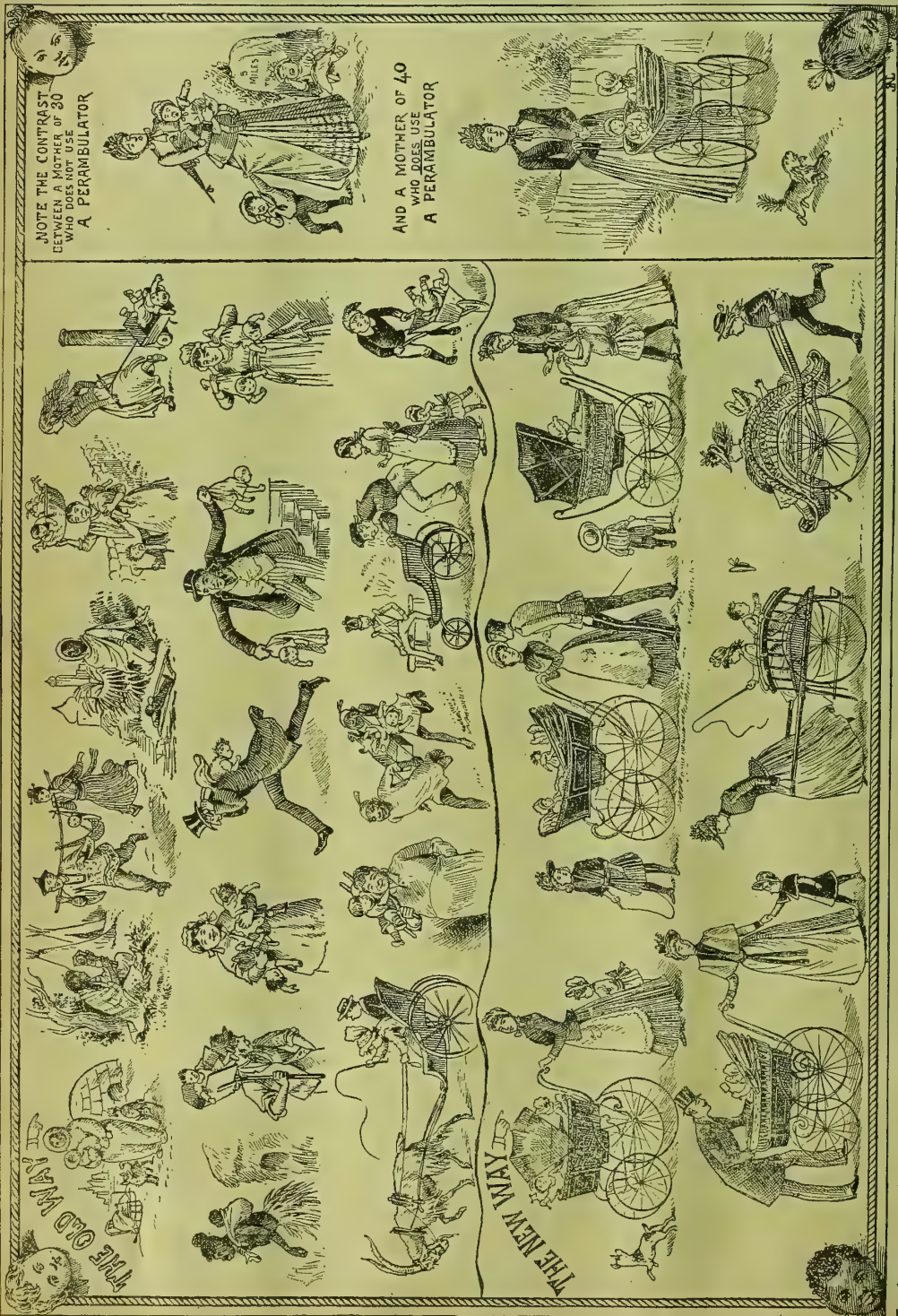
ALL PRAM. BUYERS SHOULD READ THE
Journal of Domestic Appliances & Sewing Machine Gazette.
MONTHLY FOURPENCE.

Effective Advertising.

We are open to supply Pictorial Circulars to any Dealer, printing his name and address on same, as shown in specimen, at the following rates, for cash, **1,000, 7/6; 3,000, 6/- per 1,000**; and **10,000, 4/9 per 1,000**. We also publish a Pictorial Circular relating to Sewing Machines at the same rates.

SEWELL & Co., 28, Paternoster Row, LONDON.

BABY'S "T-A-T-A," Old Style and New.



Mothers are advised to call without delay at the Showrooms of **JOHN BUGGINS, 15, EBENEZER ST., SLOCUM**, where they can inspect a choice collection of Children's Carriages & Mail Carts, at moderate prices for cash, or on easy terms of payments.

HIRE TRADERS PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE LICENCE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, JUNE 21, 1891.)

Constitution and Objects.

This Association is a combination of dealers in articles sold on the Easy Payment and Hire System, and, according to its Rules, its objects are "the protection and furtherance of the interest of persons trading on what is known as the Hire Purchase System, and to ensure for hirers fair and honourable treatment."

Subscriptions.

It is purely a co-operation of traders aiming at raising the tone of the Hire System and the assistance of hire traders in cases of difficulty, for which purpose it retains one of the best legal authorities, Mr. H. E. Tudor, whose fees are fixed at one-half (or less) than the usual solicitor's charges.

Advantages.

The annual subscription is one guinea for town members, and half-guinea for country members, dating from January to December.

The Association supply, firstly, a legal form of hiring agreement, which it considers fair between owner and hirer. Should this agreement be broken by the hirer, Mr. Tudor, the solicitor to the Association, will write the hirer at the member's request, at a charge of 6d. Should the goods be pledged, he will write the pawnbroker stating the owner's title to the goods, and endeavour to get them returned; the same remarks apply to landlords, carriers, or other persons in wrongful possession. Mr. Tudor can be consulted at certain times (see Rules) free of charge, and at all times will give written advice on legal difficulties at a charge of 1s. in ordinary cases. Should members desire to conduct their own cases, the solicitor's charge for drawing up the brief is 3s. 6d.

Country Members.

In order that country members shall not be at a disadvantage, Mr. Tudor has drawn up a series of forms which, when filled in, will render a personal consultation unnecessary.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary,

SAMUEL JAMES SEWELL.

28, 29, & 30, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.



THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES

BEST MATERIAL,
SUPERIOR FINISH,
BEST WORKMANSHIP,
LATEST DESIGNS,
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,

CYCLE WORKS,

DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY

Wish to draw the attention of Manufacturers of Mail Carts to their **New Patent Adjustable Shaft Regulator**, for the raising and lowering of shafts of Mail Carts. Can be regulated to any height for the person wheeling it, keeping the body of the cart perfectly level, to prevent stooping, which enables Manufacturers to use short timber for these shafts; also very valuable for exportation, as the shafts can be disconnected, easily reducing the cart to half its length. Can be supplied to makers at a low price.

ALSO PATENT FOR SALE CHEAP.

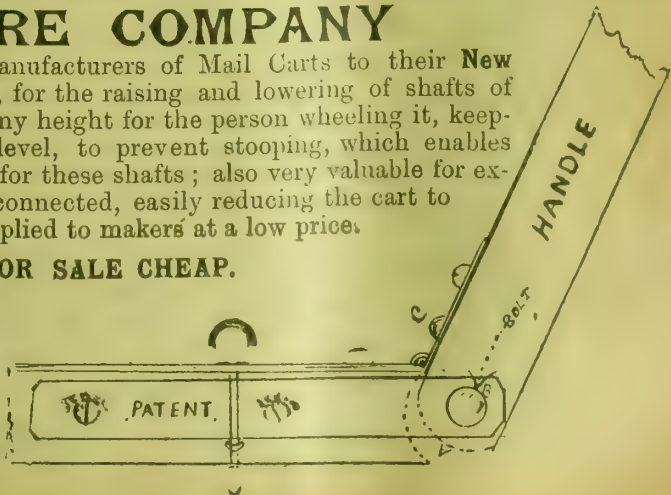
3 & 4, ROYAL TERRACE,

AND

4, QUEEN'S VILLAS,

GREEN STREET, UPTON PARK,

ESSEX.



THE STAR

You can prove anything on paper. Everybody's goods are the best; at any rate so they will tell you—on paper. We make no big pretensions, and do not try to catch you by ingenious advertisements. We do say we can sell you the best BABY CARRIAGES, MAIL CARTS, and other such goods, at prices consistent with quality, and that will take a lot of beating.

BABY

CARRIAGES

ARE

THE

Start by getting all the Catalogues you can. Do not mind a little trouble, you will learn something. Go right ahead now; write to all the makers for their Lists, and do not forget ours. You will then learn that we have the best goods, and can meet your requirements to the full.

Above all do not thank us for the tip. It is our duty to put you on the right line. Why should you not know when a good thing is about? Just SEE OUR NEW LINES FOR 1892, and you will send us an order right along at once. Do not tarry. Hurry is a good thing just now.

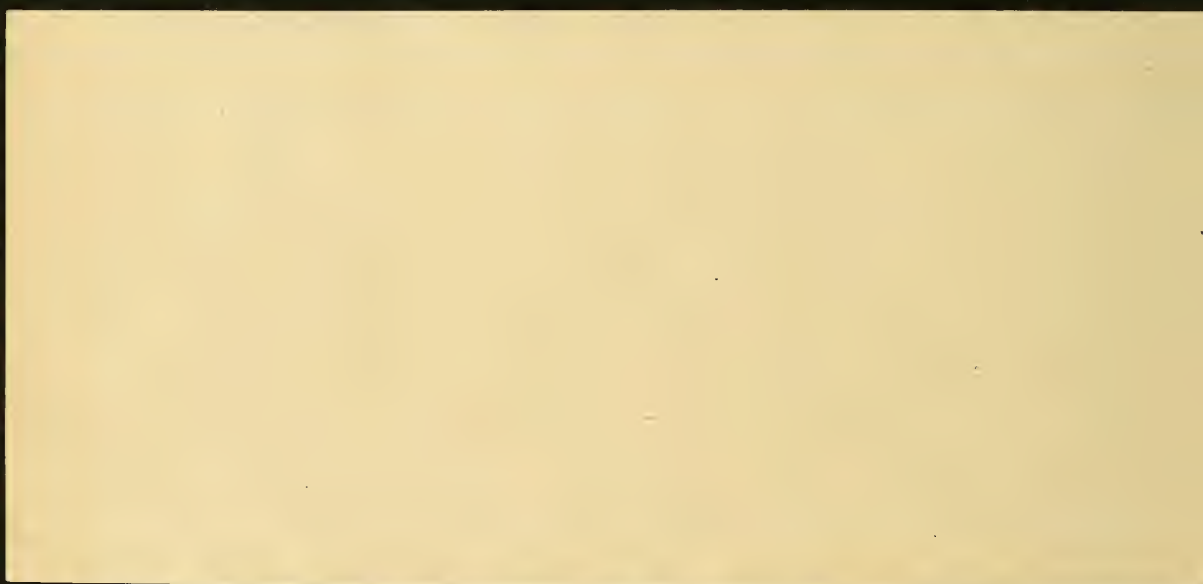
BEST

THE "STAR" CATALOGUE FOR 1892 IS NOW READY.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
STAR WORKS,
GOODINGE ROAD, CATTLE MARKET,
LONDON, N.

NOTICE.

All pages missing from this volume are those of ADVERTISEMENTS only, and a specimen of each advertisement published in the volume will be found in the issue of August 11, 1866 and in the selected sheets at the end of the volume.



THE "ADVANCE." THE MOST SILENT OF ALL LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. THE "ADVANCE."

THE JOURNAL OF



DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.



Sewing Machine

THE HIRE DEALERS

GAZETTE

GUIDE & RECORD

SEWING, WASHING & KNITTING MACHINES.

ESTD 1874

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
LAMP AND FANCY GOODS

CHILDRENS CARRIAGES,
AND ALL KINDS OF
DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.

REQUISITES
JEWELLERY & BICYCLES

Including a Monthly Supplement, "THE HIRE TRADERS' GUIDE AND RECORD."

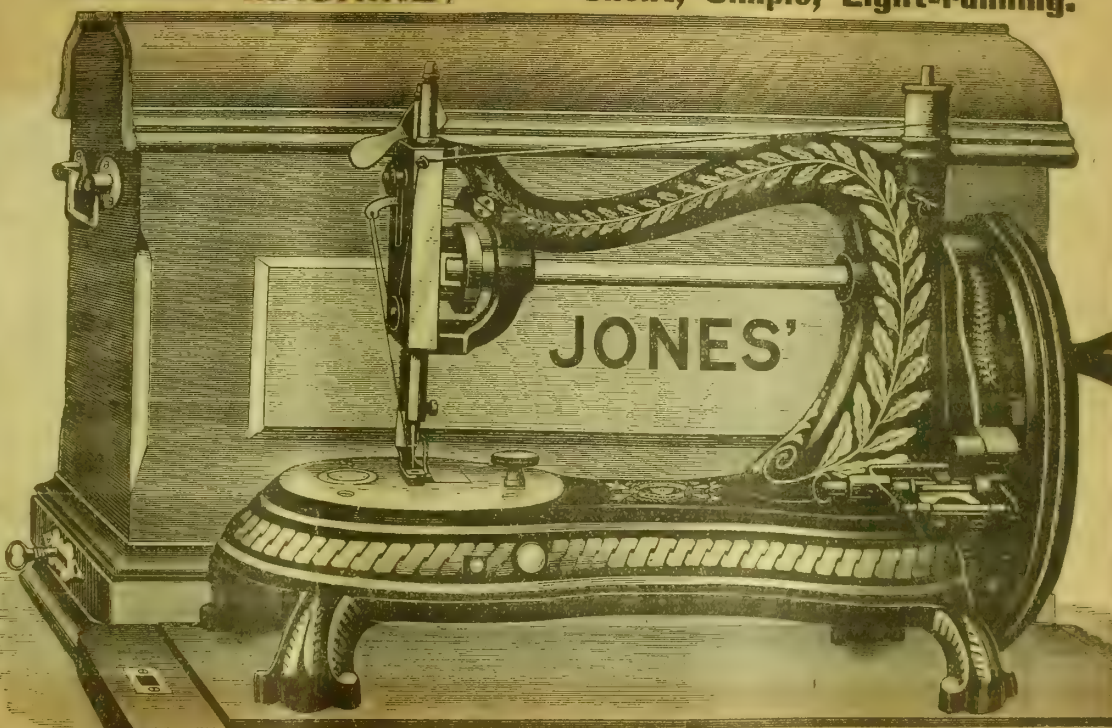
Vol. XXI., No. 269.

JANUARY 2nd, 1893.

Monthly, Price 4d.
Post Free. 3s. 6d. per annum.

JONES' HAND MACHINE

Makes Prettiest Stitch,
Silent, Simple, Light-running.



As supplied to H. R. H. PRINCESS OF WALES.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD—SELLS EASILY—Yields most Profit to the Dealers.

BEST MACHINE FOR AGENTS AND SHIPPERS TO HANDLE.

Factory: **GUIDE BRIDGE, near MANCHESTER.**



THE "ARGOSY."

SIMMONS & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

TOY PERAMBULATORS FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE.

EVERY CARRIAGE GUARANTEED PERFECT.

MANUFACTORY:

3, 5, & 7, **TANNER STREET,**
LONDON, S.E.

Near London Bridge Station.

THE "ADVANCE" The Lightest Running SEWING MACHINE.

THE "ADVANCE" The Lightest and Best SEWING MACHINE.

W H Y

**DO THE MAJORITY OF DEALERS IN SEWING
MACHINES PREFER TO SELL**

The WHITE?

THE REASON IS SIMPLE:

THE WHITE IS KING!!

IT IS THE FASTEST, LIGHTEST, AND QUICKEST MACHINE MADE.

No one can deny that

**Twelve WHITE Machines are Sold to ONE
OF ANY OTHER MAKE.**

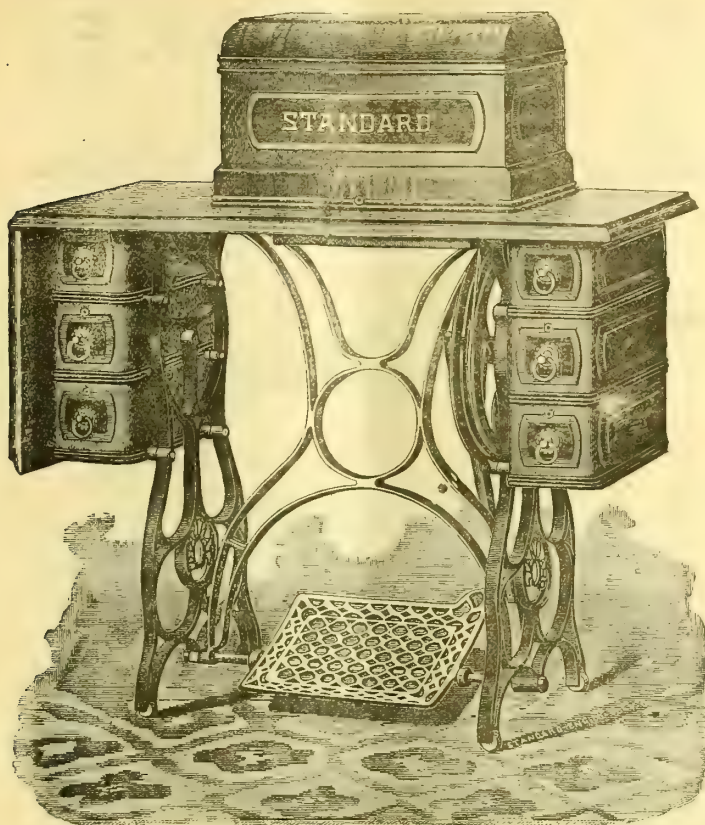
**It has the Simplest VIBRATING SHUTTLE IN THE WORLD,
AND THE MOST PERFECT BOBBIN WINDER.**

**MOREOVER WE GIVE A WRITTEN GUARANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS
WITH EACH FAMILY TREADLE MACHINE.**

WRITE FOR OUR BOOK OF CLAIMS. POST FREE TO ALL.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE Co.,

48, Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.



POINTS WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

The "Standard" has the biggest bobbin of any lock-stitch machine.

Holds 100 yards of cotton.

The first stitch perfect without holding ends of thread.

The tension is released when taking out the goods.

The finest goods are not drawn or puckered.

Less noise.

Runs 50 per cent lighter than vibrating machines.

Bent wood work of the finest finish ever made.

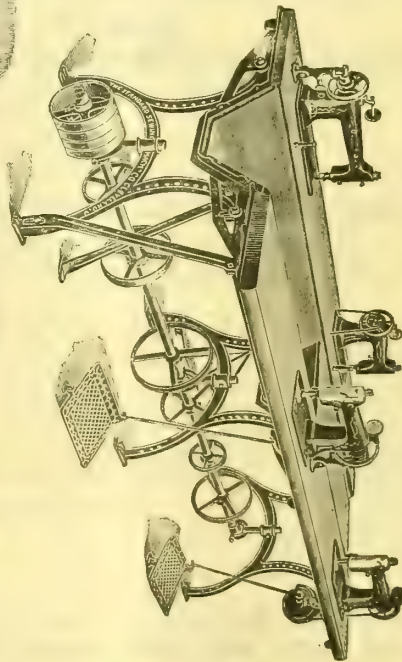
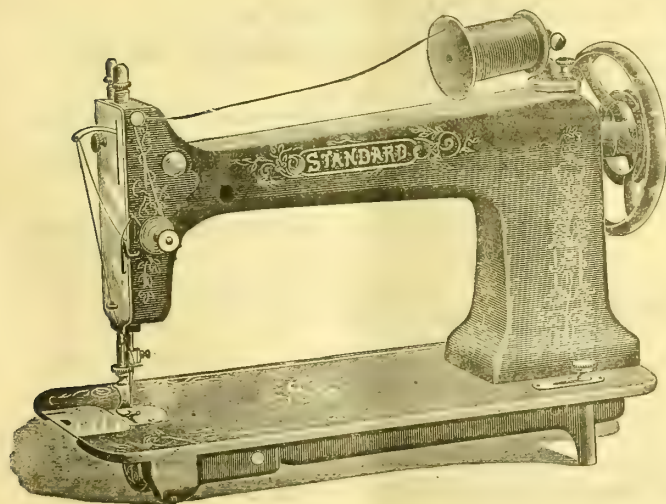
Shortest needle used in lockstitch machines—therefore less liable to bend and skip stitches.

Will wear twice as long as other lock-stitch machines.

Every part is independent of every other part, and can be replaced at a trifling cost. Therefore you can keep a "Standard" practically new a life time.

The "Standard" makes both lock and chain stitches.

We are prepared to grant exclusive territory to one dealer in each of the principal towns, and will only sell our machine through our own Agents. We are confident you will find the "Standard" Rotary Shuttle Machine the most desirable and profitable to handle.



TO THE MANUFACTURING TRADE.

The Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine commends itself to your careful consideration as the most successful sewing machine ever offered in the market. It can be run at a higher rate of speed with better results and less wear than any other machine.

AS A FAMILY MACHINE

It commands in the States the highest price of any machines in the market, and is a general favourite. Notwithstanding this fact, our terms to agents are uncommonly favourable.

DEALERS MUST APPLY FOR AGENCIES AT ONCE.

THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE COMPANY (CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.)

LONDON OFFICE (PRO TEM.): **94, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.**

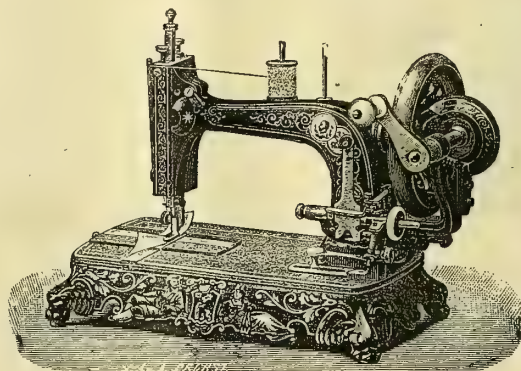
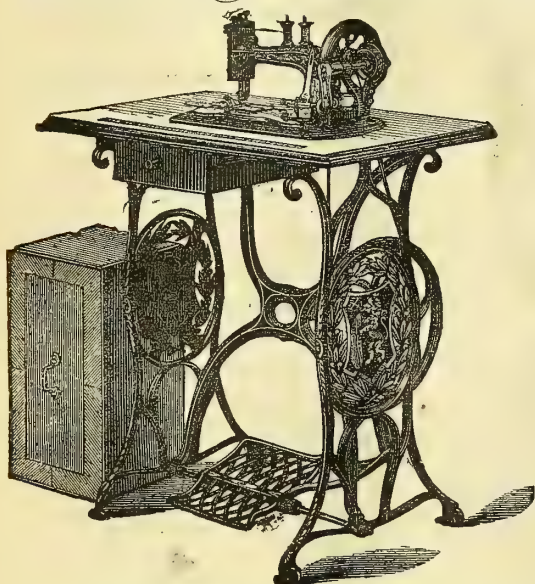
BIESOLT & LOCKE,

MEISSEN (SAXONY),

(ESTABLISHED 1869)

Sewing Machine Manufacturers.

THE "CINDERELLA."



Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

SPECIALITY—SACK SEWING and the "NORNE" SACK-CUTTING MACHINES.

Wholesale Agent:

G. ZSCHWINZSCHER,
102, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
AGENTS WANTED.



Bassinets from 18s.

G. H. WELLS,
MANUFACTURER,
151 & 153,
Bishop Street South,
BIRMINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

BENSON, LEES, & CO.,

BRIDGE END RUBBER WORKS,

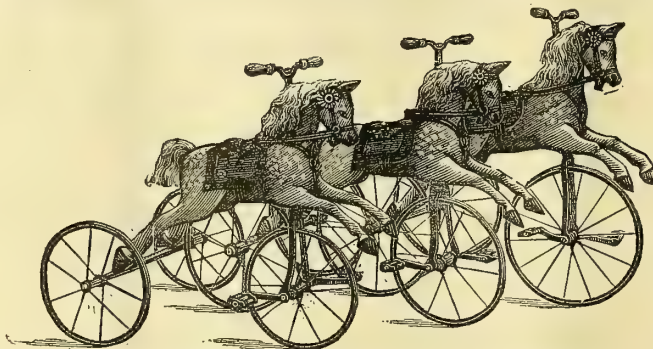
DUNKINFIELD, near MANCHESTER

Makers of all kinds of Cycle Tyres, Cushions, and Solids, also Bassinette Tyres and Cement, which cannot be equalled at the price.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—

LONDON :	GLASGOW :	BELFAST :
The American Wringer Co., 122, Southwark Street, S.E.	The Victoria Cycle Co., 727, Duke Street, Dunelm.	B. Johnston & Co., 29, York Street, Belfast

VELOCIPED, ROCKING, and SWING HORSES,
TOY MAIL CARTS, PERAMBULATORS, AND LARGE STRONG TOYS.



THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT NOW ON VIEW AT
LLOYD & CO.'S, BORO', LONDON, S.E.
Send for New List of Goods suitable for the coming Season's Trade.



NO COMPLICATED COGS, CAMS, OR ELABORATE MECHANISM.

SIMPLICITY WITH EFFICIENCY.

DURABILITY WITH SPEED.

THE BEST FOR THE AGENT.

THE BEST FOR THE MERCHANT.

THE BEST FOR THE MANUFACTURER.

THE BEST TERMS.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIA.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST HONOURS AT ALL THE GREAT EXHIBITIONS.

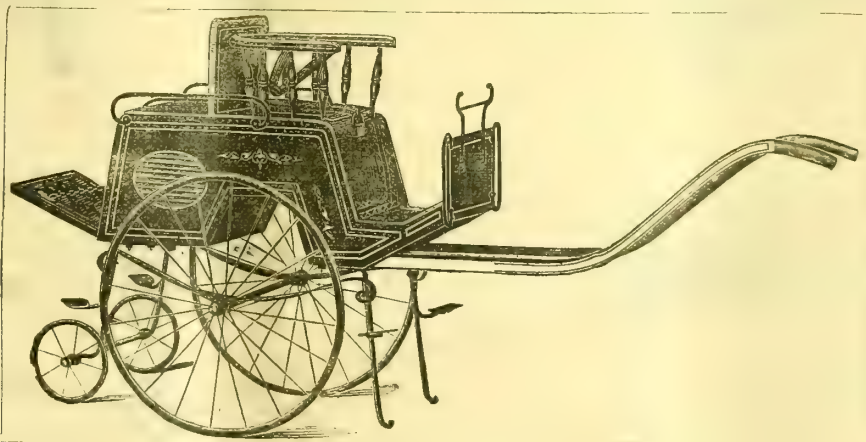
13 GOLD MEDALS SINCE 1879.

BRADBURY'S BASSINETTE MAIL CARTS.

OUR cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

We wish to draw special attention to our Mail Carts, which are made from the best materials and from original designs. They are light, strong, and unusually spacious, and will be found most serviceable. Being constructed from well-seasoned timber, they will not warp or twist. They are neatly decorated, varnished, and well upholstered, are mounted on good steel springs, and the best rubber tyred bicycle wheels. Are well finished, have a first-class appearance, and will stand a lot of rough usage.

BRADBURY'S NO. 59 MAIL CART.



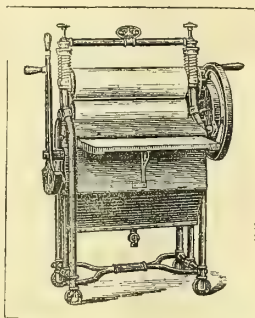
BODY like a miniature Dog Cart, with chair seat in front and fall seat behind, box under the seat, drop board, splash boards, loose shafts, &c. Although unusually spacious it is so well balanced, and mounted on such good springs, that it runs as lightly as the ordinary cheap rail mail cart. It is upholstered with Brussels carpet, and there are two loose cushions for the seats, which are upholstered in Crockett's best leather. The ironwork is all wrought, and it is fitted with steps both in front and behind.

Catalogues now ready; can be obtained at our Depôts or from the Manufactory.

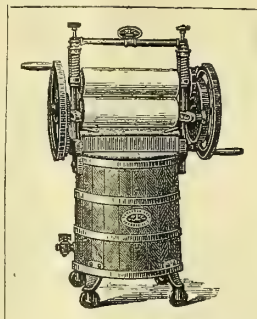
BRADBURY & CO., LIM., Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

DO YOU KNOW THAT TAYLOR & WILSON MAKE

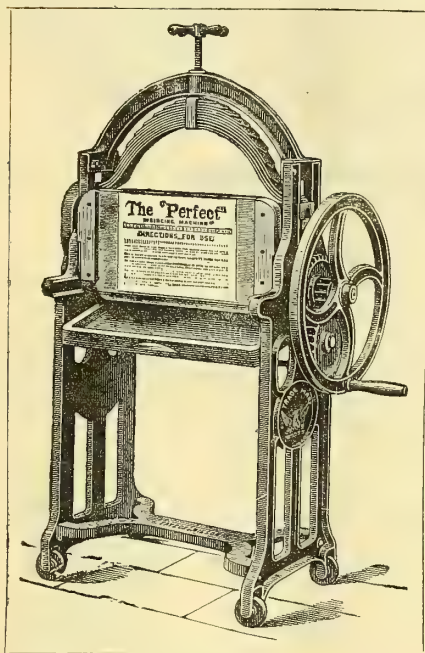
Every
variety
and size
of
Mangles.



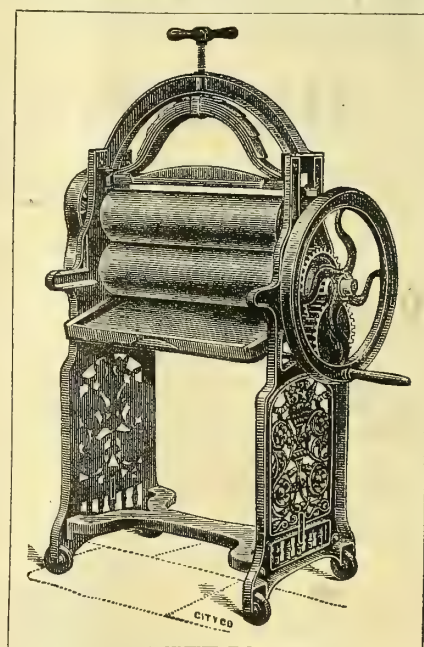
Now



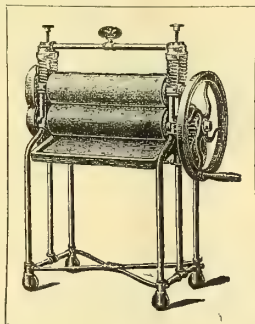
is the
busy
season,
and all



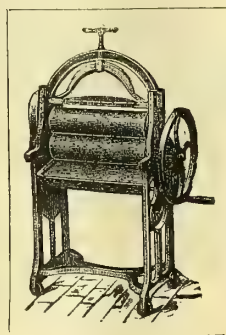
Dealers
should stock
a few
Machines.



PRODUCTION :
500
Machines
and
Washers
per week.



Prompt
delivery.



Over 200
medals
obtained.

Send for our Catalogue, Show Cards, and Lists to
TAYLOR & WILSON, Atlas Works, ACCRINGTON;

— OR TO —

MR. CHAS. BRADBURY, 249, High Holborn, London, W.C.

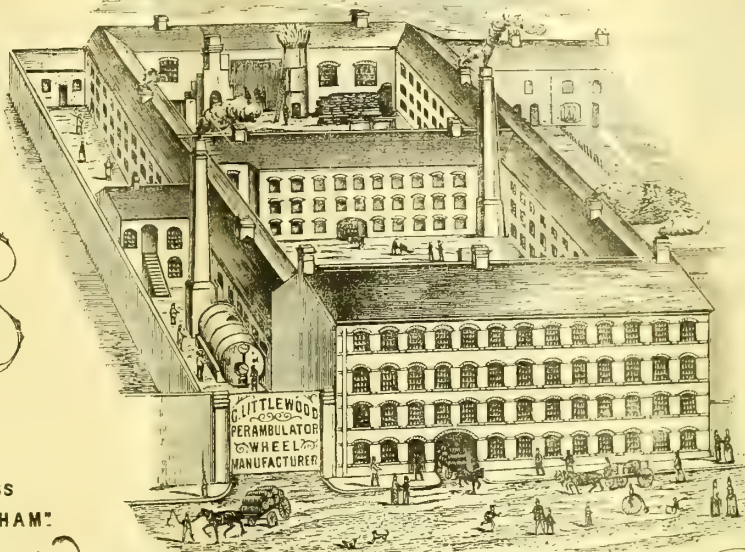
GEORGE LITTLEWOOD

MANUFACTURER

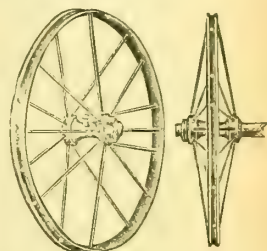
TRADE MARK



TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"ARIEL BIRMINGHAM"



PATENT NO 15671



PATENT IMPROVED TYRE WHEELS
TO PREVENT HEAD OF SPOKES
FROM WEARING AWAY.

ARIEL WHEEL WORKS, COURT ROAD,
BALSALL HEATH, BIRMINGHAM

TELEPHONE
NO 3026

TO THE PERAMBULATOR TRADE.

GENTLEMEN—

IN VIEW OF THE NEAR APPROACH OF THE 1893 SEASON IT BEHOVES EVERY PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTURER AND DEALER TO GIVE THE TYRE QUESTION THEIR MOST CAREFUL CONSIDERATION AS, WITHOUT DOUBT, DEFECTIVE TYRES HAVE IN THE PAST BEEN ONE OF THE GREATEST DIFFICULTIES OF THE TRADE.

PREVIOUS TO 1892 THE TROUBLE WAS MAINLY THE TYRES BREAKING AND CONSEQUENTLY COMING OFF, BUT IN THE EARLY PART OF THE PRESENT SEASON A TYRE WAS PUT ON THE MARKET WHICH WAS PROMISED TO ENTIRELY OBTAIN THE DIFFICULTY, *viz.*—THE CEMENTLESS WIRED-ON TYRE.

AS I PREDICTED AT THE TIME THIS "WIRED-ON TYRE" HAS BEEN PROVED BY THE TRADE TO HAVE UTTERLY FAILED, AND INSTEAD OF REMOVING THE DIFFICULTIES HAS INCREASED THEM TENFOLD. NOR IS THIS TO BE WONDERED AT, CONSIDERING THAT WHEN BARELY $\frac{1}{8}$ THS OF AN INCH OF THE "WIRED-ON TYRE" IS WORN THE HOLE IS REACHED, THE TYRE OPENS OR BURSTS ALL ROUND, AND IN A FEW WEEKS IT IS WORN TO SHREDS.

THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION THAT WHAT IS REALLY REQUIRED IS A TYRE WHICH WILL NOT ONLY STAY IN THE RIM, BUT WILL STAND THE NECESSARY AMOUNT OF HARD WEAR AND TEAR, AND THE RESULT OF MANY YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE AS ONE OF THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF PERAMBULATOR AND INVALID CHAIR WHEELS IN THE WORLD CONVINCES ME THAT THE DESIRED RESULTS CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED BY THE USE OF A GOOD QUALITY SOLID TYRE OF THE EXACT DIAMETER NECESSARY, CAREFULLY FASTENED WITH GOOD QUALITY CEMENT TO A RIM OF THE EXACT DEPTH AND SHAPE NECESSARY TO ENSURE SUCCESS. AND IN GIVING THIS I CAN GUARANTEE THAT THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE PAST WILL BE HEARD OF NO MORE. DURING THE PAST FEW MONTHS I HAVE GIVEN MY PERSONAL AND SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE ATTAINMENT OF THESE DESIRED RESULTS, AND BY SLIGHTLY ALTERING THE SHAPE OF THE RIM, AND CONSIDERABLY IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE RUBBER TYRES AND CEMENT, I AM NOW IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY WHEELS WITH SOLID CEMENTED-ON TYRES, WHICH WILL WITHOUT DOUBT OUTWEAR SIX "WIRED-ON TYRES."

IN CONCLUSION I WOULD POINT OUT THAT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS IT WILL BE TO THE INTEREST OF CERTAIN MAKERS TO ENDEAVOUR TO PERSUADE THE TRADE TO ORDER THE "WIRED-ON TYRES" IN SPITE OF THE INDISPUTABLE FACT THAT THEY HAVE FAILED.

I AM NOW OPEN TO BOOK ORDERS FOR IMMEDIATE OR FORWARD DELIVERY, OR CONTRACT FOR COMPLETE 1893 SUPPLY, AT PRICES WHICH, I THINK, WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH OTHER MAKERS, AND SHALL AT ALL TIMES BE PLEASED TO SUBMIT SAMPLES OF MY GUARANTEED 1893 PATTERN SOLID CEMENTED ON TYRE WHEEL, AND QUOTE PRICES ON RECEIPT OF YOUR ESTEEMED INQUIRY.

YOURS TRULY,

ARIEL WHEEL WORKS,
BALSALL HEATH, BIRMINGHAM.

GEORGE LITTLEWOOD

OUR TRADE DIRECTORY.

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 Branston Two-reel Sewing Machine Co., 59, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., the Branston Two-reel machine.
 Bishop's Cluster Co., 147, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., the Gloria machine and others.
 Eclipse Machine Co., Oldham, Lancs., the Eclipse machine.
 Jones Sewing Machine Co., Ltd., Guide Bridge, Jones' machines.
 Kimball & Morten, Ltd., Bothwell Circus, Glasgow, the Lion machine and others.
 Lohmann, C., 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C., the Electra machine, and others.
 Murdoch J. G. & Co., Ltd., 91, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., various machines.
 National Sewing Machine Co., Fetter Lane, E.C., the National machine.
 Patent Button-Hole Machine Co., 4, Newgate-street, London, E.C.
 Seidel & Naumann, 23, Moor Lane, Fore Street, E.C., the high arm Naumann machines and others.
 Singer Manufacturing Co., 39, Foster Lane, London, and branches.
 Standard Sewing Machine Co., 94, Hatton Garden, E.C., the Standard.
 Swepson & Richards, 15, St. Bride Street, London, E.C., the Domestic.
 Varley & Wolfenden, Keighley, Yorks., the Cyclops machine.
 Vertical Feed Co., 24, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., the Vertical Feed machine.
 White Sewing Machine Co., 48, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., the White machine.
 Wheeler & Wilson Co., 21, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., the Wheeler and Wilson machine.
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Acme Machine Co., Henrietta Street, Glasgow, rubber wringers.
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 Whight, G. & Co., Regent Street, London, W.

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 Grover and Wood, 62, Glengall Road, London, S.E.
 Lohmann, C., address given above.
 Murdoch, J. G. and Co., Ltd., (automatic, etc.) do.
 Peters and Co., do, 84, Oxford Street, London, W.
 Whight, G and Co, do address given above

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 Halesowen Pram Co., Halesowen, Birmingham.
 Lloyd & Co., Borough, London.
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 Luckett T., Ince Street, Birmingham.
 Midland Pram Co., Edmund Street, Birmingham.
 Parker Bros., Curtain Road, London E.C.
 Price G. R., Gooch Street, Birmingham.
 Poole B., Bristol Street, Birmingham.
 Simmons & Co., Tanner Street, London, S.E.
 Star Manufacturing Co., Gooding Road, London, N.
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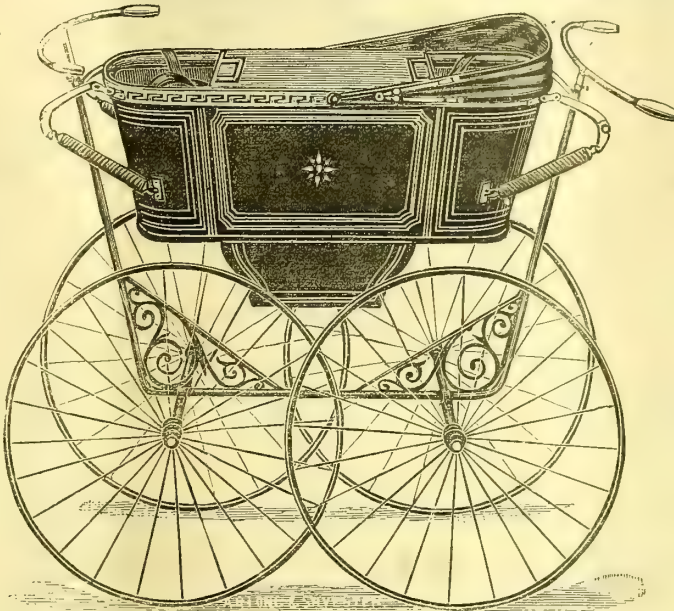
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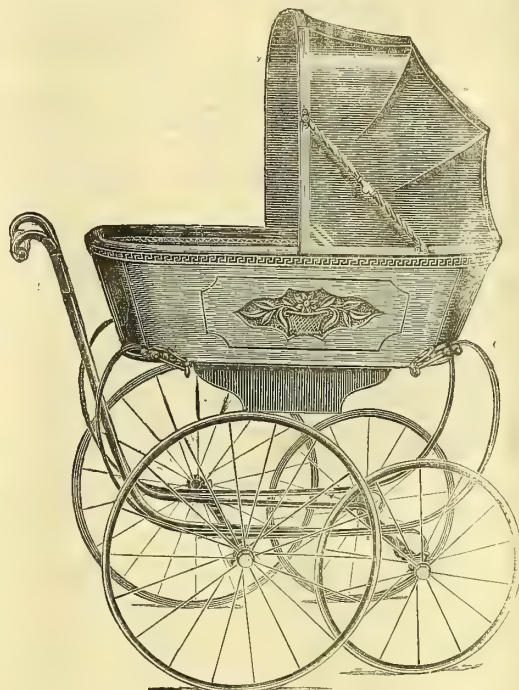
Combination
Mail Carts.

HOME.

EXPORT.

Perambulators.

Invalid Furniture.



Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

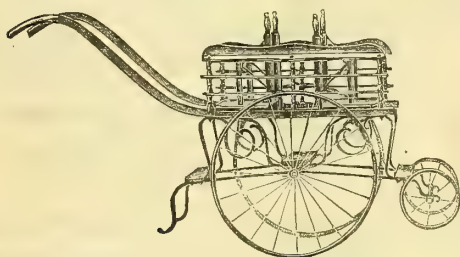
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Mr W. T. KNIGHT, 8a CITY ROAD.

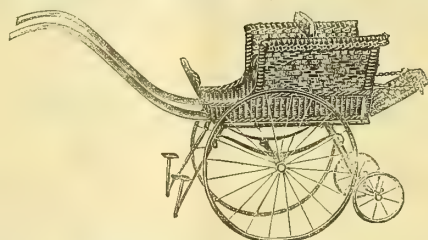
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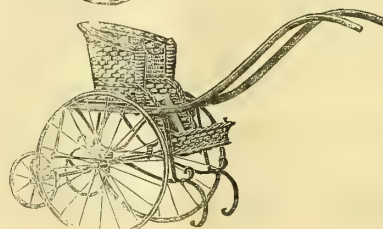
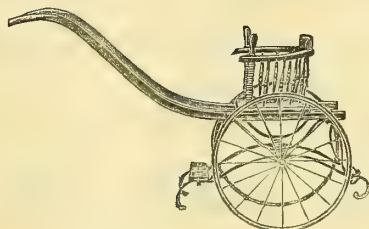
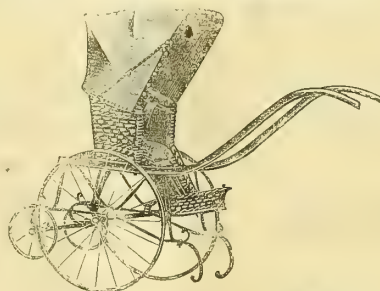
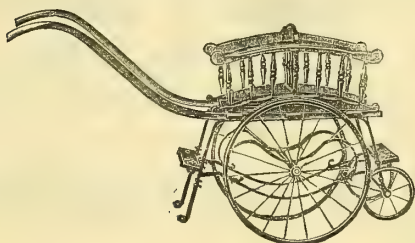
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NO turning of the handle required.

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Sewing Machine Gazette Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

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AGENT Wanted.—One whose wife can look after depot preferred.—Apply by letter, stating what experience, to W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, Haymerle Road, London S.E.

WANTED, Management of Depot, or any responsible position in any branch of the hire trade, by experienced man.—Address, "S.C.," office of this paper.

ENGINEER (turner and fitter) with eleven years' sewing machine repairing experience, and three years' general engineering, seeks engagement with a firm to undertake putting down machinery. Good draughtsman; abstainer; age 29.—Hunt, 44, Theobald Road, Croydon.

WANTED, Furniture, Jewellery, Musical Instruments, Bassinets, Mail Carts, Wringing and Washing Machines to Sell on Commission; good shop, main thoroughfare.—Thos. Harrall, 35 & 36, Oxford Street, High Wycombe.

BELTS, BELTS, BELTS, for sewing machines (round), best straight-grained leather; assorted lengths from 54 in to 60 in. 12s. per gross, nett cash, from Jones Bros., 26, Eccleston Street, Prescott, and 10, Highgate Street, Liverpool.

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NEEDLES.—Singer's Family and Medium, 9s. per gross; sample sent on receipt of stamped envelope.—S. Cox & Co., Eagle Works, Alcester.

THE IDEAL KNITTER.—The Machine, at last, which will give you No Trouble (see advertisement in this page). A few Sole Agents still open where not represented. Write at once, G. Stibbe, Glasgow.

HARPER TWELVETREES, Manufacturer of Laundry Machinery, wishes to appoint a **SOLE AGENT** in every Town not yet represented. Liberal Terms to the Trade for cash, or quarterly accounts upon application.—Harper Twelvetrees, 8, City Road, London.

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THE HIRE TRADERS' GUIDE AND RECORD

Subscription.—2s. 6d. per annum, or 9d. per quarter, post free.

Advertisements.—Tariff on Application. All changes in Advertisements to be notified by the twenty-fifth of each month.

Contributions.—Articles, Letters, Reports, &c., on trade subjects invited and paid for if so arranged. Readers are earnestly requested to notify changes of address, the opening of new premises, &c., in their several towns.

Trade Information.—We are always pleased to be at the service of our readers by supplying them with the names of manufacturers, &c. All we ask is that they enclose stamp for reply.

Replies to Advertisements.—We request that readers, in replying to advertisements in our columns, will mention our Journals as the source of their information.

In Writing to Us.—Please address all communications either "Publisher," or "Editor," at the address given below.

Hire Agreements and Payment Cards.—We supply these to most hire traders, Particulars on application.

List of Cycle and Domestic Machinery Dealers.—We keep at our office a complete list of the trade for the benefit of manufacturers.

Non-subscribers.—Will these please take the receipt of a free copy as an invitation to subscribe?

Local Papers.—Many of our readers are kind enough to send us copies of their local papers whenever they contain anything of interest to the trade, and for this we are deeply grateful. Would all our readers do likewise?

SEWELL & Co., Publishers.

28, 29, & 30, Paternoster Row,
London, E.C.



A Happy and Prosperous Year

TO ALL OUR READERS.

May we get all we deserve and deserve all we get.

The Unfair Trading Question.

We have received another budget of letters from our readers on the subject of "Unfair Trading," one of which reads as follows:—

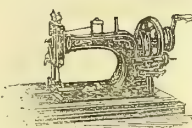
Referring to your article in this month's *Gazette* upon "Unfair Trading," I am afraid your correspondent's charges are not overdrawn. I am prepared to furnish you with names and addresses of customers who were led to believe that Eclipse machines were of German manufacture. This was done by a—man; he also took the liberty to remove several machines and send them to me by a carrier. He offered to make an allowance of 10s. to another who had paid 20s., just to show sympathy. Only last month one of the same impostors tried to put two of my customers out of conceit with their machines that were fully paid for. Another was caught in the act of walking away with the shuttle belonging to a "Vertical Feed" machine supplied by me. If they can get their hands on a machine they will set the stitch screw at its furthest extremity, so that the work will not pass through, or tighten the tension to stop the thread from going between the buttons. All this is very much practised at the present time. But they can chirp and warble as loud as they like, in spite of all their lying, and slandering, and sleight of hand tricks, I can sell three to their one. That is where the sore spots lie. My motto is, "Fight on," and fight on I intend to do until I have the pleasure of dancing on their graves.

Many of our correspondents think that we desire to obtain reliable evidence of parties who conduct their trade on immoral lines. We really must decline to sit in judgment on any firm, and we only discuss the question as one of principle. If our correspondents would only apply themselves to the task of drawing up a code of morality to guide the canvassing trade, they would, we submit, help forward this matter much more effectively than by mentioning A or B as a gross offender. We are open to give publicity to any rational code which our readers may draw up. Now, who will be first?

On Trying to Please.

Ap[ro]pos of the above subject, how difficult it is to please all parties! Our experience teaches us that whilst every person does not claim to be able to clean a pair of boots properly, all mankind considers that it could edit a newspaper. Yet we, after serving an apprenticeship to our profession, and having since had eight years' experience "out of time," and working with certain fixed principles as to our duty and responsibility, find that we are constantly making enemies. If we devote too little of our space to the doings of the companies, we get complaints from the hundreds of our readers who are in their employ. If we try to please these malcontents, we are blamed by other parties. Should we devote more space to one company than to another, we make enemies

in rival companies. We have often asked ourselves, what is the remedy, and is there no such thing as pleasing all parties? Some reader might reply "Yes, by striking a happy medium, or by acting on just and well defined principles." Well, there is much that is sound in such a suggestion—*theoretically*; indeed, it is the rule on which we try to conduct this journal. Yet we do not please everybody. Why, when we were asked to conduct the Sewing and Domestic Machines' Show announced on another page, we consented on condition that all the exhibitors should ballot for positions, as we knew that in nearly every trade exhibition the organiser makes numerous enemies because every exhibitor cannot occupy the fancied best position. We decided in our mind that our exhibition should please everybody, because exhibitors should ballot for positions. Have we succeeded in our attempt to please? Not at all. "As a principle," said a member of one firm in the trade, "I quite agree with you, but we think that you ought to make an exception in our case. Suppose we pay a little more and select our position?" We have been led on to write thus much on trouble peculiarly our own, as a pendant to the subject of the methods of trading adopted by our readers. The lesson we are beginning to learn is that trying to please is a poor game in itself; you never succeed, no matter what ideal you work to: What, then, should be the conduct of a business man? We submit that it should be to first draw up in his own mind a line of action which should secure for him full recompense for his labour and capital, compatible with honesty and due regard to his neighbour, according to his own, and not his neighbour's ideas. His guiding principles should be such that he need never hesitate to lay them bare to that neighbour, but he should not alter them merely because he wishes to please.



The Story of the Sewing Machine, WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

CHAPTER XIII.—NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

It is the year 1857, the year of the great Indian Mutiny, the year of the famous Art Treasures Exhibition in Manchester—the year of my own removal from that city to London constituting a new epoch in my career—and the year of the introduction of the Wilcox & Gibbs inventions, not to the British public in manufactured machines, but to the English Patent Office in the form of two specifications, to which we will now refer in greater detail.

The first is dated the 26th of January, 1857, and the second the 15th of July of the same year.

Every one is familiar with the Wilcox & Gibbs machine, so familiar that to illustrate it with engravings would seem a work of entire supererogation.

Its well-known form of the letter "G," which is rather an accident than a copy of the inventor's initial, with its chief feature, the beautiful contrivance of the rotating hook, forming the twisted loop, chain, or tambour stitch, actuated by the fore-motion feed—for all these the reader will look, and look in vain, in the two specifications now lying before me.

Yet not entirely in vain, for in the latter there is an indication of the trigger-formed hook, which is the most striking, as well as the most universal feature in the machine known to the public.

In the earlier specification the fabric is held in its place by the clumsiest of all possible contrivances, viz., a large helical spring pressing upon a clamp made, as the inventor says, of wood or metal, the end of which presses on the cloth to be stitched. The needle is curved, and the feed consists of nothing else than a bit of hook-shaped wire, which, on the withdrawal of the needle, pushes forward the material. The hook is stationary

FIG. 1.

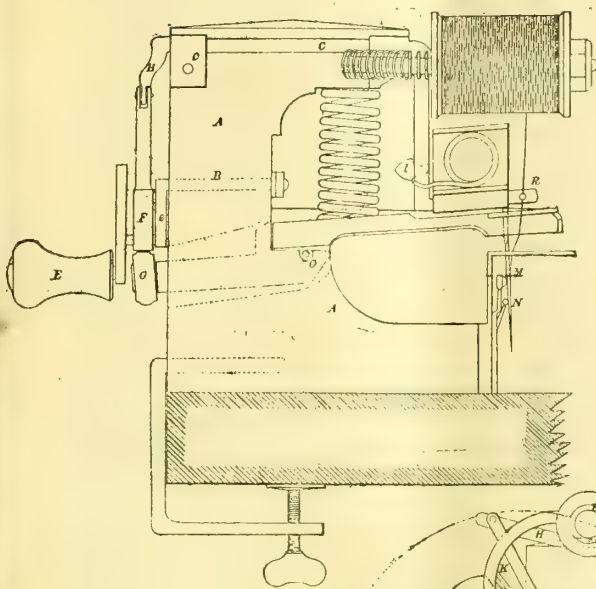


FIG. 2.

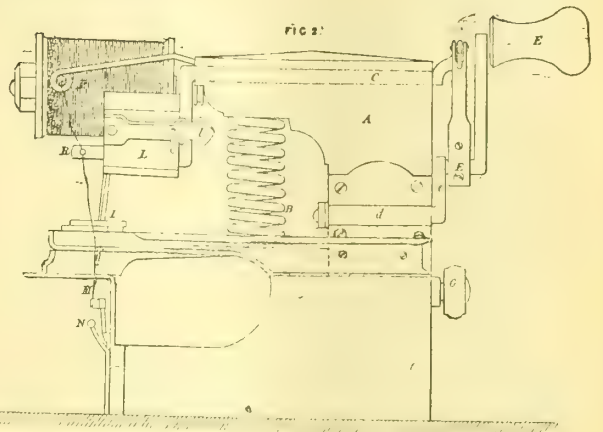


FIG. 4.

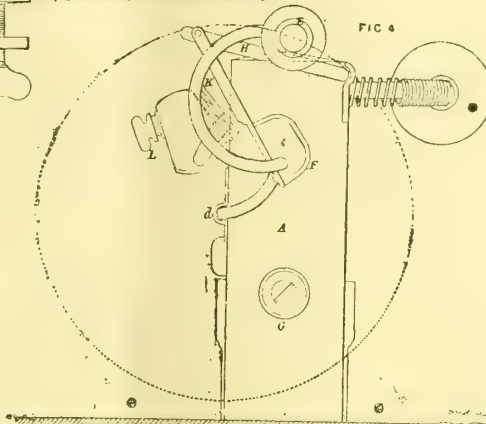


FIG. 3.

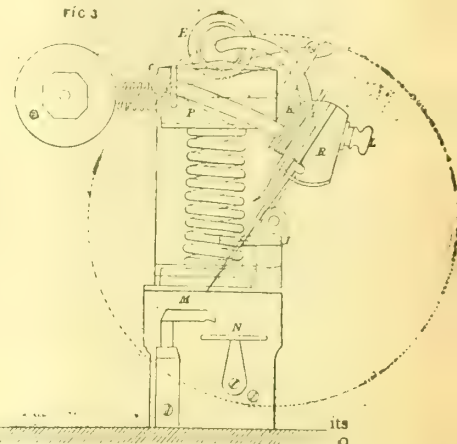


FIG. 5.

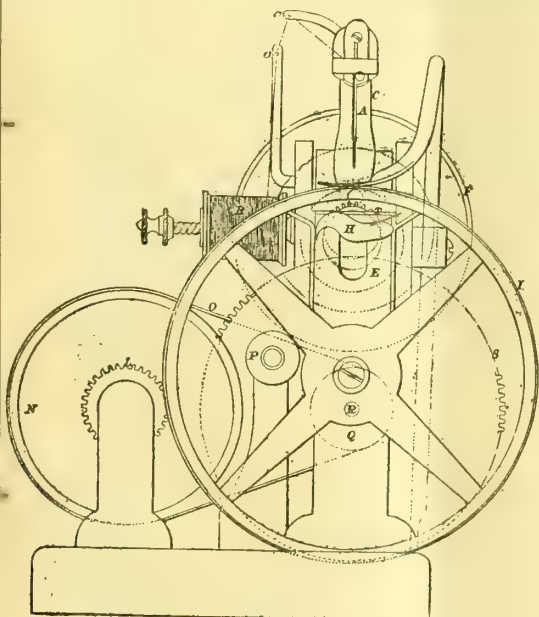


FIG. 6.

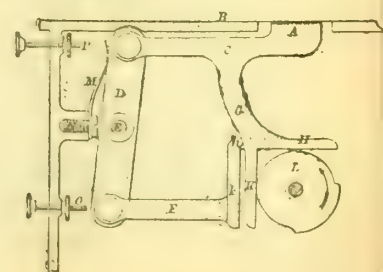
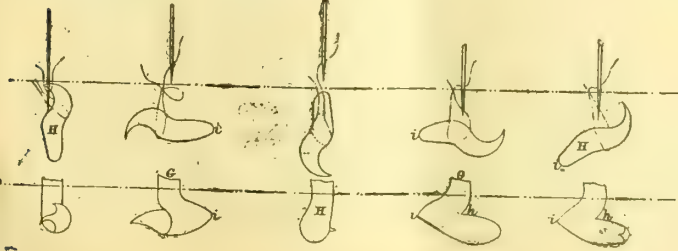
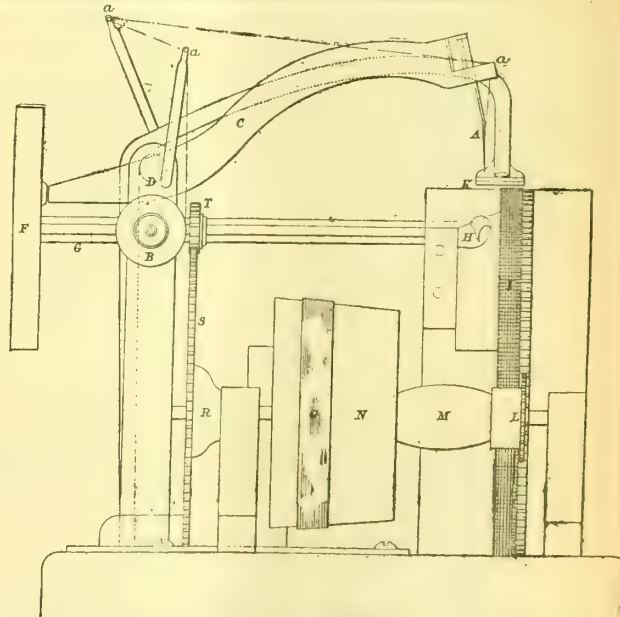


FIG. 8.

below the bed-plate, the loop being forced upon it by a guard.

The stitch is the ordinary tambour. The machine is driven by a winch-handle, producing the extraordinary number of stitches of one to each entire revolution. Altogether this is one of the crudest and least useful of all inventions in this direction. It is completely illustrated in the figures below :—

Fig. 3.
Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.
Fig. 2.

The first two represent side views of the machine, the second two end views of the same.

It is most improbable that any of these machines were manufactured for sale, and it is only worthy of notice as showing the initial efforts of an inventor whose name will deservedly occupy high rank in the history of the sewing machine invention. The inventor, Mr. J. E. A. Gibbs, was a farmer in Virginia, and is another instance of the fact that nearly all the most important inventions in the sewing machine sprang from men who were not trained mechanics, but men with whom mechanical invention was absolutely innate.

The second patent, that of the 15th of July, 1857, marks further progress of the same mind. It shows also a very determined effort to avoid the use of the only practical feed. Here, again, the needle is curved and operated from a vibrating bar. The looper is fixed at the end of shaft shown in figures 5 and 6 of the succeeding illustrations, and marked by the letter H. The work is held down by a clamp pressing upon a serrated wheel. Unlike that of the Singer, this has no mechanism for its operation. This necessitates the cloth being fed by hand (claimed as a merit by the inventor); the operator of the machine pulling it forward on the completion of each stitch, and this, in fact, is the mode of operating th

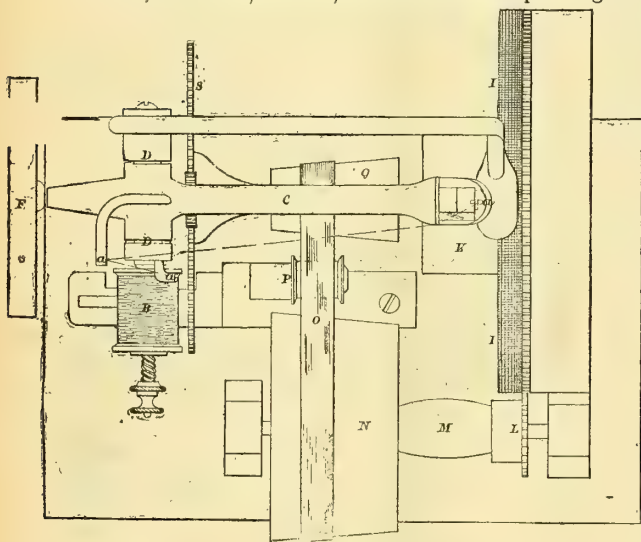


FIG. 7.

entire machine. No wonder that it should prove worse than useless. And it, too, in that form never came into public use. The inventor, indeed, saw through a glass darkly and patented his obscure visions before waiting to perfect them.

Yet there are one or two valuable things indicated and described. There is shown an arrangement of the fore-motion feed; this, however, is not attached to the machine, but appears separately. Its peculiarity consists in its having a reversible action by a mere movement of



FIG. 14.



FIG. 16.

FIG. 15.

the spring M seen in fig. 8; by depressing this spring (it is raised in the drawing) the feed acts from below and the work then moves in the opposite direction.

The specification further describes the use of an entirely different form of the rotating hook bearing some analogy

to that of the Wheeler & Wilson, and proceeds to indicate that this can be used in connection with a lenticular thread case containing an ordinary spool or ball of thread, the tension of which is regulated by a series of holes in the exterior of the thread case, and he shows that by this means a second thread can be introduced in connection with the chain formation, so as to produce a lock-chain stitch; the lower thread passing through the loops formed by the upper. These are not indicated by any drawings, but the description is tolerably ample.

Fig. 5, front end view.

Fig. 6, side view.

Fig. 7, top view. Fig. 8, feed motion.

Figs. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, the looper in relation to the needle at different periods of its revolution.

Fig. 14, upper side of seam. Fig. 15, under side of ditto.

Fig. 16, view of lock-chain stitch.

Of all these different inventions so described, nothing remained in the finished machine afterwards presented to the public save the rotating hook before referred to as letter H, and which is further shown in its varied movements in the above illustrations.

Neither of the machines thus shown and described may be said to have been in any way presented to the public eye, for the public do not read specifications, those who do read them forming a very select and limited few. The preposterous character of the feed arrangements, with the mode of operating the machine by dragging the cloth through it, would so completely overbalance any individual merit the machine might possess as to render the idea of its manufacture outside consideration for a moment.

It was, in fact, the most idiotic arrangement that was probably made the subject of a patent. It is only explainable by a converseance with the condition of things then existing in the United States. It was the inventor's business, if he could, to escape the application to his machine of the then well-established fore-motion feed, which was not his property, and which he had no right to use, and could not use without the concurrence and license of the Howe Combination, which held the control of this patent, and which was fully referred to in one of the earlier chapters of this story.

That license was subsequently obtained, about a year later, and a fresh patent was taken out for some improvements in the hook and the general arrangement of the present recognised form of construction. The manufacture of the machine was entrusted to a well-known firm of engineers, Messrs. Brown, Sharp, & Co., of Providence, Massachusetts.

It was due to the admirable manner, I might almost say the perfection, in which this machine was manufactured that it has owed its great and well-maintained success, notwithstanding the fact that it was after all only a chain-stitch.

How the machine was introduced to the English market; how the patents were handled; how a desperate attempt to obtain a renewal of the patent was defeated, will appear at a later period of our story.

(To be continued.)

A NEWLY-DISCOVERED EARLY SEWING MACHINE.

Since Mr. Newton Wilson commenced his interesting and valuable series of articles in our columns, several old machines have turned up in the States which are said to have not yet been given their proper place in history. At the recent Birmingham and Midland Institute conversazione Mr. Lawson Tait, a local surgeon, exhibited another machine of which little is known. It is understood to be the outcome of the ingenuity of Charles Keyte, popularly known as "Schemer Keyte," who lived in the village of Snowhill, twelve miles from Evesham, and is said to have been constructed in 1842.

Mr. Tait, in a leaflet, states that he found the Keyte machine in an old shop in Broadway, near Evesham, and solicits any information which will elucidate its history. In the meantime he has lent the machine to the South Kensington Museum.

We have got these details too near publishing day to examine the machine, but in our next number we hope to go thoroughly into the matter. We might state that Mr. Wilson has failed to recognise the machine from Mr. Tait's description, and is too unwell to visit its temporary asylum. We intend requesting Mr. Tait to lend his machine for exhibition at the coming Sewing Machines' Show at the Crystal Palace.

DEATH OF MR. MOTHERSILL.

A large number of the trade will hear with regret that Mr. Robert Mothersill died of a kidney complaint, on the 16th ult., while under treatment at King's College Hospital.

Mr. Mothersill was, perhaps, the handsomest old man in the sewing machine trade, standing nearly six feet high, broad in proportion, and with a silvery-white wealth of beard. He was born in Ireland, in 1812, and, consequently, was eighty years of age. Up to within a few days of his death he was a familiar figure in the City, and seemed as hale and hearty as a man of thirty. Throughout his long life he had scarcely known what it was to feel an ache or pain, and, as is usual with such subjects, he passed away rather suddenly.

Mr. Mothersill's connection with the sewing machine trade dates back to 1866, when his old friend Mr. G. W. Phillips, now of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company, but at that time connected with the Howe Company, recommended him for the appointment of manager of the Howe Liverpool branch. He did not, however, remain long at this post, as a year later we find him selling the "Bartlett," a small chain-stitch hand machine.

A year or two later he joined Taylor's Sewing Machine Co., and continued to manage that concern until it "dropped out," in 1881. His next appointment was that of traveller for the Vertical Feed Company. Then followed, some five years later, his connection with Messrs. Fordrinier, Hunt, & Co., the late owners of the Branton two-reel machine. About two years ago he left that firm, to engage in the manufacture of a leather waterproofing composition, which brought him, we believe, more trouble than profit. Latterly, we fear, he found living somewhat difficult, which slightly soured his former genial temperament, and no doubt enabled him the more readily to leave a world in which he had spent a full decade more than the allotted span of life.

THE TWO-REEL (JONES') MACHINE COMPANY.

"What has become of Daniel Jones' two reel machine?" is a question which has been put to us very much of late. We took the opportunity last month of visiting the factory in Albion Street, Birmingham, and are now in a position to reply to all such inquiries. It might here be stated that the Two-reel Lock Stitch Sewing Machine Company's present premises are only temporary, as they are erecting extensive works at Nechells, some three or four miles distant. In the meantime, however, they will be able to produce some 150 machines weekly, which is their utmost present capacity.

Most dealers are aware that sewing machines can only be profitably and satisfactorily produced by specially constructed automatic plant. This applies to all types of sewing machines, but the plant necessary for Jones' machine had to be specially invented. The first year, then, of this Company has been passed in getting ready the plant and organising the factory.

At the time of our visit the first batch of machines was being passed through the plant, every tool of which was new, and in most cases had been designed by Mr. Jones and his able factory manager, Mr. Trueman, and constructed on the premises. As we passed from the factory to the counting-house, our impressions were, indeed, not that time had been wasted by the Company, but that it was surprising that in so short a time they had achieved so much. Our experience of sewing machine factories is by no means narrow, as we have seen nearly all of those located in Europe, yet we boldly state that for organisation, plant, and management the works in Albion Street, Birmingham, are entitled to rank with any sewing-machine factory that we have ever visited.

It may not be generally known that Mr. Daniel Jones, generally described as "of Cardiff," worked at his idea of a two-reel sewing machine 14 years before he brought it to such perfection as to justify his forming a company, during eight years of which period he absolutely devoted his whole time to the one object. He has been compiling a little handbook called "Sewing Machines, Past and Present," and in this he gives his germ idea, which was not only to dispense with the winding of bobbins, but to do so with out a single disadvantage. He now claims for his perfected machine the absolute realisation of the idea with which he started, and challenges the best experts in the country to prove that he has not succeeded.

Like most inventors Mr. Jones has found that he has from time to time been able to alter parts of his machine to advantage, consequently it is a very different thing to-day to what it was when we first saw it four years ago, or even when it was shown to the public at the formation of the Company. We shall therefore now briefly describe the machine, which will be on sale for the first time in the course of a month or two.

In the first place, ordinary commercial reels of thread are used. When the needle was threaded, and the reel put into its case, which we shall presently describe, we observed the following movements:—Sufficient thread was drawn from the top-reel to form a loop large enough to pass over the under reel by means of a revolving looper of a peculiar shape, such shape being one of the special features of Jones' patent. At a particular moment the looper releases the loop, which is then drawn clear by the take-up. The looper then engages with a fresh loop, and instead of drawing more thread through the eye of the needle, it uses up the thread of the previous loop. In the meantime, no thread whatever is being drawn from the reel, nor can this be done except at the moment of locking the stitch, owing to the operation of a special contrivance called the thread-clip.

We said that the reel-carrier or holder had been improved. The reel is now inserted on a spindle, which carries a sleeve with expanding springs that fill up the hole in the reel, and expand to fit any size of hole. The reel-carrier is closed by means of a swinging or pivoted shield, with a simple tension device, and before placing it in position is inverted. The object of inverting the carrier is that kinks or loose coils may clear themselves from the spindle, and that this is completely attained was manifest to our entire satisfaction.

The present is not put forth as a full technical description of the

machine, but, since we have gone so far, we might say a few words as to the feed.

The feed of this machine, which is the subject of a special patent, derives its motion from the usual four-throw cam on the top shaft. There is used a bar which reciprocates in a vertical direction, which motion is converted into horizontal motion by means of a link connection with the middle of the vertical reciprocating bar. The fulcrum on which this link works is adjustable, and this adjustability affords the means of altering the stitch.

Only mechanics, probably, will understand this description, but we might state that we have found it to work exceedingly well, further, that it allows of immediate reversal; therefore all the Two-Reel Company's machines will feed either forward or backward at the will of the operator.

We were not at first inclined to take this Company seriously, but our recent visit to their works has proved to us that they mean business and are going to work on the only proper lines, which are: first, absolutely perfect a sewing machine, and then absolutely perfect the plant for making the same, and not till both of these are complete allow a single machine to pass into the hands of the public. The Two-Reel Company appear to have gone through these two stages, and the next, placing machines on the market, will soon be reached.

THE S.M. COMPANIES

In its report on the trade in Glasgow for 1892 the *Glasgow Herald* writes of sewing machines as follows:—"This trade has kept very busy. The output this year at Singer's large factory at Kilbowie will equal that of 1891, which was the largest on record. During the first six months of the year this factory was strained to its utmost capacity to turn out machines, principally, as the shipping returns show, to Spain, where a large increase of tariff took place on the 1st July, and for the first six months of the year the output was (for the same period) the largest on record. For the last two months the factory has been running short time. Orders are now coming in very freely, and the factory will start full time on January 9th, after the usual New Year holiday for stocktaking. The home trade (*i.e.*, in Great Britain and Ireland) has kept up exceptionally well, and money has also come in freely. A noticeable feature in the selling department is the growth in the public favour of the V.S. machine for domestic use, and since its first production about three years ago the company has been compelled to double the plant twice for the manufacture of this style of machine." [We understand that the explanation of the short time incident is to be found in the fact that for foreign duty reasons much overtime had been worked.—*Ed. Sewing Machine Gazette.*]

In metropolitan trade circles so much has been heard of late as to the vast increase in The Singer Company's London business that we recently obtained permission to inspect a few of the methods employed. At first blush to hear that a single firm has increased its sales of sewing machines within three years from 12,000 to 28,000 per annum, and at the same time has considerably raised the average percentage of collections on hire accounts, seems well nigh incredible, considering that the majority of London sewing machine dealers have found sales on the down grade for the past five years. We have had ample proof, however, that Singer's London business has more than doubled the past three years; further, that in spite of the fact that they have about 600 persons engaged outside as collector-salesmen, &c., their purely shop sales during a recent week were 180 machines.

This vast increase of Singer's business, contemporaneously with comparative stagnation in the trade generally, requires an explanation, and we think that we are able to supply it. It must not be forgotten that their business is primarily a canvassing one, and its prosperity then is due, we submit, to the new system under which it is carried on. It is very questionable, however, whether any other firm in the trade could adopt similar tactics, at least in their entirety. There is one thing, however, that all firms could do to their advantage, and that is to imbibe a little of the spirit which is so noticeable in Singer's methods, *viz.*, that of a thorough belief in the sewing machine as a stable article of commerce.

Mr. Henry Raper, Singer's London manager, under whose régime the new and successful system was introduced, embodies in himself more enthusiasm as to the potentialities of the sewing machine than most trade men we have met, and it appears to be his constant aim to impart this enthusiasm to others.

We take it that it is impossible for any human being to occupy the position of district manager of a sewing machine business and to give entire satisfaction, not only to his employers but to the humblest servant under him. The only thing that he can do is to base his method on fair and straightforward lines. Now this is the course Mr. Raper mapped out for himself, and he appears to have succeeded to no small extent. We had considerable proof of this the other day, when quite by accident we found ourselves in the presence of about forty collector-salesmen with comparatively short experience of the trade, who were being addressed as a body by their manager. They were having pointed out to them that they were engaged in selling an article of real value to every household in the land, consequently they should have no hesitation in using their best endeavours to effect sales. As to the method on which they should proceed, Mr. Raper stated that it was necessary that this should be controlled, both in the interest of their employers and the salesmen themselves. He as their manager had made a serious study of the methods of selling sewing machines for many years past—in fact, he had given more attention to the matter than those present—and the rules he had drawn up were such as great experience had shown him were the most successful. He explained that when he used the term successful, he meant both for their employers and themselves. He had proved that promissory canvassing was no good. What was necessary was systematic canvassing; and although some men at first objected to, as they called it, being dictated

to, yet he knew that the restraints and rules which had been drawn up were calculated to secure the best results.

Mr. Raper then went on to prove to his salesmen the utility and reliability of the system of book-keeping under which they worked by asking questions of several of the superintendents, who almost instantly were able to tell exactly the condition of any account in their respective districts. He further stated that such was their system that there was not the smallest detail which was not checked in one department or another, with the result that the good men are thoroughly identified from the inefficient and the dishonest. Continuing, he said that the opportunity for sales was greater to-day than ever it was, and that only recently had he begun to realise the dream of his life, viz., that men should enter the business of selling sewing machines as a profession. Too many men look upon it as a temporary affair, whereas, given ordinary intelligence and a determination to get on, it offered as great a reward as any skilled trade. His one great study was to see that no man failed through faults not his own. If the man felt that he would like any assistance in selling, he had only to notify the fact, and that would be at once forthcoming. He, as manager, was always willing to listen to complaints and rectify abuses and right wrongs, if they were real wrongs, but he wanted all in his charge to clearly understand that the system under which they worked, irksome though beginners might think it, must be faithfully carried out in the interest of both employer and employee.

The above is a brief outline of Mr. Raper's address to a few of his new salesmen, and is a fair sample, we believe, of his method of dealing with his men. Although he has nearly 1,000 persons employed in his district, he knows most of them by name, and takes great pains to let all of them know that he earnestly desires to consult their comfort, and that if they attend to their duties satisfactorily he will promote them at the earliest possible moment. These remarks apply equally to clerks, mechanics, and porters as they do to saleswomen and superintendents.

Most firms in the London trade are acquainted with the fact that Singer's salesmen are supplied with a book, in which they enter all their calls, and particulars as to whether the person called upon has a machine or not, &c. This, however, forms only a small part of the system, yet, in our opinion, an important part. It enables the Singer Company, also their salesmen, to tell what are their prospects for any given month, and is infinitely superior to the rough-and-ready, anywhere-will-do style of canvassing often employed in the trade.

Mr. Raper was good enough to tell us that he is a firm believer in well-lighted and artistically furnished shops as aids to the sewing machine business. He had found them to pay admirably and mentioned a few which he considered quite up to date, and to be good samples of what such shops should be. In order not to leave a stone unturned in our efforts to learn what was contributing to the boom in the London sewing machine business we paid a visit to a dozen of the depots. Several of these were comparatively old, such as Newington Causeway, but Brixton, perhaps, represents the most up-to-date depot, and that is certainly one of the most handsome shops in the trade. It is so lighted by electricity that the numerous specimens of machine art work are seen at night almost as well as by day, and there is a will-you-walk-into-my-parlour look about the place which causes ladies to stop and notice the good things in the window. Of course the art work is done at the art department of the Central Offices in Chiswell Street, E.C., which now gives employment to some nine young ladies, several of whom are thorough artists.

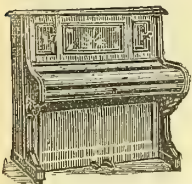
We were pleased to have it proved to us that care is taken that the collectors and salesmen do not suffer through the existence of retail shops in all the principal districts of London. The terms of the agencies which have been started in various parts of the metropolis are also such that the salesmen do not lose any of the fruits of their labour; indeed, we were astonished to notice how carefully every plan provides that no gain can come to the employers without the employee having a share of it.

The art work on view at the many branches during this New Year season proves that the sewing machine trade is awake, and that there are some live people about with an eye to the future.

Mr. Towler, Superintendent of the Singer Warrington, Widnes, and Runcorn district, appears to have done well during his first year of office, as he announces the removal of his principal depot to more commodious premises at 45, Horsemarket Street, Warrington.

We noticed a slight falling off in the manner in which most of the companies decorated their windows the past Christmas. Singer's made several of their shops, particularly the one in Cheapside, a trifle more attractive. That company's Brighton depot appears, from a report in a local paper, also to have been made unusually pleasing.

We learn from Mr. Pilkington, Singer's Manchester district manager, who was in London last week, that the local strikes have seriously affected trade. His experience, we hear, is by no means singular. Managers in the extreme north of England have had a particularly bad year through a similar cause.



CARE OF THE PIANO.—To keep a piano-case in good order great care must be taken in the application of so-called "piano polish," which is constantly being offered for the purpose of making the instrument look bright. A very little polish should be used, and that must be rubbed off well with a soft woollen cloth. The best way to

clean a piano is to use lukewarm water and a fine oil chamois. Go over the case a little at a time, and rub dry with your chamois skin. Bruises may be removed by the application of a little pumice stone. Always use a silk duster for a piano.

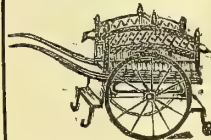
Messrs. E. Hirsch & Co., of Hatton Garden, E.C., write us that they have transferred their "small goods" trade to another firm, and now deal in pianos and organs only. They state that dealers requiring low-price instruments will find that they can be well suited at their warehouse.

Messrs. A. Gendle & Co., piano, organ, and musical instrument dealers, of 271, New Cross Road, also Brixton, Woolwich, and Gravesend, gave their annual concert and dance on December 27th, in their spacious showrooms at the head office, New Cross. So numerous are the friends of the firm that the saloons were soon filled with a company eager to listen to the strains of sweet music and engage in the whirl of dance, which was kept up well through the night. The proceedings opened with a duet, "Qui Vive," ably rendered by Miss Maude Gendle and Mrs. Rusden, and among the songs sung during the evening were "The Old Love" and "Sweet Kildare," by Madame Clara Gendle, and later on the same lady, with Mrs. Rusden, gave the vocal duet "Ora pro Nobis;" "The Star of Bethlehem," by Miss Maude Gendle; "The Lighthouse Keeper," "A Pirate's Life for Me," and "In Cellar Cool," by Mr. Verrell; "The Queen of the Earth," by Mr. Gendle; "The Coster's Serenade," "Man that Broke, &c.," by Mr. Collier. The vocal talent brought together by the Messrs. Gendle was so varied and good, and the instrumentalists so well up to their arduous duties that the long programme was gone through to the entire satisfaction of all present. The saloons were agreeably warmed, and the floral decorations and illuminations ably carried out under the direction of Mr. Taylor, of New Cross. Mr. Henry Schultz was M.C. We noticed some well-known faces among the brilliant assembly, including those of Dr. Davis, Mr. Collier, Mr. Plumer, and Mr. Rapkin, with their ladies.

The illustrated catalogue just issued by Messrs. Barnett Samuel & Sons, of Worship Street, E.C., is one of the most artistic and complete ever issued by a piano manufacturer. It is equal to the very best American printing. We do not know whether this firm are prepared to send copies to all dealers, but if so we strongly recommend every one of our readers selling musical instruments to apply for a copy. The book contains illustrations and particulars not only of a full range of pianos and organs, and fittings for same, but of almost every other form of musical instrument.

The well-known firm of "small-goods" manufacturers and wholesale dealers, Haynes & Co., of Gray's Inn Road, W.C., have changed their name to Haynes, Foucher, & Co., Limited, and are registered with a capital of £15,000.

One of the London evening papers has been trying to get up a scare against German pianos. It says that there are many of these instruments about to be shipped to England which were made in the worst of Hamburg's cholera districts.



We were pleased to notice on a recent visit to Birmingham that Mr. Benjamin Poole has now fully recovered from his serious fire of a few weeks since. We examined at his factory, the Bristol Saw-mills, Birmingham, a number of new mail carts which he is introducing for the coming season. Several of these are illustrated on page 10. His best novelty, perhaps, is a wicker car of Stanhope pattern, which he has felt it worth while to patent. The principal feature in this exceedingly handsome car is in the use of an iron frame which enables him to supply a raised wicker seat and to work dashboards in with the sides. Thus seat, sides, and dashboards are all woven together, producing one of the strongest cars imaginable, Mr. Poole is to be congratulated on his ingenious "Stanhope" car, of which an illustration will be found on the page previously mentioned, and may certainly hope to do a large trade in the same.

The Midland Perambulator Co. have submitted to us proofs of their illustrated list of new carriages and mail carts. They are issuing sheets this season instead of a book, as last year. We observe that they illustrate several novelties and have a particularly good line in children's tricycles—the best indeed in the trade.

Mr. Leon L'Hollier informs us that his "Goldendine" carriages were so much admired last season that he intends to give them front rank in his new catalogue. In going through his works in Bath Passage, Birmingham, we observed that many hundreds of the "Goldendine" carriages were in stock. By the way, Mr. L'Hollier is now the owner of Dunkley's Patent Suspension Carriage, which he is now prepared to supply.

Whilst we were in Birmingham several firms, commenting on the paragraphs in this column on the subject of wired-on-tyres, told us not to forget that both Mr. Littlewood and Mr. Hughes have supplied this kind of wheel, and that it is necessary for one to know which method of wiring on the tyre our correspondents refer to before condemning the new wheel.

Mr. R. Parker, the well-known Hastings perambulator manufacturer, locally known as the "Bassinette King," has presented a

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It will do a greater variety and range of work than any other machine.

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**DURABILITY.**

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Working
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Crystal Palace,

JAN. 20th to 28th.

LIBERAL TERMS.



"carriagette" to a local lady who gave birth to a child on Christmas Day. He had previously presented two carriages under similar conditions.

HUMPHRY, KEATES, & CO.'S NOVELTIES FOR 1893.

Among the younger manufacturers of perambulators and mail-carts Messrs. Humphry, Keates, & Co. have in the past three or four years managed to secure a front position. Indeed, their output last year was one of the largest, not only in Birmingham, but in the whole country. We were recently invited to visit their works and inspect their new season's designs, which we shall now briefly describe.

This firm, we might explain, originally started as manufacturers of cornice poles about eight years since and soon succeeded in outstripping all their competitors, until now they are the largest makers in the world. Their customers, however, frequently asked them to supply furniture and perambulators in addition to the cornice poles. At length a complete cabinet factory was fitted up in Scotland Street Parade, Birmingham, and subsequently a perambulator factory in George Street, Birmingham. The success of both these departments has been really phenomenal—all achieved within a period of some six or seven years. Although, however, a large portion of our readers sell furniture we do not propose in the present article to deal with Messrs. Humphry, Keates, & Co.'s gigantic cabinet factory until next month, confining our attentions for the moment to their perambulator factory in George Street.

Entering the factory yard from George Street, on the left are located a number of storerooms for springs, bows, shafts, &c., all filled to their utmost capacity in anticipation of a big demand in the coming season.

On our right we observe a pile of stone buildings devoted to various departments of carriage construction, several of them being used for storing wheels, of which several thousands of sets are on hand. We enter the principal block, which measures 120 ft. by 30 ft. and is three stories high, and find the bottom floor devoted to japanning and stoving. Mounting a flight of steps, we reach a busy quarter, for here are located in various large rooms numerous departments which space will not allow of our describing in detail. As we passed along we especially noticed that one room contained an enormous number of bodies ready for mounting; indeed, we were told that it contained 3,000 bodies. The next room is used for mounting the bodies; when done, they are sent below by means of a lift. There they are finished, and then examined by the foreman, who is answerable for their quality. Subsequently they are conveyed by another lift to the packing room, thence by rail to all parts of the country and abroad.

It might be noticed that we have said nothing as to a body-making shop. We might explain then, that Messrs. Humphry, Keates, & Co.'s specialities are carriages with wood bodies, and as they possess in their other factory, near by, one of the finest and most complete wood-seasoning, sawing, and shaping plants in the country they only fit together and finish the bodies at their George Street factory, doing all the rough work in the Scotland Street Parade cabinet works.

It is, however, the firm's showroom for finished carriages that will interest our readers the most, and the variety of the styles is surprising. We specially noticed that carriages with carved panels were in the majority, and were told that such kinds are leading lines. We subsequently visited a large shop in which several carvers were at work producing these bodies, so are able to state that this firm have specially laid themselves out for the manufacture of hand-carved bodies. It is obviously impossible for us to describe the designs, and we must refer our readers to the catalogue, where they are illustrated. We put it on record, however, that we never saw handsomer carved bodies, and fail to understand how they can be produced at the prices asked for them. There are dozens of artistic designs, in some cases parts of the design being polished, and, in others, the natural colour of the wood being the most conspicuous, but in not a single instance are the canons of good taste offended in the slightest degree. Among the bassinets on show we noticed several exceedingly pretty bodies with inlaid Buhl wood; also several enamelled and carved bodies, inlaid with leaf-gold and upholstered in art colours. Several of these carriages are registered and patented, particularly those of Buhl work, which are the first of their kind.

On page 23 will be found an illustration of the "Ella" convertible baby carriage which has been recently patented. It will be observed that, by simply drawing out a rod, the body turns over and is made secure again on replacing the rod. That is positively all that is necessary to convert a mail cart to a bassinet, or vice versa.

We were shown another convertible carriage, but cannot afford space to describe it at the moment. Among other good things we examined were Sloper's patent spring, which allows of full vertical elasticity with a minimum of side play; a patent method of fixing the hoods whereby they can be instantly removed from the body by a trifling pressure of the frame; patent axle clips, which keep the nuts from turning and the springs true; a patent method of fixing handles to brackets, thus giving greater width, and therefore more purchase to the wheeler.

We have said enough to show that Messrs. Humphry, Keates, & Co., whose telegraphic address is "Chips," Birmingham, have many good things for 1893; and therefore go-ahead dealers should not neglect to apply for their catalogue.

Anyone receiving a free copy of this issue is respectfully asked to take it as a courteous invitation to become a regular reader, either as a subscriber or by ordering the paper from his nearest newsagent, making use of the proper form provided on another page.

MECHANICAL & TECHNICAL

By WM. FUNK, in the New York "Sewing Machine News."
(Continued).

ON TIMING SEWING MACHINES.

PERSONALLY, I believe no one values "Hints on Repairing" more than I do, and I have often had occasion to refer to it in regard to timing certain sewing machines. About two years ago a man brought me a machine and told me that it had always given trouble and that he had had three different sewing machine men, at different times, repair it, but with no better results. I timed this machine just as our friend in that book tells us, but it was all for nought. I read the piece over again, I examined the machine, looked at the shuttle, and compared the shuttle and lever with a new one. All was as it should be, but it still broke thread and skipped stitches. I then set the cam on the shaft so that the shuttle was fully one-sixteenth of an inch slow and it has sewed well ever since. Frequently have I found machines that did not work well when I followed the iron-clad rules of the company.

I have timed a good many sewing machines of different makes and repaired a good many more, and also machines such as self-binding harvesters, automatic button machines, automatic weighing machines, and other machinery, and quite recently have had occasion to look into the improved type-setting machines, as well as printing presses. And the one universal law applies to them all. Look out for the wear on the cams, shoes, eccentrics, and other gearing. Consider the amount of wear which you must compensate for in timing. Use your rule for timing as a starting point. Keep cool! don't hurry your job. Try it often and keep thinking. A man without brains to think will get left in timing machinery.

No two machines are alike, consequently no two are used alike, and cannot all be timed alike and give the same satisfaction.

But the difference is so small, very often in the minutest fractional part of an inch, that it must have careful attention to give the best results. Again, I have had sewing machine men declare a machine was out of time when it was not, and allow me to say a word of caution to the new beginner, and that is, always consider that part of a machine sacred until you have looked it all over. Look at the shuttle and shuttle carrier, then at the lever, see if they are loose or bent, then examine the feed and its connections, take off the throat plate, then the needle, examine the needle bar, then take off the face plate, and my advice is, put them all back again and thread up your machine. Examine the take-up, and before removing any cams or eccentrics, take a centre-punch, or small steel letter, and mark the position of the cam on the shaft. This will often help you in showing how much the machine was out of time or how much the repairer is out of time. Some time ago I repaired two manufacturing machines for a large factory, and they left my hands and my shop in perfect order.

The adjuster at the factory was a Mr. Muffer, and could not fix them, and he, it proved, would not allow anyone else to have the glory of it. Imagine my surprise when the next day I was told the machines did not work, and when I examined them, found the feed running reverse and the take-up cam also out of time. The room was poorly lighted, and I inquired of the foreman "who" had used the machines since their return, and was told that their adjuster was not working to-day, and he did not know as anyone had touched them. It took me some little time to get them all right again, and that adjuster is not there any more. But this case proves only what I have mentioned before. He imagined that, as he got them out of time as much as he knew how, a person would be at his mercy and could not refer to any book of receipts, but would have to rely upon his knowledge of how to time them correctly, then and there. Repairing sewing machines is a field in which there is much to learn; the knowing ones are few, and are in demand, and none of us will ever know it all. But let us tell each other something that we think we know.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To every Wholesale and Retail Ironmonger, Furnisher,
Cycle Dealer, and Perambulator Agent.

WRITE AT ONCE

For the most complete catalogues, profusely illustrated in the
newest and most fashionable colours, representing the latest
“registered” high-class novel designs in

PERAMBULATORS.

The Catalogues will be forwarded on application *POST FREE* to
any part of the world, and will be found complete, representing all
the prettiest designs of

MAIL CARTS, JUVENILE CYCLES, ROCKING
HORSES, DOLLS' BASSINETTES, &c., &c.

Be sure and order a stock of our celebrated

“CHLYMA” SAFETY CYCLES.

Latest improvements, highest workmanship; marvels of cheapness.
Our goods have secured the latest Gold Medal & Highest Award.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

THE MIDLAND PERAMBULATOR CO.,
Melbourne Works,
EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

CHRISTMAS SEASON!

TOY PERAMS.

EXQUISITELY PRETTY. BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED. READILY SALEABLE.

PRICES FROM 2s. 6d. TO 25s.

SIMMONS & CO.,
Works, TANNER STREET, BERMONDSEY STREET,
NEAR LONDON BRIDGE STATION.



Gentlemen, it is an indisputable fact that—

THE CHERRY TREE MACHINE COMPANY

ARE MAKING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST QUALITY AND FINEST FINISHED

WASHERS, WRINGERS, AND MANGLES

IN THE MARKET.

NO SPLIT ROLLERS, BROKEN WHEELS, OR SIDES.

ALL BEARINGS ADJUSTABLE AND MACHINE TURNED

Send for REDUCED TRADE LIST to

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Works: CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.

HARPER TWELVETREES,

Manufacturer of Laundry Machinery, wishes to appoint a

SOLE AGENT

In every Town not yet represented.

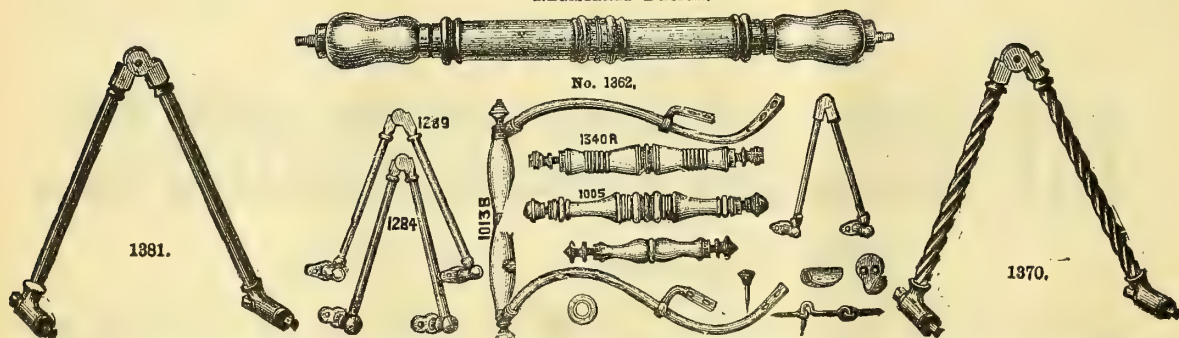
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REGISTERED DESIGN.



MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PERAMBULATOR FITTINGS, HOOD JOINTS, HANDLES IN BRASS AND WOOD, BRASS HANDLE RODS, TOY FITTINGS, IRON HOOD FRAMES, CANOPY IRONS, SPRINGS, BODIES, &c.

THE American Wringer Co.

(late BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO.)

beg respectfully to call the attention of the

Trade to their recent

REMOVAL

to much larger and more convenient premises

at

122, SOUTHWARK STREET,
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WHERE WILL BE FOUND THE

LARGEST STOCK OF WRINGERS
AND
DOMESTIC MACHINERY
IN EUROPE.

IT IS A FACT

That no article in the whole
range of Domestic Machinery
pays the Dealer so well as Rubber
Wringers.

IT IS A FACT

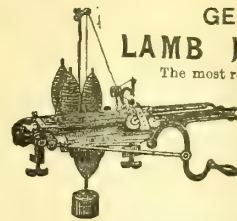
That the sale of our Wringers
is very largely on the increase.

ARE YOU SELLING THEM?

If not, you may depend upon it
your Competitor is.

PRICES FROM 8s.

ACCORDING TO SIZE AND QUALITY.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

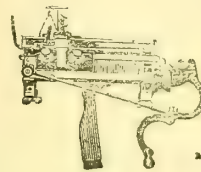
The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and
Glove Knitter in the Market.

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For all kinds of Garments, with special
automatic attachments,

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SWIFT GOLD MEDAL

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KNITS Stockings ribbed or plain

GLOVES and CLOTHING in

WOOL, SILK, or COTTON. INSTRUCTIONS FREE. List of prices

TRUMPHANT AWARD at PARIS. The only

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Works: 48, Upper Brook St., Manchester.

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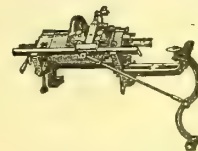
GROVER & WOOD
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM
MANUFACTURERS,
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First-Class Quality.

Low Prices.

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WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.



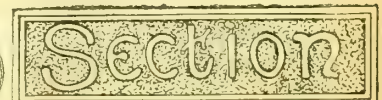
The New ROTHWELL KNITTER

is the only machine in the world
which can knit every garment
that can be done by hand.

It would take three days by hand what could be done on the
"New Rothwell Knitter" in an hour, and thousands of ladies
who have entirely abolished hand knitting are now earning good
incomes at their own homes by these machines, which Knit
Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Combinations, Vests, in
fact everything, in either silk, wool, or cotton.

Write for prices and full particulars to

W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgeman St., Bolton.



THE INTRODUCER OF THE BICYCLE.

It is surprising how ignorant are most persons in the cycle trade as
to the exact manner in which the bicycle was introduced into this
country. Yet there need not be any mystery about the matter, as the
introducer is still alive and in the prime of life.

Most trade visitors to Brussels know the sewing machine, perambu-
lator, and cycle warehouse in Rue du Midi, owned by Mr. R. B.
Turner, and it is to this gentleman's persistency, enterprise, and fore-
sight that Coventry owes its gigantic wheel industry.

We have had the pleasure of hearing from Mr. Turner's own lips
every item in the history of this affair, but space will only allow of
our giving the bare facts.

In 1866 Mr. Turner, whilst a student in Paris, was a constant
visitor at the Gymnase Pascaud in the Rue de Vaugirard, Paris, and
a worthy pupil of Leotard.

At this gymnasium was early shown the original bicycle, then called
a velocipede, and young Turner quickly mastering the riding of the same
saw in it something more than a toy, which it was then considered to
be. It was a very crude machine at this time, constructed of solid
iron and gun metal, the only steel about it being the spring, which was
long and subject to snapping at critical moments. The wheels were
36 in. and 40 in., and the spokes of wood, with an iron tyre. Yet
Mr. Turner felt that here were the elements of a large industry, and
he prevailed upon M. Pascaud and another gentleman to join him in
opening a velocipede store and riding school in the Rue Bonaparte,
Paris. They achieved a success almost instantly and soon had more
orders for machines than they could execute.

At this time the Chairman of the European Sewing Machine Com-
pany, of Coventry, was Mr. Josiah Turner, and his nephew, Mr. R. B.
Turner, decided to visit Coventry and get the European Company to
manufacture the velocipede. His first ride through London on the
36 in. machine, which he brought from Paris, created an enormous

sensation, and at the station where he booked for Coventry the porters nervously begged the crowd to "stand back, please," as he advanced to the luggage van with his "pair of wheels" labelled "Coventry."

Arriving at the spire city Mr. Turner found no little difficulty in getting the European Sewing Machine Company to book an order for 300 velocipedes. His uncle, however, at length brought his brother directors round to accepting the order. It might here be recorded that among the first practical men to examine the velocipede were the following—the late Mr. James Starley, then foreman of the European Company's Works; Mr. Geo. Singer; and Mr. Hillman, of the well-known Premier Company. Coventry has erected a statue to Starley, but Josiah Turner and his nephew are unrecognised!

Having finished his business at Coventry, Mr. R. B. Turner went to Birmingham to see Mr. William Bown, then a manufacturer of sewing machine parts, in order to place an order for lamps, saddles, etc. Mr. Bown met him at the station, and was actually the first man in the capital of the Midlands to get astride a velocipede. Speaking of this event Mr. Turner laughingly said, "Mr. Bown was never a light weight, and I suppose must have turned the handle of the machine too sharply, for the souvenir of my first lesson to Mr. Bown is still with me in the form of a bump on my left foot."

Want of space prevents our recording in the present issue a number of strange adventures which have befallen Mr. R. B. Turner, but the most exciting was perhaps that which occurred in 1870, when on leaving Paris, mounted on a bicycle, he was shot at for not stopping when challenged.

THE NATIONAL CYCLE SHOW.

Before our next issue is due the National Cycle Show at the Crystal Palace will be over, opening as it does on the 20th, and closing on the 28th inst. From the point of view of magnitude and attendance, the Stanley Show, held at the Agricultural Hall in November, was a huge success. It is generally recognised, however, that the amount of business done was comparatively small, owing to the fact that most of the leading firms were keeping back their novelties until the National. To hold two cycle exhibitions inside of two months savours of the absurd, and probably such a thing will not happen again. We think, however, that the National will attract an enormous attendance of the trade, which attendance will, beyond doubt, be all the greater through the Sewing and Domestic Machines' Show being held in the same building and at the same time. It being yet some three weeks to the opening date, we will not take up our space by giving a complete list of the exhibitors, but might mention that the following firms among others, will be present:—

Bayliss, Thomas, & Co.	H. S. Roberts
Centaur Cycle Co.	St. George's Engineering Co.
Calcott Bros.	Singer & Co.
Coventry Machinists' Co.	Starley Bros.
Humber & Co.	J. K. Starley
Ivel Cycle Co.	Taylor, Cooper, & Bednell
Leicester Cycle Co.	Townend Bros.
Marriott & Cooper	Triumph Cycle Co.
Premier Cycle Co.	Warman & Hazlewood
Quadrant Cycle Co.	&c. &c. &c.

It is undeniable that the Stanley was not supported by so many of the leading manufacturers; with a few exceptions, its exhibitors were of third-rate importance. As all the principal manufacturers of accessories will also exhibit at the National, it must not be supposed that the Crystal Palace exhibition will suffer from the fact that it comes second. On the contrary, the opinion in the trade is pretty general that the volume of trade done will be out of all proportion to that of its predecessor. We therefore consider that dealers will find it well worth their while to pay a visit to the Crystal Palace during the last week of the present month.

CYCLE AGENTS' SLACK SEASON.

The *Cyclist* has recently been discussing the question of agencies for cycles. It says that the legitimate trade channels for cycle distribution are the ironmongers, and that "the separated class of agents selling cycles only has been necessitated by the refusal, in the first place, of the ironmongery trade to have anything to do with the machines at all." Our contemporary, of course, refers not so much to large as to small towns. In the former cycles can be sold alone, although, as the *Cyclist* points out, "as a rule, a cycle depot in the winter months is somewhat depressing to those engaged in it. So far as business is concerned the chief occupation of the attendants, and indeed of the agent himself, is keeping the stock in order and 'talking bicycle' to enthusiastic cyclists who drop in to have a chat. This may doubtless be a very pleasant way to go through life, but one does not get fat upon it. The rent, rates and taxes, and assistants' salaries are running on. The shop is half stocked with cycles; why not utilise it for other purposes by taking up other special branches of trade, which are either not dependent upon the season for their briskness or otherwise, or the seasons for which will alternate nicely with the trade in wheels? For instance, there are very few shops in most towns devoting special attention to the lamp trade. Of course, every ironmonger sells lamps, but one half the window, or the whole of it if a single window only, is at command, and devoted to a judiciously selected and tastefully arranged display of illuminating utensils would prove attractive and bring business. Very naturally the demand for lamps springs up as the autumn draws to a close and the long evenings come in, just at the time when the cycle trade is declining. One agent of our acquaintance for a month or so before Christmas makes a pretty decent thing by turning his shop for the time being into a 'sixpenny bazaar,' and we think that most cycle agents might give more attention to pushing the trade in type writers than they do. There is a big field open for enterprise in this branch of business, and, at present, good profits hanging to it. Again, as Mr. F. J. Walker put it once in one of his advertisements, 'there is no close time for babies,' and the perambulator trade, although doubtless a bit of a nuisance just in the height of the cycle selling season, might well be

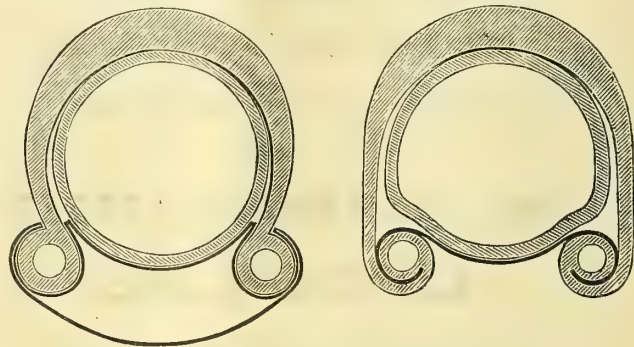
encouraged and pushed with some amount of force during the time when the cycle trade is dull."

Is not the *Cyclist* a little late in the day in writing thus of the cycle trade? As our readers know, we have just compiled a list of every cycle dealer in 1,500 towns of the country, and we find that the agent who sells cycles only is very much in the minority. Further, that in addition to the sewing machine dealer and the ironmonger, many furniture dealers now sell cycles—some hundreds, indeed. We are now compiling some statistics of the cycle trade which, when completed, will fully bear out our statement.

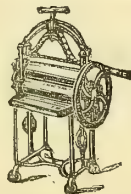
THE ROBERTSON INFLATED EDGE TYRE.

Our old friend Mr. J. B. Robertson, the well known sewing machine inventor, some three or four years ago, in combination with his son, Mr. T. W. Robertson, turned his attention to cycle construction. The result has been the patenting of a new form of attaching pneumatic tyres to rims, for the manufacture of which a syndicate is now being formed.

The invention will be clearly understood from our illustrations.



We might state, however, that its principal feature is the adoption of tubular shaped channels at each edge in combination with an inflated tube. Thus it is not necessary to employ any solution, wires, cords, or bands for the purpose of securing the tyre to the rim. The advantage of this invention in the case of punctures is too obvious to require pointing out.



The Acme Machine Company, of Glasgow, have now a London wholesale agent for their wringers, carpet sweepers, and other domestic machinery, in the person of Mr. E. Brooke, of 76, Paul Street, Finsbury, E.C.

The American Wringer Company are now thoroughly installed in their new and extensive premises at 122, Southwark Street, S.E. Their showrooms are well worth a visit from domestic machinery dealers, as they have so many lines which allow of a good profit.

Messrs. Taylor & Wilson, the well-known Accrington mangle manufacturers, now represented in the South of England by Mr. Charles Bradbury, are doing an increasing trade in London and the home counties. Dealers find that for an easy payment trade this make takes front rank, as the machines can always be depended upon.

THE PROSECUTION OF BERNARD KAHL.

It will be remembered that four pages of our last issue were taken up with a report of the prosecution of Bernard Kahl. We had engaged one of the most experienced reporters in London to record the proceedings, with instructions not to omit any point of importance. What was our surprise then to receive complaints from both the prosecutor and Mr. Hermann Loog, who had been assisting Kahl in his defence, and strange to say each of these parties thought that our reporter had dealt more considerably to the other side! When we came to inquire into the matter it appeared that what was most complained of were sins of omission. As many of our readers must have thought, the report was long enough in all conscience, and had our reporter taken down every word we should have had to double the size of the paper. We, however, are always willing to set right, wherever possible, any faults we may be guilty of, in the interest of either party in an action. We accordingly saw Mr. Witte in company with our reporter, and both prosecutor and reporter have certified to the accuracy of the following incident during Mr. Witte's cross-examination:—

Witness was asked whether he knew a Mr. Diespekar, and replied: Yes, he was at one time my landlord.

Were you not in Mr. Diespekar's employ, at a salary of £2 per week, and kicked out, metaphorically and physically, of his office for dishonesty? This witness most indignantly denied, and said it was, from beginning to end, an absolute falsehood and pure invention. And was not Fielding present? No, it is an absolute invention.

Here the Judge interposed and, addressing Mr. Thomas, said: If you are of opinion that you are doing your client any good by this system of cross-examination you are quite mistaken; you are only damaging your cause.

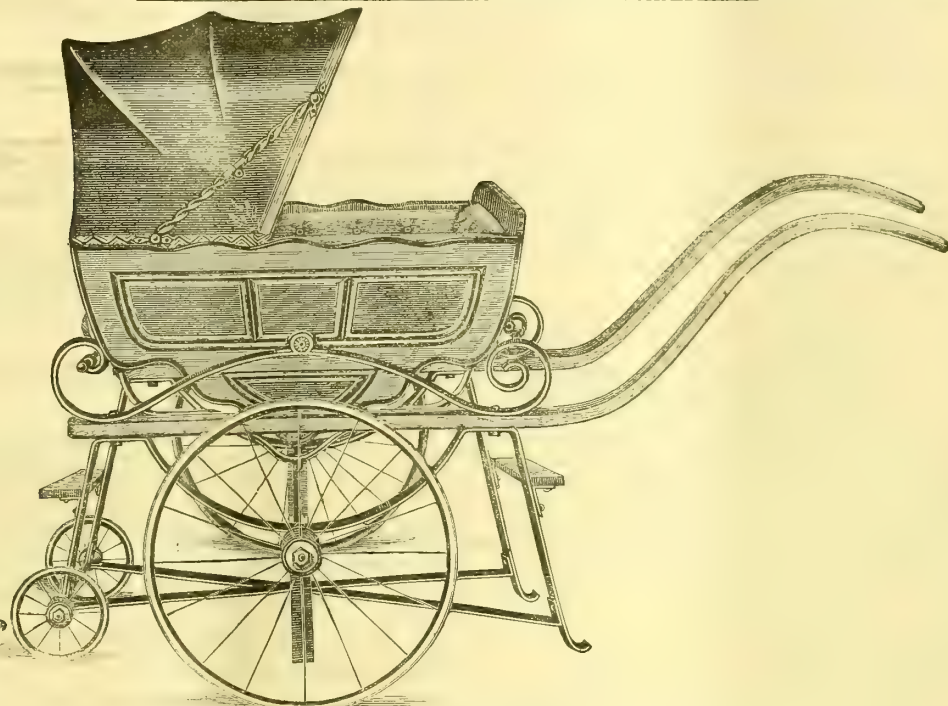
The foreman of the jury thereupon stated to the Judge that this was quite the impression of the jury, and they fully concurred in his lordship's remark.

THE "ELLA" CONVERTIBLE BABY CARRIAGE.

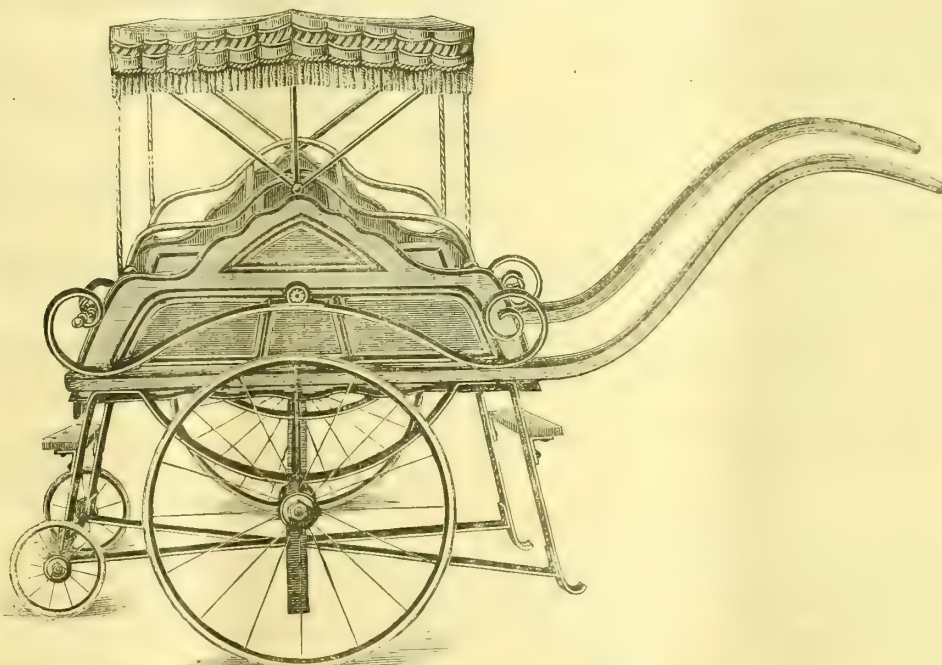
THE LATEST MARVEL.

HUMPHRY, KEATES, & CO., SCOTLAND STREET PARADE, **BIRMINGHAM.**

PATENTEES & MANUFACTURERS of Every Kind of Speciality in Children's Carriages, Mail Cars, Invalid Carriages &c., are the SOLE MANUFACTURERS for the UNITED KINGDOM of the celebrated "ELLA" COMBINED Bassinette and Mail Car. PATENT No. 14,143.



DRAWING SHOWING THE "ELLA" AS A BASSINETTE.



DRAWING SHOWING THE "ELLA" AS A MAIL CAR.

THE "ELLA" CONVERTIBLE BABY CARRIAGE.
THE MARVEL FOR 1893.

THE "ELLA" CONVERTIBLE BABY CARRIAGE.
THE MARVEL FOR 1893.

This Carriage has a great advantage over all other Carriages yet in the Market; it is a full size Carriage, BEAUTIFULLY UPHOLSTERED AND FINISHED in all respects, and can be INSTANTLY CONVERTED from a BASSINETTE into an ARTISTIC MAIL CAR; the action is SIMPLICITY ITSELF. The carriage is mounted on a centre pivot, on drawing the rod it immediately turns over, and we strongly recommend this to all buyers of Baby Carriages. Fitted with all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HUMPHRY, KEATES, & CO., Scotland Street Parade, **BIRMINGHAM.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"CHIPS," BIRMINGHAM.

The Sewing and Domestic Machines' Show.

To be held at the same time and in the same building as the National Cycle Show,

CRYSTAL PALACE,

January 20th to 23th, both days inclusive.

Under the above title an exhibition will be held at the Crystal Palace during the current month. The idea originated at a meeting of several of the largest sewing machine, mangle, and perambulator manufacturers, and Mr. Samuel J. Sewell, the editor of this journal, was asked to undertake the secretaryship. It was at first thought that sewing machines might form a special section of the National Cycle Show, but, on inquiry, it was learned that all the available space had been taken. Mr. Sewell then discovered that the Crystal Palace Company were willing to place a large gallery at his disposal, on payment of an equally large rate. He soon closed with them, however, and although the scheme of holding the Exhibition is but three weeks old, sufficient firms have already ordered space to ensure a thoroughly representative show of sewing machines, and there is no reason to suppose that mangles and perambulators will not also be well to the front.

One of the rules of the Show is that all the London exhibitors will form a committee, which will allot space by ballot, and make every arrangement which will contribute to make the Exhibition of value to both exhibitors and visitors. Dealers must, however, treat this as a mere preliminary notice, as it is intended to send to every firm in the domestic machinery trade, a few days before the opening date, a circular letter giving all particulars.

Negotiations are at the moment progressing with a large number of manufacturers, but at this early date it is impossible to give a complete list of the exhibitors. We give, however, a list of the London firms who have actually booked space, and who will therefore be on the committee :—

The Acme Machine Company.
The American Wringer Company.
Messrs. Baer & Rempel.
Messrs. Bradbury & Company, Limited.
The Branstons Two-Reel Sewing Machine Company, Limited.
The Cherry Tree Machine Company.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company.
Messrs. W. J. Harris & Company, Limited.
New Home Sewing Machine Company.
The House Sewing Machine Company.
Messrs. Lloyd & Co.
Mr. C. Lohmann.
Messrs. Simmons & Co.
The Star Manufacturing Company.
The Singer Manufacturing Company.
The Standard Sewing Machine Company.
The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company.
The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.
The White Sewing Machine Company.
Messrs. Wertheim.

We feel that we are fully justified in advising our readers to make arrangements to visit the Sewing and Domestic Machines' Show, which we affirm promises to be the most successful ever held.

All communications in connection with the Show should be addressed as follows :—

Mr. SAMUEL J. SEWELL,
28, Paternoster Row,
London, E.C.



Mr. H. S. Roberts, the well-known cycle manufacturer of Deanshanger, Stony Stratford, will have a fine exhibit of cycles at the Crystal Palace show this month, and will be pleased to see dealers who wish to arrange with him agencies of a lucrative and convenient character.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, have for the past year or so been appointing agents in all parts of the country. They have still openings in various parts for energetic dealers, who will be assisted in no niggardly spirit with circulars, posters, name cards, &c.

The American Wringer Company, of 122, Southwark Street, S.E., are open to make special arrangements for agencies in districts where they at present have no customers.



Mr. D. Phillips, draper and sewing machine dealer, of Okehampton, writes us that he contemplates adding knitting machines to his stock-in-trade.

* * *

Mr. John Watts, ironmonger and domestic machinery dealer, of London Street, Chertsey, is open to consider good agencies for cycles and furniture for his town.

* * *

We are informed that Mr. C. H. Trotman, perambulator manufacturer, of 196, Holloway Road, N., shortly intends taking up the sale of sewing machines.

* * *

We hear from Mr. R. J. Johns, general and domestic machinery dealer, of 8, Swift Square, Holyhead, that he intends adding the sale of cycles, furniture, and jewellery to his business. He will be pleased to consider any proposition as to taking up agencies.



"As others see us." A correspondent writes, "I enclose 3s. 6d. I did not intend to subscribe but for your importunity, which should make a fortune for you."

* * *

Mr. G. T. Herbert, of Church Gates, Blockley, sends us a copy of his trade catalogue, which bespeaks an enterprise remarkable, when we consider that his establishment is the only one in Blockley in which ironmongery or furniture is sold. He appears to sell almost every article known to commerce, has been established thirty years, and in replying to a second communication which we sent him on the same subject states that he "never neglects business communications." This, no doubt, accounts in a large measure for the fact that he has worked up a business in a mere village which requires the space of twenty rooms. Moral : "Never neglect business communications."

* * *

Mr. Wm. Hy. Bletby, cycle and domestic machinery dealer, &c., Haverfordwest, writes us that he is shortly removing from 20, Market Street, to another portion of the same town.

* * *

Messrs. Burnett & Vigeon, the former having had much experience of the sewing machine trade, have entered into partnership as musical instrument, cycle, and domestic machinery dealers, at 181, Griffin Road, Plumstead, S.E.

* * *

Mr. J. N. Masters, the well-known jeweller and domestic machinery dealer, of Rye, is the subject of an interesting sketch in *The Kentish Express*, from which we learn that he has quite a world-wide reputation as a designer and manufacturer of fancy jewellery, particularly badges and mottoes.

* * *

The White Sewing Machine Company's agent for Cannock and Hednesford writes, that the more White machines he sells the greater confidence he has in them, and is looking forward to a very big trade next year.

* * *

Mr. E. Gwilliam, the well-known Shrewsbury musical instrument and domestic machinery dealer, has appointed Mr. E. R. Wilkinson to represent him in Market Drayton and district.

* * *

During the past month two new sewing machine companies issued prospectuses. We are informed that in both cases the public subscribed largely. We refer to the New Branstons Sewing Machine Company and the So-all Sewing Machine Company.

* * *

Mr. Geo. Parkes informs us that he has taken up the sole agency for the White Sewing Machine Company for Willenhall, and has had one of their machines painted white, and hung it over his shop as a sign, to the astonishment of the natives of the town of locks and keys.

* * *

"How I Make £55 a Year by my Sewing Machine" is the title of a pamphlet by Julia Fisher, which has been issued by Battye & Fletcher, of Dewsbury. The authoress appears to have earned the sum named by making cloth suits for little boys, and has worked up her connection by judicious advertising.

* * *

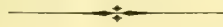
To-day's London papers contain an interesting paragraph which explains what has become of the ten-millionth Singer machine. It has been awarded to Miss E. Hunt-Mallett, of 72, Hayter Road, Brixton Rise, S.W., who sent in a postcard bearing the nearest number to the figures which the Company had selected as entitling the competitor to the historical machine.

* * *

The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company have a capital agent in Mr. W. S. Moiser, of Sheffield, Leeds, and other Yorkshire towns. Within a period of eighteen months Mr. Moiser has disposed of nearly a thousand Vertical Feed machines.

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STAR CATALOGUE
FOR 1893**

*Printed in Colours, will be ready
shortly, and will contain an un-
equalled collection of Choice Designs.*

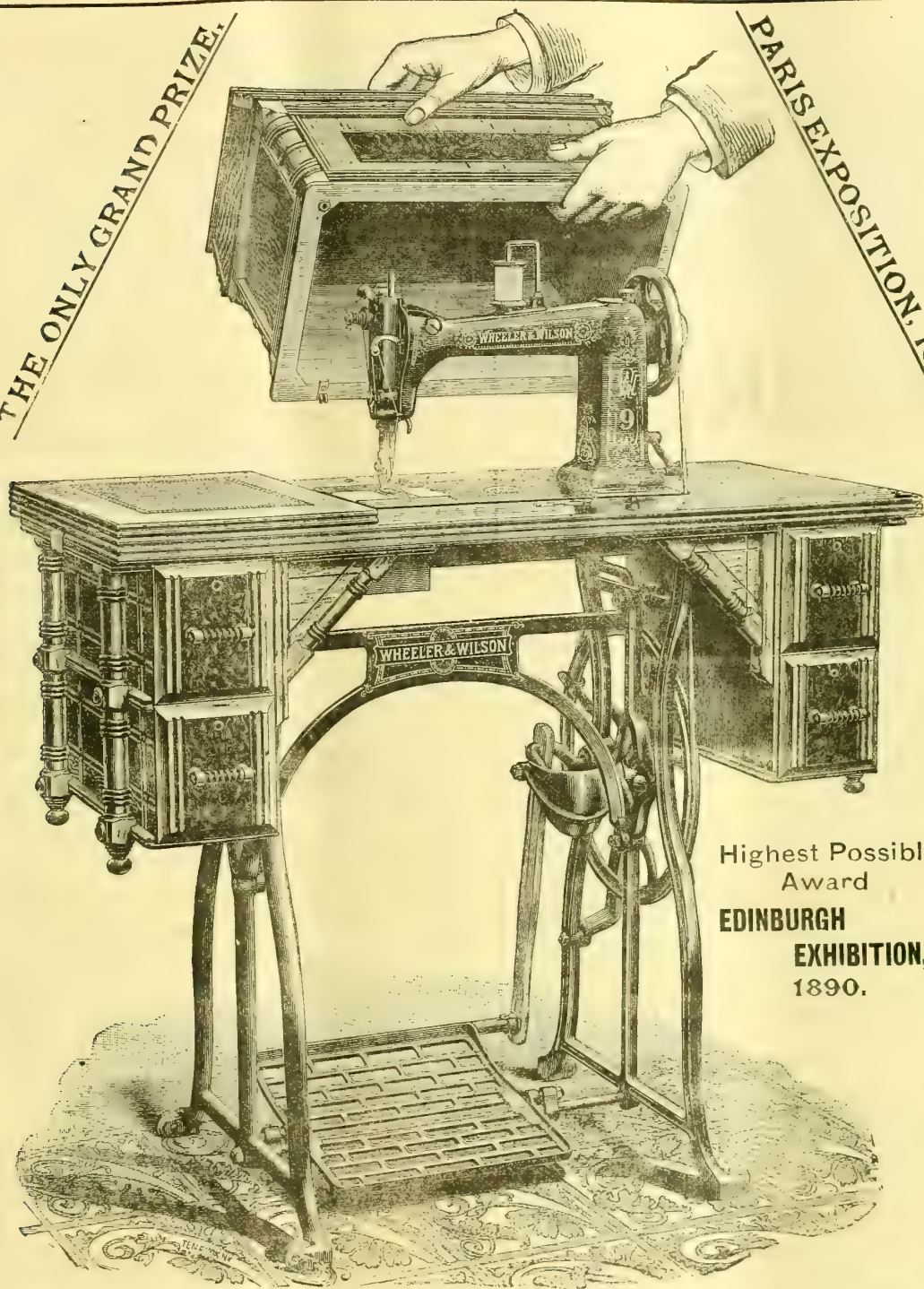


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STAR WORKS,
GOODINGE ROAD, YORK ROAD,
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SEWING & DOMESTIC
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EXHIBITION,
1890.

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high-class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

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Chief Offices :—

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Failures and Arrangements.

WEST END FURNISHING COMPANY (S. Taylor), furnishers and greengrocers, late 122, Wellington Street, Leeds, debtors, now at 51, Bridge Street, Leeds.

The above has called a private meeting. The unsecured liabilities amount to about £350, secured creditors £52, partly secured £64. The debtor estimates his assets at about £130. Among the creditors are Messrs. Smith, Marks, & Co., of Keighley, for £16 6s. **HENRY THOMAS**, general dealer, Lady Street, Kidwelly.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement. The unsecured liabilities are £333, estimated net assets £70. Among the creditors are the White Sewing Machine Company for £11.

BURY CYCLE & GENERAL FURNISHING COMPANY (Charles Davey and George William Rosbrook), cycle agents and general furnishing manufacturers, 27, Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmund's.

A dividend of 4s. 1d. is now being paid at 36, Prince's Street, Ipswich.

WALTER NICHOLLS, glass, china, hardware, and bassinette dealer and japanner, 34, Spring Hill, Birmingham.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement dated December 12th. Unsecured liabilities £75, estimated net assets £25. Among the creditors are Mr. G. Littlewood, Birmingham, for £10 7s. 9d.

MACKIE & CO. (John Mackie), cycle manufacturers, Caledonia Road, Glasgow.

The above has been registered in "Cessio." Unsecured liabilities £159 18s. 7d. The assets are estimated, after paying rent, taxes, &c., to produce £45 5s. 11d., showing a deficiency of £114 12s. 8d. An offer of 5s. in the pound, payable at two and four months, with security for last instalment, has been made. Among the creditors are Kimball & Martin, Limited, Glasgow, £2 19s. 10d.; Walker & Co., Birmingham, £23 13s. 10d.

WILLIAM SAYNOR, cycle, domestic machinery, and hardware dealer, 22, Copley Road, and Crown Cycle Works, Station Road Doncaster.

A second and final dividend of 11½d. in the pound is now being paid at the Official Receiver's, Sheffield.

GEORGE BOND, late sewing machine dealer, Tunbridge Wells.

This bankrupt came up for his public examination at the Tunbridge Wells Bankruptcy Court on the 8th ult., before Mr. Registrar Stone. Replying to questions put by the Official Receiver, the debtor said he was formerly manager and traveller for Messrs. Pike & Co., of Richmond, and he afterwards commenced business at Hastings as a machine seller on his own account with a capital of £50. It was arranged that he was to have £50 or £60 worth of stock at a valuation. He was subsequently pressed, and as he owed about £300, and his assets were only worth about £100, he assigned his estate to Mr. Pike, to whom he owed £112. The whole of the stock, including watches, had been sold by order of the Court. He sold goods wholesale and retail. After he was sold up he endeavoured to start at Southborough with a few odds and ends, including second-hand prams. He had also acted as manager for Messrs. Everest & Co. in Camden Road, Tunbridge Wells. He had insured his life, and his wife had done the same. The premium was 2d. per week. He was now destitute, and had a wife and three children dependent upon him. He was afraid he should have to apply to the parish for relief, as to be thrown on one's beam ends at this time of the year was a very serious thing. The Official Receiver said he could not assist the debtor. The debtor was allowed to pass his examination.

TRADE SMOKING CONCERT.

On the 8th ult. expression was given to a desire of long standing on the part of a number of firms in the trade for the holding of a smoking concert. Mr. James A. Jackson, of Bradbury & Co., Limited, took charge of the programme, under the supervision of an entertainment committee composed of the following gentlemen:—Mr. W. J. Harris, Mr. Joseph Powell (Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company), Mr. Charles Bradbury (Grimme, Natalis, & Co. and Taylor & Wilson), Mr. Geo. Sawyer (White Sewing Machine Company), and Mr. H. E. Tudor, with Mr. Samuel J. Sewell as secretary.

The concert was held at the "Apple Tree and Mitre" Hotel, Curzor Street, Chancery Lane, E.C., Mr. W. J. Harris being in the chair, Mr. Jas. A. Jackson in the vice-chair. The capacity of the room being limited to about 100 persons, only 130 invitations were sent out to the trade, and the actual attendance was between eighty and ninety of the principal sewing and domestic machine manufacturers and dealers in London. As further showing that the "First Smoking Concert of the Sewing Machine and Kindred Trades" was well received, we might state that, with scarcely a single exception, all the firms invited to be present either attended or sent specific excuses for their absence.

To quote the remark of one gentleman present, the concert "went off with a bang," and Mr. Jackson was complimented on all hands on the admirable programme which he had drawn up. He had very happily blended professional with amateur talent, recitation with song. Among the items contributed by members of the trade were piano solos by Mr. C. Lohmann and Mr. Chas. Bradbury, both accomplished executants, and songs artistically rendered by Messrs. Jackson (Bradbury & Co.), Williamson (W. & W. Co.), and Davies (White Co.). The great hit of the evening, however, was undoubtedly the phonographic recitals, with Edison's latest machine, given by Mr. Dephman. These embodied vocal and instrumental reproductions, interspersed with lucid explanations of the marvellous phonograph, which were received with great enthusiasm.

The proceedings closed with hearty votes of thanks to all who had contributed to the evening's enjoyment, and the unanimous expression of a desire that a similar concert be held at an early date.



The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 20566 J. Johnson, for improvements in or relating to knitting machines.
- 20618. W. A. Robertson, for improvements in fancy stitch-sewing machines.
- 20667. C. G. Hill, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 20934. W. Wilson, for improvements in convertible carriages or perambulators for the use of children.
- 20946. M. W. Mattocks, for improvements in children's mail carts or go-carts.
- 20969. J. L. Berridge, for improvements in or relating to button-hole finishing or barring machines.
- 21122. J. Palmer, J. L. Berridge, and C. B. Carryer, for improvements in or relating to circular reversible knitting machines.
- 21128. H. Winter and F. Edmead, for an improved rubber shoe or pad for attachment to feet of machine stands.
- 21358. E. S. Wilks and D. Davis, for a new collapsible canopy and socket, to abolish the use of straps, as regards bassinette perambulators and children's mail carts.
- 21361. R. Thompson, for improvements in foot-power driving mechanism.
- 21380. Y. Normington, for improvements in or relating to rocking horses, cradles, rocking chairs, or the like.
- 21382. W. P. Thompson, a communication from M. H. Rumpf, of France, for improvements in embroidery looms.
- 21522. T. Hayhurst, for "The Spring Conical Needle Threader."
- 21572. E. Appleby, for an arrangement whereby, in the event of a perambulator or other wheeled vehicle being turned over or upset, the occupant will not be thrown out and injured.
- 21592. L. Roberts, for improvements in perambulators, bath chairs, and similar vehicles.
- 21730. A. J. Boulton, a communication from G. Brunet, of Italy, for improvements in motion transmission apparatus for the operation of sewing and other machines.
- 21732. H. Hanstock, for improvements in or relating to perambulators, bath chairs, and other like vehicles.
- 21774. F. Stevenson, of the firm of E. Shaw & Co., for improvements relating to bassinette perambulators.
- 21813. C. W. Luther, for improved manufacture of parts of perambulators, &c.
- 22048. C. H. Wallwork, for improvements in circular knitting machines.
- 22200. F. Maginn and J. Shovelton, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 22202. A. H. Lloyd, for an improvement in the manufacture of perambulators, bassinettes, children's carriages, mail carts, and other vehicles.
- 22294. G. F. Sturgess, for improvements in and relating to circular knitting machines, and to new or improved articles of hosiery therein produced.
- 22388. C. W. Allen and F. R. Rossiter, both of the firm of Chappell, Allen, & Co., for improvements in sewing machines for sewing two or more lines of stitching.
- 22399. E. Claes, for apparatus for driving knitting machines and for controlling the working of such machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

(Price 8d. each.)

21168. *Securing Hoods and Canopies to Perambulators.* H. J. Humphrey, of 91, Oakfield Road, Birmingham. Dated December 4th, 1891.

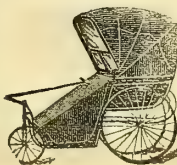
The lower ends of the sides of the hood are provided with projections, adapted to engage with recesses in the body of the perambulator or the like.

21722. *Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.* M. C. Denne, of Eastbourne, and T. J. Denne, of Hemel Hempstead. Dated December 11th, 1891.

In this machine a curved barbed needle is used and an awl, both penetrating the material from below, in combination with a rotary shuttle also below the work. Means are described for locking and releasing the presser foot.

7657. *Sewing Machines.* G. Benson, of 48 & 50, Fountain Street, Belfast. Dated April 23rd, 1892.

The object of this invention is to obtain a reverse or backward



COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London, solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinettes, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.

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titch in addition to the ordinary stitch on one and the same sewing machine. This is obtained by the use of a supplementary or intermediate lever acting on the ordinary slotted lever, which pushes the moving head backwards and forwards, the intermediate lever acting on the ordinary slotted lever by means of a metal link or rod.

7806. *Button-hole Sewing Machines.* A. Anderson, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Company, of New York, U.S.A. Dated April 26th, 1892.

The object of this invention is to produce a button-hole sewing machine, by which a shoe button-hole flap or other piece of material to have a series of button-holes worked therein may be presented to the stitch-forming mechanism of the machine, and automatically fed from one button-hole to another for any desired number of holes, the button-hole slits being preferably automatically cut, and the machine being preferably automatically stopped when a predetermined number of button-holes has been completed.

12652. *Sewing Machines.* K. Necker, of Adalbertstrasse, 69, Berlin. Dated July 9th, 1892.

Relates to that type of sewing machine known as an overedge or seam-stitch sewing machine, wherein three separate threads are employed, and which is commonly used in the making of gloves, &c., and refers more particularly to a means whereby the third or seaming-thread is led over the edges of the pieces of material to be sewn, and connected with the threads forming the lock-stitch, and to a means of adjusting the relative positions of the needle and shuttle.

13503. *Ruffling Mechanism for Sewing Machines.* F. H. Dodson, of Rugby. Dated July 25th, 1892.

Consists primarily in the construction and arrangement of two feed actions having variable speeds or travel, and also in the accessory parts thereto.

13994. *Knitting Machines.* R. W. King, of Montreal. Dated August 2nd, 1892.

This invention has partly for object to improve and simplify the construction of that class of knitting machine wherein the cam-ring has at times a rotary motion, as when knitting the leg and foot of a stocking, and at other times a reciprocating motion, as when knitting the heel and toe of a stocking.

The improvements are described at great length and form the

subject of forty claims, and are illustrated by twenty-two sheets of drawings.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 1ST, 1892.

485115. A. A. Cuming, Hingham, Mass., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

485176. A. A. Cuming, Hingham, Mass., sewing machine.

485316. J. Bendor, Philadelphia, Pa., knitting machine.

485317. J. Bendor, Philadelphia, Pa., knitting machine.

485371. J. H. Clark, Chicago, Ill., sewing machine.

485487. A. H. Clayton, Louisville, Ky., motor for sewing machines.

485538. A. G. Forbes and G. W. Kemp, Montgomery, Ala., trimming attachment for sewing machines.

485546. C. B. Hunt, London, England, tension device for sewing machines.

485554. G. W. Miller, Bryan, Tex., fan attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 8TH, 1892.

485631. E. F. Hustis, Milwaukee, Wis., sewing machine brake.

485738. R. Emerson, Rockford, Ill., knitting machine.

485897. R. H. St. John, Cleveland, Ohio, shuttle actuating mechanism for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 15TH, 1892.

486358. M. H. Rumpf, Paris, France, fabric-guiding device for embroidering machines.

486355. J. Slaughter, Goldsborough, N.C., hand attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 22ND, 1892.

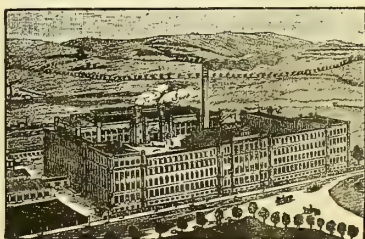
486431. R. H. Carter, Laconia, transferring mechanism for producing tape narrowings in knitting machines.

486602. A. R. P. Morton, New York, N.Y., sewing or embroidery table.

486648. B. L. Stowe, New York, N.Y., warp knitting machine.

486811. T. C. Robinson, Boston, Mass., guide for sewing machines.

486821. L. S. Chaffee, Cortland, N.Y., guiding device for sewing machines.



SEIDEL & NAUMANN,

23, MOOR LANE,

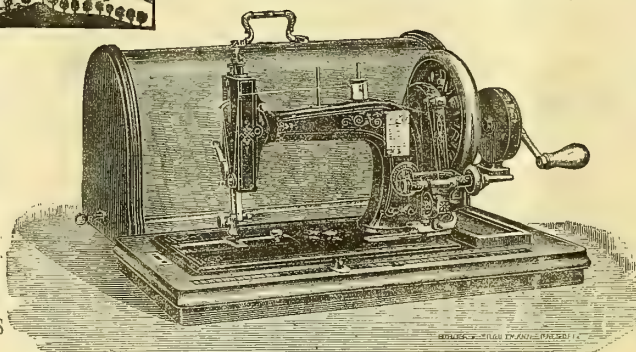
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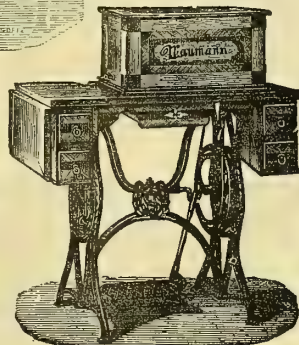
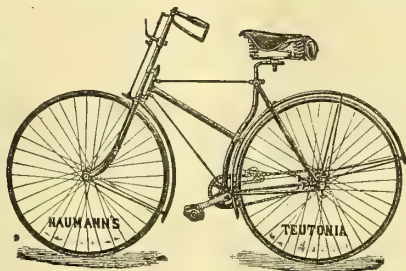


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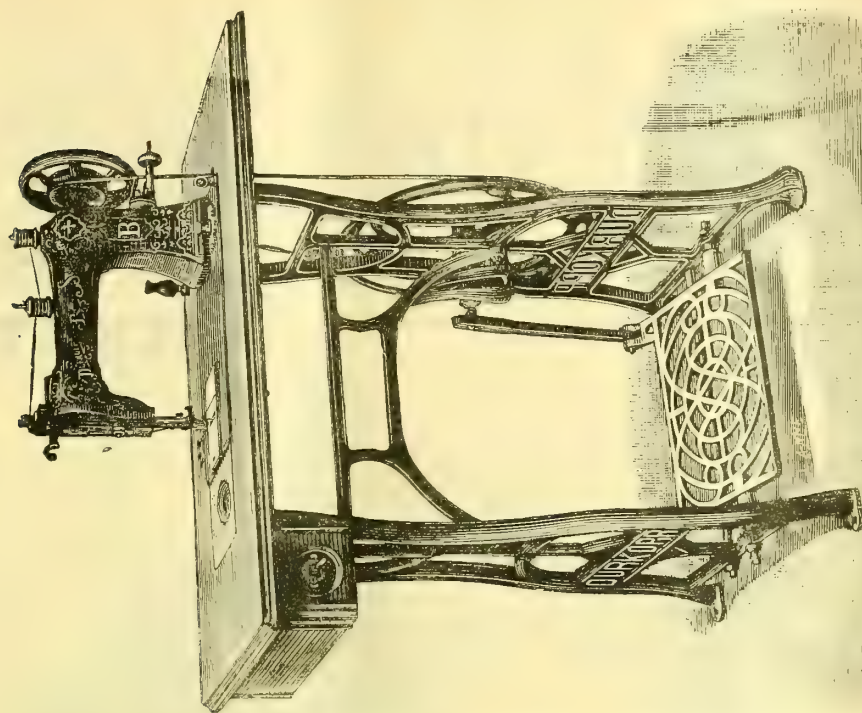
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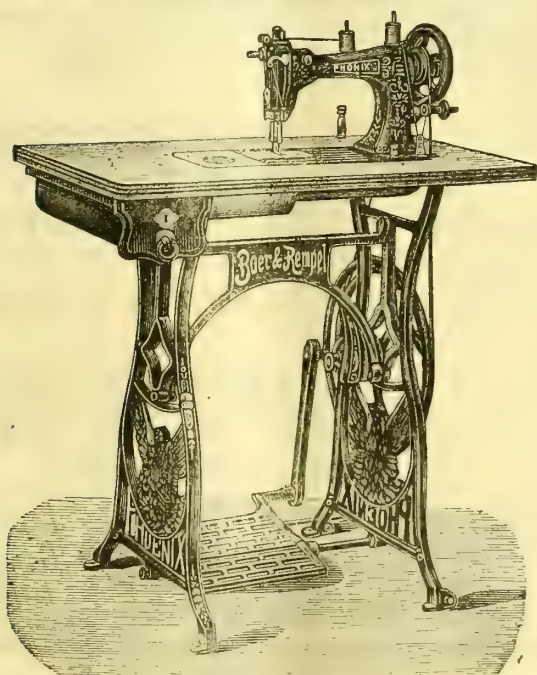
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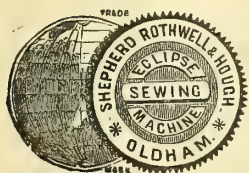
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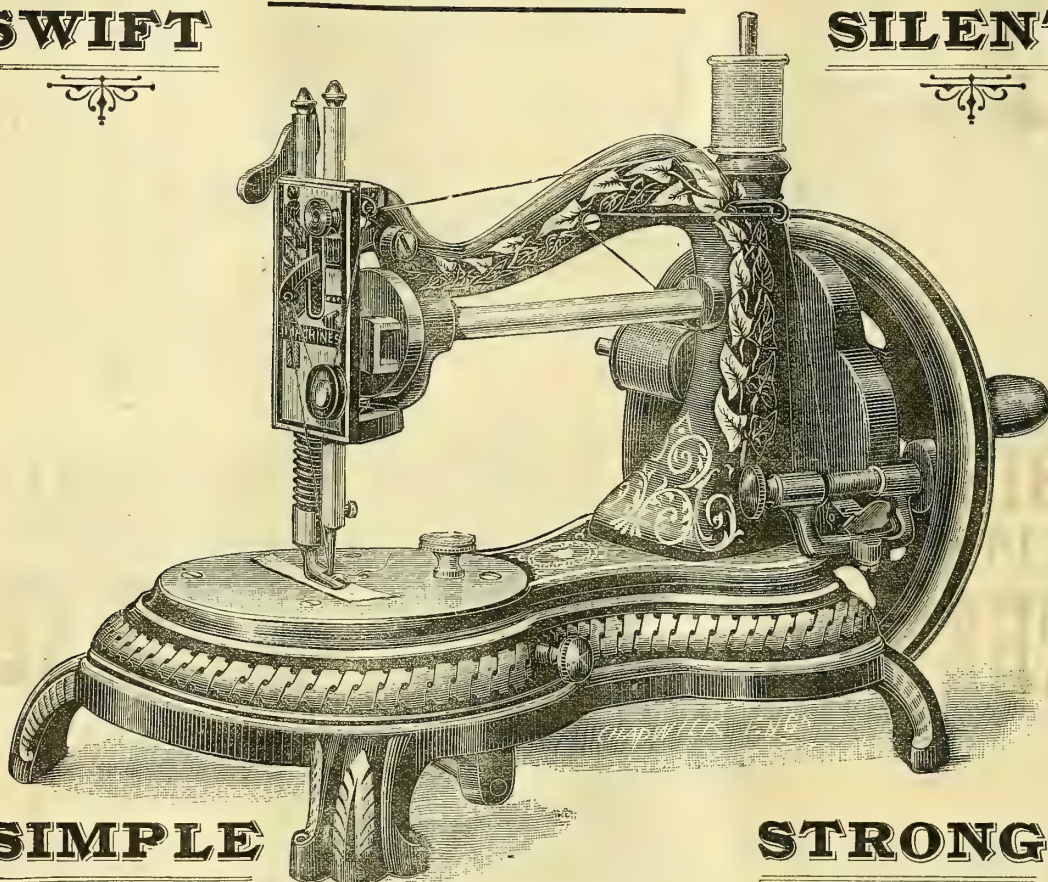
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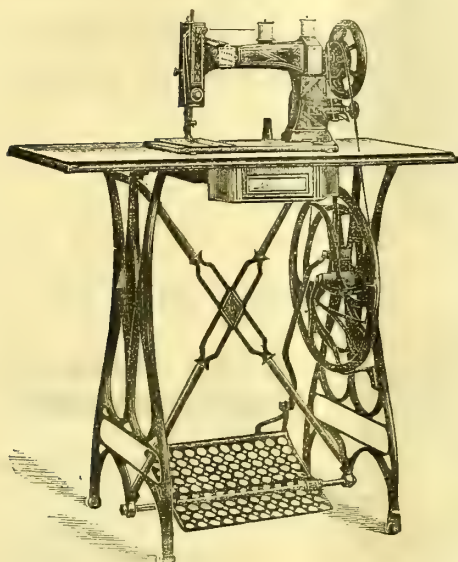
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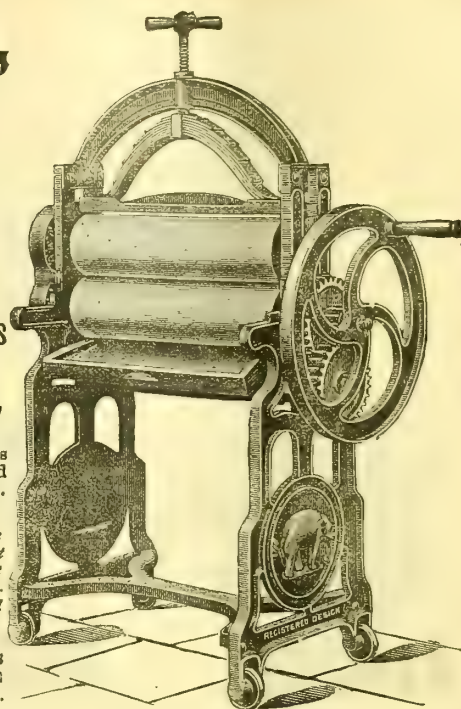


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Fitted with Solid, Cushion, or
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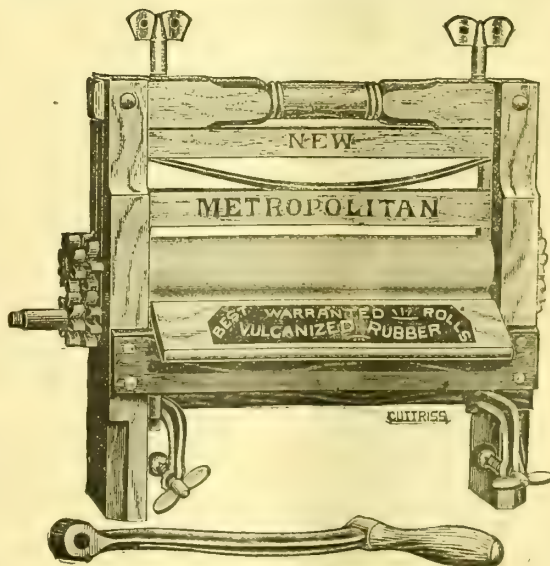
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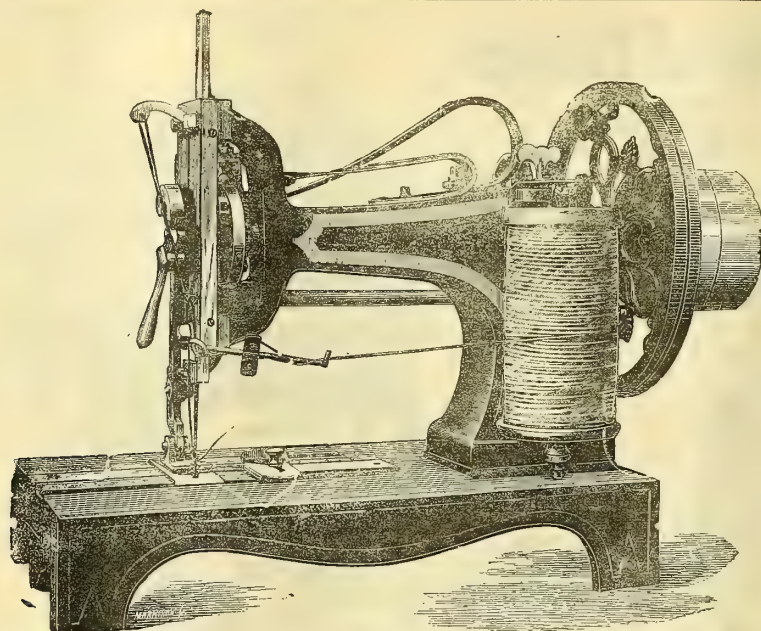
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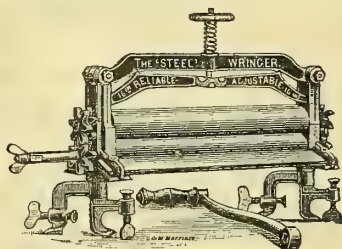
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Editorial Notes.

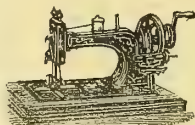
The New Railway Rates. On another page will be found a letter from Messrs. Simmons & Co. the well-known perambulator manufacturers, with reference to the new railway rates. As most of our readers are aware, the new Act of Parliament fixing the maximum rates has now come into force, and, as was naturally to be supposed, the first thing the Railway Companies have done is to herald the Act by charging every trader the maximum rate. As Messrs. Simmons & Co. state, perambulators have been placed in a new classification which, together with the great increase in the rate per ton, will press very heavily upon manufacturers and retailers alike. We have already received a number of complaints from domestic machinery dealers as to the increased rates they have to bear, and have been asked whether, considering that individual remonstrance is of no avail, united action cannot be taken to bring about a reduction. Unfortunately there is not existing in the country any Association of either Sewing Machine or Perambulator Manufacturers which could take up this question. This increase of rates is no less serious for mangle manufacturers, who at one time possessed an association which has for this last three or four years been in a moribund condition. If ever there was a time in the history of the mangle trade when manufacturers should form a strong combination it is the present, but Keighley appears to care little for associations for the benefit of dealers, and so sensitive are its manufacturers as to comments on trade matters in our columns, that they would probably renew the boycott of the *Gazette*, if we undertook the work which they are neglecting. We feel, however, that something really must be done, and that quickly, or dealers will find their profits very seriously diminished through the exorbitant rates now demanded. Since it is practically impossible to get together a representative gathering of domestic machine dealers throughout the country, we propose to do the next best thing, and call a meeting at an early date, which will no doubt be attended by the London and Suburban trade in sufficient numbers to command the respect of the Railway Companies. As to those members of the trade who are unable to attend, they might send us letters setting forth their experiences and expressing their approval of any course the projected meeting might consider necessary in order to obtain the desired results. We might add that we hear that numerous trades are organising their forces with a view to combined action to serve their own interests; and that, in the meantime, it is being suggested that traders should tender to the companies merely the old rate, which it is thought they will not refuse to accept under protest.

The Unfair Trading Question.

This topic formed the subject of many conversations which we had with dealers during the exhibition at the Crystal Palace, quite a number of whom informed us that in their several localities the morality of the sewing machine trade had degenerated in a surprising degree. It would appear that it is in connection with treadle machines that retailers have the most trouble. Why, is not clear, but several dealers told us that they found it practically impossible to get this type of machine kept by their customers. The method pursued by unscrupulous canvassers was that of searching for parties who had recently hired treadle machines, and worrying them until the hirers returned the same, making any and every concession as an inducement to adopt their own firms' machines. It will be observed in our report of the dinner of the trade held in connection with the exhibition that Mr. Moiser spoke very strongly on this point. He, in common with many in the trade, avers that such a thing as "working out" perambulators, mangles, pianos, or cycles, upon which hirers have made payments is a thing absolutely unknown. All that he and the others who met us at the exhibition ask is that sewing machine firms will instruct their canvassers that they will not allow of any attempt being made to get other firms' machines sent back when the hirer is satisfied with the same, and is regularly paying the required rent; and it seems to us that, in the long run, the trade would be much the better for putting an end to the present evil, which is unquestionably demoralising both to hirer and canvasser, and in fact, lowers the tone of the whole trade.

The Sewing Machine Exhibition.

During the run of the Sewing and Domestic Machines' Show last week many dealers expressed to us their disappointment at the small number of perambulator manufacturers who were exhibiting, and further expressed the opinion that it would greatly serve their convenience and the interests of the manufacturers if each year an exhibition was held and supported by all the leading firms. The scheme of holding a Sewing and Domestic Machines' Exhibition was only launched a few weeks before the opening day, and this accounts mostly for the paucity of the attendance of manufacturers. It would seem to us, however, that if an annual show of the new season's designs in children's carriages and carts could be arranged, it would prove a great advantage to manufacturers and dealers; indeed, such an exhibition, owing to the impossibility of dealers seeing a firm's full range of goods except through a catalogue, would tend to promote the interests of all parties concerned. As one manufacturer, who attended the show as a visitor, observed to us, such an exhibition would cause each manufacturer "to put his best foot forward," and the result would be that firms who are entitled to succeed by reason of their enterprise and good workmanship would meet with their due reward. The Exhibition just closed, therefore, is probably the first of a series which will be followed by a great increase in the number of the perambulator exhibitors, and possibly also of the domestic machine trade. As regards sewing machines the Show was thoroughly supported by the manufacturers.



THE SEWING AND DOMESTIC MACHINES' SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The above exhibition was duly opened on the 20th, and closed on the 28th ult., and must undoubtedly be considered a complete success. In so describing the show, we do not forget that the editor of this journal was its secretary, but as nearly all the exhibitors have voluntarily informed him that they had done even a larger amount of business than they expected, it would be false modesty not to so describe the exhibition. Owing to the fact that the Secretary's office was located in the centre of the show, and that most of the visitors had occasion to call thereat for catalogues, &c., a very fair

idea of the attendance could be readily formed by the secretary. From the record kept at his office it would appear that traders visited the exhibition from all parts of the United Kingdom, and we do not think we should be over-stating the number of dealers in domestic appliances who visited the show if we placed the figure at five hundred. Nor is this large attendance difficult to understand, as immense publicity was given to the show of the most direct type—i.e., by circular letter posted to every person interested throughout the country. No less than twenty thousand of these circular letters were printed, most of which were sent out through the post.

It is undeniable that there was present the largest number of sewing machine manufacturers ever brought together under one roof; and the same remarks apply to the perambulator trade. As to mangles, owing to the existence of an adverse understanding among the manufacturers, no firms were allowed to exhibit on their own account; on two stands, however, those of Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, and Messrs. Lloyd & Co., many mangles made by the Cherry Tree Machine Co., were on show. It is obviously impossible for us to give in the present issue full details of the exhibits; all we attempt to do therefore, in the undermentioned reports, is to convey a fair idea of the character of each firm's goods on show.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, 21, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—It was generally considered, and so far as our own opinion goes rightly so, that this Company had made their stand the most practical and interesting exhibit in the history of the sewing machine trade. They occupied a very large space, measuring, indeed, 48 feet by 16 feet, upon which they had erected a platform and surrounded it with a balcony composed of the ends of machine-stands fitting into a handsome rail. In the centre was a series of shelves, upon which were displayed some hundreds of hand machines. One end of the stand was devoted to domestic machines, the remaining portion being fringed with manufacturing machines, which were being worked by some twenty operators from various firms in the different trades using W.&W. machines, engaged in performing their accustomed work. In the domestic department was displayed a full range of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's "Family" machines, several of which were at work on art and fancy sewing. Here of course, was also to be seen a variety of this Company's fancy cabinet work. The most interesting portion of the stand was undoubtedly that devoted to manufacturing machines, and this had been arranged in such a manner as to practically embody the conditions prevalent in factories, both with and without steam power. Mr. John Bayne, the Wheeler & Wilson Company's expert, is to be warmly congratulated upon the manner in which he had carried out this department. The whole of the benching was brought to the Palace in the plank, and fashioned and varnished to suit the peculiar requirements of the exhibit. The necessary power was obtained from an electric motor which derived its current from a dynamo driven by a gas engine located on the floor below the stand. At these power benches were seated numerous machinists from such firms as: I. & R. Morley; Flatau & Co.; Clater, Platt & Co.; James Duncan & Co.; J. & G. Burnes; Mustard & Co.; and Thomas & Co. All these firms are engaged in different departments of the textile trade, including the manufacture of aprons, mantles, collars, underclothing, shoe uppers and pyjama suits. The machines in use were of course equally varied to suit the particular requirements of each operator, and included the "No. 1 Curved Needle" and the "No. 11," which was working on mantles fitted with a new binder with properties hitherto unknown. One of these "No. 11" machines was working at the rate of two thousand stitches per minute. There is much more we would like to say as to this magnificent exhibit did space allow, but must content ourselves with adding that all the operators were dressed alike, which, combined with brilliant electric lighting, assisted in making the stand attractive in the extreme.

The Sun Knife Cleaner Co., 10, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.—The stall on which this Company's products were displayed had a collection of their well-known knife cleaners in the three sizes manufactured, each being equally efficient for their respective uses. Many thousands of these goods are now in use.

The Star Manufacturing Co., Star Works, Gooding Road, London.—This Company, which occupied a corner position, exhibited some twenty-four carriages and mail carts. Among the new patterns we specially observed the Buckingham, a wooden landau mounted on steel shackle C springs. One of the special features about this carriage is that it has the appearance of being of the very best make, but is in price only a medium line. This accounts no doubt for the fact that it has met with a remarkably large sale during the show. Among the other low-priced lines we noticed this Company's new steel body carriage, mounted on double springs and large-size wheels. In addition to the above they also had on exhibition several superior carriages of very handsome design, mostly mounted on C springs with straps, and in various colourings which we need not specify, as this Company produce their carriages in any required shade or fitting. We have on numerous occasions referred to the [Star Patent Cushion Spring during the past two seasons, and we observe that it is still in use. We must not forget to mention the Star Patent Cradle Carriage, which name is no misnomer, as by simply operating a fork the body is converted into a cradle. Passing

to mail-carts, one of the principal novelties on show is an extension foot-rest, which can be placed horizontally or vertically, so that a child can sit or lie as desired. The Company inform us that they sold several hundred carriages during the show.

C. Lohmann, 36, Aldersgate Street, E.C.—Among the importers of German sewing-machines this firm have for years past occupied a leading position. The machines on exhibition were of several kinds and makes, one of the most prominent types being the "Phoenix," which is a rotary machine and is made by Messrs. Baer & Rempel, Bielefeld. Both domestic and manufacturing machines of this class were shown, their workmanship and finish leaving nothing to be desired. Mr. Georg Chappuis was present from the makers to explain these machines to visitors, and, of course, did not omit to claim for his firm a position in the front rank of German manufacturers for quality and reliability. Among the other machines on show were those of the "Singer" type, made by Wertheim, of Frankfurt-on-Main. We especially noticed the "Electra," which is made in two styles—as a treadle machine and as a hand and treadle machine combined. It is needless for us to state that "Wertheim" machines rank among the best of German make. Mr. Lohmann also had on exhibition the original "Elsa," which is one of the lowest-priced lock-stitch machines made. He also showed a chain-stitch machine of German manufacture on the Wilcox & Gibbs principle. Lastly, among the many good things on this stand, we noticed the "Victoria," which is constructed on the style of the "New Home" machine.

The Acme Machine Company, Henrietta Street, Glasgow.—London wholesale representative, Mr. E. Brooke, 76, Paul Street, Finsbury, E.C.—This Company is well known to our readers as manufacturers of rubber wringers, in which they do a very large trade throughout the United Kingdom. Their display comprised several dozen wringers, in various sizes, with wood and metal frames. It must not be supposed, however, that the manufacture of wringers is their sole trade, as they had numerous domestic appliances on view, among which we might mention washing machines, carpet sweepers, ice cream freezers, knife cleaners, &c.

Domestic Sewing Machine Company, represented in the United Kingdom by Messrs. Swepson and Richards, 15, St. Bride Street, London.—On this stand were exhibited the "Domestic Family Sewing Machine," which enjoys one of the largest sales in the United States, and has been sold in this country for many years. As all our readers are acquainted with the mechanism of this machine it is not necessary to give particulars of the same. In addition to the "Family" there was a "No. 10 Domestic," specially intended for manufacturing. Attached to one of the "Family" machines was a new appliance called the "Domestic Button-hole Maker," which is certainly the smallest appliance of the kind hitherto introduced. It makes a capital straight button-hole and retails at £1 1s.; whilst at a small extra outlay a supplementary appliance is supplied which will enable the operator to produce the "eyelet end" button-holes. Another speciality of this Company is an appliance which when inserted into the shuttle-carrier in place of the shuttle, converts the machine into one working a chain stitch.

The White Sewing Machine Company, 48, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.—This Company exhibited their well-known sewing machine, which is now sold in this country by upwards of 500 agents. It is quite superfluous for us to go into the history of this Company, as the majority of our readers are aware that they were the pioneers of several of the best improvements in recent years. It was the White Co., perhaps more than any other firm of manufacturers, who made the high-arm popular, and during the past eight years they have built up a trade the magnitude of which is really marvellous. We understand that their production at the works, which are located at Cleveland, Ohio, exceeds 1,000 machines per day, and of this number no small proportion find their way into the United Kingdom. This Company's stand was certainly one of the most handsome in the show, due largely to a magnificent collection of art sewing, done on the "White" machine. The wood work also of the machines was of the choicest quality and in numerous styles, calculated to satisfy the most fastidious. Passing to the machines, we noted that in addition to the popular "White Family," there were on exhibition two specimens of their "Rotary" machines, which are intended for light and heavy manufacturing work. Conspicuous also on the stand was the "Gem" hand machine, which embodies all the principal features of the White Company's standard hand machine, the "Peerless," and is sold at about half the price. It has met with an extraordinary success during the past year, due undoubtedly to low price combined with the finest workmanship and finish.

The New Branston Two-Reel Sewing Machine Company, Limited, 59, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.—The stand occupied by the "Two-Reel Co." was made attractive by means of a considerable amount of bunting, in which, as distinct from other stands, we observed that British emblems only were displayed, no doubt with a view of emphasising the fact that the machines on show were thoroughly British, both in invention and manufacture. Most of our readers are already aware of the peculiarities of this machine; it works direct from two ordinary reels of thread, thus obviating the necessity of using spools and bobbins. Since we first made the acquaintance of this machine, some four years ago, several improvements have been introduced which render it now thoroughly reliable in every respect. Two-reel machines are certainly an advance in the right direction, as it is not open to question that if bobbins and spools can be dispensed with, without any corresponding disadvantages, it is eminently desirable that dealers should handle such machines, tending as they do to reduce the troubles of operators.

Simmons & Co., Tanner Street, S.E.—This firm showed a large variety of carriages of all styles, "C" springs predominating. Several of their carriages were upholstered and painted in art colours, and were entitled to rank among the best specimens in the trade. One of the particular novelties on the stand was the "Simmons Gig," of which, as it has two very distinguishing features, we may be pardoned for giving a somewhat detailed description. These are a very special collapsible hood, and a seat which by an ingenious arrangement is

convertible into a bed. The first-named has the top smooth and round, like that of a hansom cab. The joints are so placed that they admit of the hood falling back partially or entirely, and the sides are so fitted as to enable them to be rolled up on either side at convenience, thus admitting of a free circulation of air. This form of hood is made of water-proof material, which does away with the necessity of using a holland canopy in summer time, as it serves to protect the child from both sunshine and shower, and moreover, as the hood extends down at the back of the gig, protects the back of the child's head and neck from draught. The convertible seat allows of the front part being drawn out to the length of an ordinary bassinette, and the sides, which are folded inwards, being pulled up and fastened to a front lip which is also hinged so as to be raised or lowered at pleasure, they together form a very comfortable bed-cot, and render the purchase of a new bassinette unnecessary, on the arrival of the new baby. The same arrangement can be utilised in the manufacture of larger carriages, suitable for invalids, youths, &c. The general appearance is at once pretty, pleasing, and practical. We also noticed this firm's "Austrian" car, the body of which is constructed solely of bent wood. A decidedly novel article was a "Lawn Tennis Tea Wagon," which is a very useful contrivance indeed, consisting of two polished mahogany trays mounted on wheels and springs, the trays being portable. This wagon is for use at tennis and garden parties, and intended to do away with the necessity of an adjournment to "the house" to partake of the invigorating beverage dispensed at such gatherings, by the simple expedient of taking the tea out on the wagon, and, by lifting off the portable trays, conveying to the gathering their much-beloved five o'clock tea. The handle of this tea wagon is so arranged as to be a means of guiding as well as propelling.

The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company, 24, Aldersgate Street, E.C.—Mr. G. W. Phillips, the general manager of this Company, had planned his stand in a very attractive manner, and this, combined with the fact that the Vertical Feed Machines are peculiarly adapted for exhibition purposes, accounts for the large crowd which nearly always surrounded this stand. The mechanical construction of this machine has been so often referred to in these columns that it is superfluous for us to detail it. It is generally recognised to be one of the best made machines in the trade, and its special peculiarity, *i.e.*, the top feed, enables it to produce a greater variety of work than most of the machines in the market, which fact was clearly demonstrated by several lady assistants at the stand. The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company are renowned for their cabinet work, of which many beautiful specimens were on view. In order to supply the demand of their agents for under-feed machines, the Company during the past year brought out a machine of this type, which they call the "Advance," and which is certainly one of the lightest-running machines in the market. We cannot close this brief notice without recommending this Company's drop-stand machine, which is something new in sewing machine furniture. We hope to illustrate it in our next number. Mr. Phillips informs us that he did a large amount of wholesale business during the show.

W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, Haymerle Road, Peckham, S.E.—This firm is well known to our readers as being one of the largest manufacturers of perambulators in the country. They not only supply the trade, but have many retail shops of their own in the Home Counties, and therefore know from their own experience what articles are most saleable among the public. We observed on their stand, in addition to perambulators and mail carts, a number of mangles, and a new washing machine called the "Spray Washer," all of which are made by the Cherry Tree Machine Company, of Blackburn. The "Spray" is a combined washing, wringing, and mangling machine, and possesses many advantages of a special nature. The washing tub has a series of tall pegs projecting from its base, which keep the clothes from falling to the bottom, there thus being a quantity of water under as well as over the clothes. The tub has also a very effectual oscillating motion, which causes the water to rush through the articles being washed at every turn of the handle, with the result that it thoroughly cleanses the clothes. Certain advantages are claimed for the "Spray," by reason of the shape and position of the tub, which render it possible for the clothes to be completely and properly washed in the machine without removal, and then wrung out direct from the tub through the rollers. The complete combined machine takes up little more room than an ordinary mangle, and if required the tub can be removed without taking the whole machine to pieces, leaving the mangle intact. It is very strong and durable, and the price very little more than that of an ordinary mangle. Messrs. Harris also had on show a variety of sewing machines, particularly their "Defiance" lock-stitch machine, of which they have sold many thousands. Passing to the children's carriages, which more particularly concern our readers, the most conspicuous object on the stand was the patent "Cyclote Suspension Car" of which an illustration appears on another page. This carriage has been so improved that it is now one of the most comfortable and handsome in the trade. They also showed carriages mounted on C springs. It was very evident to visitors that this firm's productions were all of solid value, the materials and finish leaving nothing to be desired.

The American Wringer Company, 122, Southwark Street, S.E.—This Company had on exhibit a variety of domestic machines. Among those with which our readers are familiar were their rubber wringing machines in numerous designs, we particularly observing the following:—The "Household," the "Empire," the "Novelty," and the "Superior." These wringers have now been sold in this country for several years, and have obtained such a reputation for quality and utility that it is almost superfluous for us to describe them. This Company, owing to their recent removal to more extensive premises, have decided to devote more attention to washing machines than they have hitherto done, and accordingly they had on exhibit several varieties of this useful, though somewhat unappreciated domestic appliance. As we have before stated, it is in some degree unsatisfactory that so few washing machines are in use, in proportion to the enormous out-put of wringing and mangling machines. The objections to the universal use of washing machines which have heretofore prevailed have certainly been founded upon a due appreciation of the difficulties of obtaining

machines which justified their name; to quote our remarks in a recent issue, "Every wringer will wring, but every washer will not wash." The American Wringer Company, therefore, have undertaken in their new department a rather difficult task, *i.e.*, to prove that it is as practicable to produce a legitimate washing machine as it is to supply a satisfactory wringer. It would now appear that this Co. have several thoroughly satisfactory washing machines all constructed on the same principle, *viz.*, that of using corrugated rollers which produce and have practically the same effect as the knuckles. These machines, sold under three names, differ mostly in the method in which they are fixed to the washing tub. There is firstly the "Empire," which is sold in conjunction with a tub; the "Lovell," which it is necessary to adjust to the tub; and lastly the "Keystone," which we consider the best, as it is more easily adjusted, and will fit any washing tub or metal bath. The other articles on show were several new forms of clothes-horses, drying-bars, the "Champion" gas-iron, and last, though by no means least, this Company's Improved Star Knife Cleaner, which has met with extraordinary success the past few months, being one of the cheapest, quickest, and most useful in the market.

The New Home Sewing Machine Company, represented by Mr. Henry Webster, 444, Harrow Road, W.—The "New Home" machine enjoys a popularity in the home of its manufacture, America, second to none, although its sale in this country is very limited. We can quite account for the fact that many visitors to the exhibition looked upon it as a new machine, as it has not been advertised to the extent of the other machines of first-class American manufacture. Experienced men in the trade know, however, that there is no better made machine in existence than the "New Home," and that it gives complete satisfaction to purchasers. The New Home Company are now supplying for use with their machines the "Peerless Buttonhole Attachment," which is readily fastened to the machine, and produces a really good straight buttonhole.

Braun and Co., 37, Oxford Street, W.—This stall was laden with the products of Cornely's famous embroidering machine, there being many handsome specimens of work done on the same, of which the firm make a speciality. The "Cornely" machine was also exhibited.

Morris Goldstein, 34, Oxford Street, W., and Brixton.—This stall, though small, was resplendent with jewellery of many different phases of quality and kind, chiefly noticeable being the "Chemical Diamonds" in various settings, as rings, studs, brooches, etc., of which Mr. Goldstein is the sole proprietor, he claiming for them a brilliancy and lustre equal to that of the most costly diamonds, and the additional virtue of being undetectable. This firm also make a speciality of watches and their "Electric Gold," this latter bearing a similar relationship to the pure metal, as do the chemical diamonds to the real gems.

Bradbury and Co., Limited, of Oldham. London wholesale office, 14, Newgate Street, E.C.—This firm occupied one of the largest stands in the show, and exhibited thereon a full range of their various manufactures, including sewing machines, perambulators, and machine tools. Their stand attracted considerable attention, not so much from its ornamentation as from the sterling quality and appearance of the goods. It was flanked by sewing machines, and benches with power transmitters, and a capstan lathe; whilst in the background, on a raised platform, were numerous bassinettes and mail carts. We cannot possibly, in the brief space at our disposal, even mention every article exhibited. We might state, however, that in the sewing machine section of the stand we specially observed their new "Wellington" machine, which has been much improved in the direction of light and noiseless running. We noticed, also, that this Company had on show specimens of their new "High-arm Family Machine," both hand and treadle, and, lastly, that they have mounted the head of their "No. 6 Rotary Shuttle Machine" on a wood base so that it can be used as a hand machine. Passing to the perambulators, which, perhaps, attracted the most notice, we observed that two new kinds of springs were in use, *i.e.*, Bradbury's "New Spiral Spring" and their "Rocker Spring," both of which will be found illustrated on page 5. As to the latter, the idea appears to be that of enabling a mother to use the body as a cradle, by simply altering the thumb-screw shown in our illustration. Another feature which was noticeable was the use of twisted handle levers in a number of the carriages. In order to obviate lateral sway, Messrs. Bradbury have introduced an improvement in their handsome double-handle carriage, which consists in the application of small lugs which engage with the handles, but do not interfere with vertical elasticity; further, large walnut instead of porcelain handles are now used. As regards cheaper lines, this Company have materially improved their "No. 22," which is now mounted on their new Spiral Springs fitted with an ingenious umbrella holder, and has pockets inside the body. "No. 3" has also been improved by making the hood lie completely over the ends of the body. Among the mail carts on view, we observed a new single type, fitted with a hood, as illustrated on page 5. This is a taking line, but we think it could be further improved by the addition of a pair of small wheels. Lastly, the toy carriages engaged our attention, and the Company's great reputation will certainly be considerably increased by the new boat-shaped body, which now renders this carriage one of the choicest in the trade.

The House Sewing Machine Company, 11, Fore Street Avenue, E.C.—The "House" Lockstitch Sewing Machine, as exhibited on this stall, is somewhat unique in its manner of working, as the hand-machine can be operated by a vertical descending motion instead of and in addition to the usual method. A portable treadle is supplied with the machine so that it can be worked from any table by means of a wooden lever foot, which is connected with the mechanism of the machine by a long strap. If required, the machine is supplied with a new form of table, in which case the former, when not in use, is placed in a drawer beneath the table; to the table is fitted a secondary lid, by means of which the drawer forms a box whereby the machine can be readily and conveniently carried from one place to another.

Hitching and Wynn, 19, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Among the manufacturers of children's carriages, rocking horses, &c., of superior

quality, this firm have long been celebrated, and their exhibit was quite in keeping with the line of business they have pursued for some years past, *i.e.*, to cater for the well-lined pocket. The most attractive novelty on this stand in bassinets was a carriage with a canoe-shaped body, enamelled white, and upholstered in satin to match. A very chaste and elegant canopy was fitted to this curiosity, which attracted a considerable amount of attention, and was indeed a splendid specimen of juvenile carriage building. This firm also showed a magnificent miniature Hansom cab, complete in every detail, even to lamps. Lastly, their carriages were supplied with quadrant hood joints and adjustable handles, both being the subject of patents.

Lloyd and Co., Boro', S.E. This firm had undoubtedly the most attractive stand in the perambulator section of the exhibition, it being practically impossible to pass by without examining the goods, so well were they displayed. The carriages and cars on show were too numerous for us to mention individually, or in any lengthened detail, suffice it to say that they comprised a fully representative selection of this firm's range, starting from the commonest carriage up to their very best types, such as the "Marie." There were several carriages on show with plated springs and fittings, some of these being supplied with handsome canopies. Passing to the mail carts, of which this firm made a special feature, of course the "Mikado" was to the front, but they had in addition several other kinds, and conspicuous among these was the "Ideal" mail cart, constructed of bamboo and malacca, fitted with an improved patent foot rest, working on a central hinge, fastening with a clip catch, whereby a child can lie at full length when asleep. As well as being manufacturers of perambulators, mail carts, and strong toys, this firm do a large business in wheels, handles, fittings, &c., of which they exhibited many specimens.

The Standard Sewing Machine Company, of Cleveland. London office, 94, Hatton Garden, E.C.—This stand attracted much more than the average amount of attention, due somewhat to the geniality of Mr. McKittrick, but mostly to the sterling excellence of the machines. Probably no sewing machine company of modern times has succeeded in forging ahead so rapidly as the "Standard." As most of our readers are aware, this Company's speciality is the use of a rotary shuttle, and they apply it to both family and manufacturing machines. Further, they supply an attachment by which either the lock-stitch or chain-stitch can be produced at will. Their manager informs us that a number of Standards have been running in factories for some months and giving the greatest satisfaction. As to family machines, there has been quite a scramble for agencies on the part of the best dealers, and on the stand was displayed a copy of a letter from Mr. W. S. Moiser, of Sheffield, ordering 250 machines and warmly praising the "Standard." Mr. McKittrick informs us that during the show he arranged a number of new agencies, and that the handsome hand-painted posters with which his stand was decorated will shortly be lithographed and supplied to customers. The "Standard" has clearly come to stay, and deserves every recommendation possible.

The Singer Manufacturing Company.—This mammoth corporation occupied a position quite in keeping with its importance. Their stand was some 48 feet in length by 16 feet in depth, well lighted by electricity, and, from the point of view of exhibits of machine art sewing, the best we have ever inspected. Little wonder, then, that it was always the centre of an admiring crowd. Singer's ran a number of their manufacturing machines by electric power, including the centre bobbin and oscillator, but their efforts were principally in the family direction. Among the machines on show was the "V.S.," also a great variety of fancy cabinet work. Several young ladies were present from the art department in Chiswell Street, in order to produce fancy sewing before the eyes of the public. This was one of the "hits" of the exhibition, as too was the magnificent collection of landscapes, animals, and flowers, all done on the Singer machine. Our experience is that few will believe that, after a few lessons, any ordinary person can copy a picture almost as well on a sewing-machine as with drawing or painting appliances. There is clearly a great opportunity for increased sales among the upper classes when machine art sewing becomes better understood.

Chas. Bradbury, 240, High Holborn, W.C.—The well-known representative of Grime Natalis & Co., of Brunswick, had on show a full range of his firm's sewing-machines, including the "Favorite"—a very cheap line—the "Original Princess," and several Family machines. He also showed, for the first time, a new Combination Table, with reading-desk, lamps, &c., which attracted much attention, and will probably command a large sale.

Automatic Knitting Machine Company, 67, Southwark Street, S.E. On this stall were exhibited a number of the firm's useful circular knitting machines, on which several operators were actively engaged in working hose, &c. The stand was made additionally attractive by means of a large stock of knitted articles which were on sale.

THE TRADE DINNER AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Friday, the 27th ult., there was held at the Crystal Palace a dinner in connection with the Sewing and Domestic Machines' Show. It was attended by most of the exhibitors and several of the principal dealers residing in London and the provinces. The chair was taken at 7.30 by Mr. Joseph Powell, General Manager of the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, Mr. James A. Jackson, of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, being in the vice-chair.

After full justice had been done to an excellent menu, drawn up by Messrs. Bertram & Co., the Palace caterers, the remainder of the evening was devoted to a musical entertainment, interspersed with a number of toasts.

The first toast after "The Queen" was that of "Our Trade," proposed by the vice-chairman. In his opening remarks Mr. Jackson explained that he was somewhat in the position of an understudy, as the headquarters of his firm were two hundred miles away; were this otherwise no doubt Mr. Cunliffe, their General Manager, would

have attended to represent his firm. He, Mr. Jackson, was greatly struck with the energy and enterprise displayed by the various sewing machine companies in connection with the exhibition, and thought it a matter for congratulation. He had been surprised at the great assiduity displayed by gentlemen representing one or the other of the large sewing machine companies, and whilst such an important and intelligent body of men were at the head and front of the industry it was bound to flourish. Dealers must have been puzzled by the continued solemn assurances from each stand as to the infinite superiority of each and every maker in the show, but he thought it was very clear that there was no incongruity whatever in such statements, as he was sure that these gentlemen were enthusiastic in their belief and thorough conviction that their firm was ahead of all others. He would say a word about the perambulator trade, which was well represented at the show; with them it was different, for the articles they spoke of were of their own manufacture, and the designs the product of their own individual effort, and they, therefore, were to be excused if, in selling that article, they made an extravagant use of adjectives altogether disproportionate to the virtue of the article. In concluding he expressed it as his earnest desire that the trade would continue to flourish, that they might meet again under the same friendly auspices, and see the same faces representing the same firms, and doing well, for there was room for all.

The Chairman, before calling upon the proposer of the next toast, expressed his personal regret at the absence of Mr. Henry Raper, of the Singer Manufacturing Company, whom he had expected to have seen present.

Mr. G. W. Phillip, General Manager of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company, in proposing "The Organizers of the Show," referred to the fact that great credit for its initiation was due to the chairman (Mr. J. Powell) and to the other members of the committee, who had shown a large amount of energy in making it a success.

Mr. Powell, in responding, referred to the fact that sewing machines were so closely associated with cycles in the retail branch of trade that it had struck him as eminently desirable that the dealers on visiting London should see both of these articles at the same exhibition. He thought that the sewing machine exhibitors owed to the perambulator and washing machine makers their very best thanks for the assistance they had given them, in rendering the gallery of the Palace so very attractive.

The Secretary also responded to this toast, and gave an outline of the incidents which had led up to its inauguration. In the course of his remarks he said that the idea was first expressed at a chance meeting of several members of the sewing machine trade, at the recent Stanley Show. Strange to say the scheme would almost seem to have been "in the air," as it was practically simultaneously ventilated by both Mr. Jackson and Mr. Powell. He went on to explain that a number of firms had expressed to him their desire to exhibit, but were prevented from so doing owing to the shortness of the time allowed for the preparation of their goods for the show. He had undertaken his duties in the interests of the trade, which had shown him a thorough appreciation of his efforts.

Mr. R. House, of the House Sewing Machine Company, then proposed "The Dinner Committee," which was responded to by Mr. W. J. Harris, in a highly humorous speech, in the course of which he said that they had done very little, but had received much praise.

Mr. H. V. Lloyd, in proposing "The Press," also spoke in a humorous strain, and referred to several of the little pleasantries he had been guilty of in fitting up his stand. He explained that whilst the Press did him and other manufacturers a deal of service, his good did not require any puff. So busy had he been that he positively filled his order book early in the week, and, for the want of more paper, actually ran away from his stand in order to avoid new customers. He never thought that the exhibitors would have attracted visitors to their section of the Palace, owing to the exhibition being located in the gallery, but he had been agreeably surprised.

Mr. S. J. Sewell, responded to "The Press" on behalf of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

Mr. R. J. Johns, of the Branstow Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co., in giving "The Visitors," expressed his great pleasure at meeting them there, and drinking their very good health.

Mr. H. M. Scott, of the North British Rubber Company, in replying, said that he was delighted to be present and meet on a social footing several of his old opponents when he was in the sewing machine trade. His interests now more particularly lay in a cycle direction, but he fully recognised the kindred nature of the sewing and domestic machine trade. He felt that it was to the interest of cycle dealers to more and more adopt the sale of sewing machines, perambulators, and washing machines.

Mr. A. R. Andrews, sewing machine and cycle dealer, Chatham, was also called upon to respond to the toast, and said that he was highly pleased, as a dealer, to find sewing machines, perambulators, and other domestic appliances in close proximity to cycles.

Mr. Cox, of the Bishop's Cluster Company, Limited, expressed himself as being very pleased to be present and to hear that the show had been a success. He hoped that it would not be the last of its kind.

Mr. J. A. Chapman, of Sunderland, said that he was one of the oldest sewing machine and cycle dealers in the country, and was very much gratified to see such a fine exhibition of both sewing machines and cycles. Although he dealt in both these articles the former constituted his staple trade; at the same time, it was to the interests of the dealers for an exhibition to combine sewing machines, perambulators, and cycles.

Mr. W. S. Moiser, of Sheffield, was also asked to respond for the visitors, and said that he had been in the sewing machine trade upwards of fifteen years, during which period his sales had exceeded fifteen thousand sewing machines, not counting cycles, perambulators, and mangles. He much deplored the unscrupulous system of conducting the business which had been introduced of late by certain firms. If all in the trade were to conduct their business as the Wheeler & Wilson, and Bradbury Cos. did there would be nothing to complain of. In his opinion there was room in the country for all in the trade, if they would only act fairly to each other. He fully

recognised the fact that this was a trade dinner and contentious matters should not be introduced, but he could not forget that they were tradesmen and had to get their living. Had he (Mr. Moiser) only known a few hours earlier that he would be present at the dinner he would have shown the meeting a number of letters which he possessed at his office, which would have demonstrated what dirty tricks are being practised to-day by unprincipled sewing machine salesmen, apparently with the approval of their employers. In conclusion, he referred to the fact that a step had been made in the right direction in combining under the same roof an exhibition of sewing machines, perambulators, and washing machines, with cycles. It must not be forgotten that the cycle trade has four months only of briskness, and the rest of the year is practically a blank. The cycle trade therefore required other articles of commerce to sell during the slack period.

"Our Entertainers" was the next toast, which Mr. T. H. Brooke-Hitching, C.C., of the well-known firm of high-class perambulator manufacturers (Messrs. Hitching & Wynn) was to have proposed; finding at the last moment, however, that he could not attend the dinner he sent his manager, Mr. Milson, who expressed the gratification of all present at the musical arrangements under the charge of Mr. Charles Bradbury.

Mr. Bradbury responded to the toast, on behalf of himself and Messrs. W. A. Davis (White Company), Frank H. Jackson (Sprague & Co.), J. A. Jackson (Bradbury & Co.), R. J. Johns (Branson Company), R. Williamson and J. D. Dickson (Wheeler & Wilson Company), and H. V. Lloyd (Lloyd & Co.).

The remaining toasts were "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. Bond (Sprague & Co.), in felicitous terms, and responded to in a neat little speech by Mr. Dickinson (secretary to Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Limited); and "The Chairman and Vice-Chairman," proposed by Mr. George Sawyer (general manager of the White Sewing Machine Company), to which the Chairman replied, expressing his very great pleasure at meeting so many old sewing machine men. In times past he said there had been much jealousy in the trade, but a change seemed to be taking place in the direction of a more kindly feeling towards each other, and it was his hope that this would long continue. The Vice-Chairman also expressed his thanks for the many kind words spoken, and the proceedings, which were a success from every point of view, soon afterwards terminated.

THE NATIONAL CYCLE SHOW.

Once again have all who are interested in the cycle trade—whether as dealers, manufacturers, or cyclists themselves, been invited to visit the Crystal Palace for the purpose of inspecting and criticising, not the Stanley Show as of yore, but that of the malcontents, the Cycle Manufacturers' Trade Protection Association. Consequently it has been Show and nothing but show for some time, and we do not propose to weary our readers with the recapitulation of matter with which we feel they are thoroughly familiar, and which we are sure they would readily be spared. Adopting, therefore, the measure of treatment applied to the November show we shall endeavour in what follows to present them with the special points which struck us during our visit and numerous talks with some of the leading lights among the trade, and also to epitomise such exhibits as are likely to be of interest to agents and dealers.

It may be doubted whether the Palace [ever looked so bright and dazzling as on the occasion under notice, not even excepting when the trade were united and exhibited as one body. It must have been apparent to the merest onlooker that each exhibitor had tried to outdo his neighbour in the matter of decoration and arranging his machines in as tasteful a manner as possible, and it cannot be gainsaid that the whole stood out in more than favourable comparison with the show of two months ago, while from a picturesque point of view the Palace is vastly superior to the Agricultural Hall and lends itself the more readily to an exhibition of this character.

As we were in daily attendance during the show, we certainly missed the crowds which visited the Stanley, and should say that the number of visitors to the Palace was not on any one day equal to the "gate" at "merrie" Islington. No doubt many cyclists felt that they were fully regaled in November as to what were likely to be the leading features in machines for the season, and were satisfied that no new departures from standing patterns would take place in the space of two short months. However this may be, we fear that the sanguine expectations commercially speaking, formed by many as to the recent show were not fulfilled. As to the much debated show question, the Stanley Club on the one hand and the Coventry firms on the other, we are not in the least bit concerned and offer no opinion, beyond expressing our belief that it is a thousand pities the *contretemps* should have arisen, especially as we hear that for the 1894 season a startling development may take place which will most likely take the form of a show run independently of either faction, as an increasing number in the trade are by no means satisfied to sail under the banner of the Stanley Club or the C.M.T.F. Association.

There were 300 exhibitors and 1,400 machines on show. While the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman courts were set aside for the tyre section, the accessory stands and sundry men were allotted space in the concert hall, and the machinery section were also ranged together on the right as one enters from the high level station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. This, we believe, was the first attempt at classification, and a great improvement on the old method of distributing the exhibits in scattered directions.

Of novelties, or anything bearing on the coming season, there was an entire absence, if we except the helical tubing of the Premier Company, which attracted, as anything emanating from this famous house was bound to do, considerable attention; and, so far as we could judge, there was a uniformity in the whole exhibition which has never been observable at any previous show of the trade.

The tyre section, of course, was the subject of much interest; but

here again there was little that has not been seen before. There were, it is true, one or two new things which do not at present merit serious attention.

H. S. Roberts, of Deanshanger, Stony Stratford, who needs no introduction to our readers, he being well known to many of them, made an excellent display, and had nine rear-driving safeties, and one geared ordinary on show, and, without particularising, we may say generally that they all bore proof of the excellent workmanship and finish with which alone he has built up his splendid trade.

The Triumph Cycle Company made one of the best displays of the show, and their energy and enterprise combined have enabled them to build up a trade which is possibly the envy of much older firms.

The St. George's Cycle Company, Upper Street, Islington.—Mr. Kent, the enterprising proprietor of this concern, was debarred from making an exhibit of his well-known "Impetus" Cycles. His business however is largely that of a manufacturer and factor of accessories, and of these he had on show a full range. Indeed, nothing seemed to be wanting, from screws to tyres. Amongst the principal novelties shown by the St. George's Company was a toe-clip for rubber pedals which is certainly the simplest, lightest, and cheapest yet introduced. Their speciality, however, was a new form of rubber mud-guard which they have just patented, and which is illustrated on another page. Mr. Kent has introduced several good things to the cycle trade in the past two years, but nothing better than this mud-guard, which is at once light, efficient, and cheap.

(To be continued.)

HISTORIC SEWING MACHINES.

One of the most interesting sections of the Show was that devoted to "Historic Sewing Machines." In our next issue we shall give illustrations and full particulars of all the old machines which were on exhibit. Special wood engravings are now being produced.



The new cycle list of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, of 78 to 82, Hanover Street, Glasgow, is replete with illustrations and particulars of every requirement of a cycle dealer. Mr. W. C. Wark, the manager, states in the introduction that no expense will be spared on the part of his Company to make their machines sound and reliable. The "Victoria" cycles comprise safeties, geared ordinaries, and tricycles.

Mr. R. B. Turner, of Brussels, who, as we stated in our last issue was the introducer of the bicycle into this country, informs us of several changes in the trade in his city. The Humber Company have transferred their agency from M. Mignot to that gentleman's late manager, and M. Valck has added the New Howe agency to the Rudge. We are further pleased to hear that Messrs. R. B. Turner & Co. are doing good business for Messrs. Singer & Co. and the Triumph Cycle Company.

We must compliment Mr. Kent, of the St. George's Cycle Company, Upper Street, Islington, on the handsome catalogue he has just issued. Everything in it is first-class—blocks, printing, and general arrangement. Nothing of interest to cycle dealers appears to have been omitted, from repairing tools to complete safeties, all of which are illustrated and priced. Our readers should write for a copy, which will be sent free of charge.

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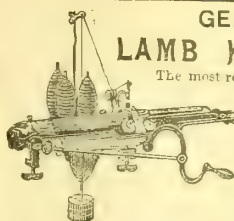
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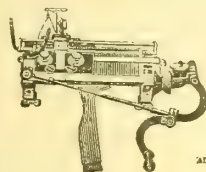
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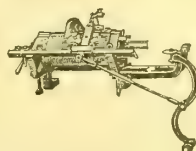
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W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgeman St., Bolton.

Correspondence.

THE NEW RAILWAY RATES.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to the enclosed correspondence, which we think
you should insert, in the interests of the perambulator trade, we have
to say that we should be pleased to receive from other perambulator
manufacturers and dealers their support in undertaking this correspondence
in the interest of the trade generally.

We do not consider that we can ourselves receive much damage
from the increase of the rates, for the reasons stated in our first
letter to Sir Henry Oakley; but a general increase in the price of
perambulators and mail-carts must inevitably produce a corresponding
diminution of trade both in the United Kingdom and abroad.

It is clear that the railway companies are prepared to be conciliatory
and to make concessions to traders in various branches of trade. While these concessions are to be secured, it behoves the
members of our trade to secure for themselves the utmost advantage
that is to be gained by making the most influential representation of
their wishes and necessities to the Railway Companies' Association.
We have therefore to ask the various manufacturers and traders
interested to empower us to speak in their name; or, better still, a
committee of traders could be formed, composed of the most
influential houses interested, to address the railway companies in some
more corporate capacity than we individually can do.

Action taken at this present moment would be vastly more effective
than if it were deferred for a month, until the next issue of your
journal.

Yours truly,

Tanner Street, S.E.
January 30th, 1893.

SIMMONS & CO.

Copy No. 1.

Sir H. OAKLEY,

Hon. Secretary Railway Association,
General Manager's Office, King's Cross Station, N.

SIR,—We have to express our very great dissatisfaction, upon
examining the new schedule of railway rates, to find that the charge
for conveyance of "perambulators in parts, packed in crates" has
been levelled up to that charged when the perams are sent entire.
Instead of going under Class 3 the perambulators in parts are rated

under Class 5; thus, instead of paying 45s., say, to Manchester, we must pay 65s. We think that the railway companies will suffer more than we shall ourselves, for the fact of this increase of rates will confine the trade of various manufacturers in various parts of the country pretty much to the district in which the manufactory is situated. Leeds will not be able easily to compete with London, and *vice versa*. We have ourselves up to the present been conducting a considerable trade with the North of England, delivering the goods "carriage paid." If you compel us to pay these increased rates we shall be obliged to surrender that trade, and the goods will not go over your lines. On the other hand, our competitors in the Midlands and North will be shut out from the competition with us on the South Coast and in London. We were content with the arrangements hitherto obtaining, and would prefer to continue as before; but we leave it for your consideration whether this hampering of business conducted at a distance will not rather deprive you of the carrying of the goods than it will injure the perambulator manufacturers, who will practically be compelled to exchange long-distance trade with that which is near their doors. Definitely, we want to know whether you are going to continue the special rate to perambulator manufacturers for the conveyance of perams in parts, packed in cases, crates, or boxes, under Class 3.

Yours very truly,

SIMMONS & CO.

London,
January 10th, 1893.

Copy No. 2.

The Great Northern Railway, General Manager's Office,
King's Cross Station, London, N.

January 11th, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., which I will bring before a meeting of the Railway Companies. I may, however, venture to add that the alterations imposed upon us were not sought by the Companies, who found that they were better able to conduct their business by direct arrangement with their customers than by adopting a universal code applicable to all persons of the same trade under all circumstances.

We will certainly consider your suggestion, which appears to be both important and practicable.

Yours faithfully,

H. OAKLEY.

Messrs. Simmons & Co.,
3, 5 and 7, Tanner Street,
Bermondsey Street, S.E.

Copy No. 3.

The Great Northern Railway, Chief Goods Manager's Office,
King's Cross Station, London, N.

January 28th, 1893.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your favor of 10th inst., to Sir H. Oakley, I am instructed to inform you that the matter has been fully considered, and it has been decided that in the event of the traffic being found to be passing in lots of one ton and upwards, favourable consideration to applications for reduced rates shall be given, the points between which the traffic is passing to be specified.

I am, Gentleman,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. TWELVETREES.

Messrs. Simmons & Co.,
3, 5 and 7, Tanner Street,
Bermondsey Street, London, S.E.

Copy No. 4.

Mr. R. H. Twelvetrees,
Great Northern Railway, Chief Goods Managers Office,
King's Cross, N.

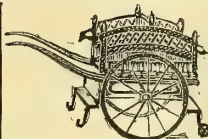
DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 28th inst., we have to express our gratification that the Railway Companies are prepared to take into favourable consideration our application for the fixing of the rate for the conveyance of perambulators and mail carts at the level in use until the commencement of this year. But we have to point out that any stipulation that these goods shall be sent in lots of not less than one ton would practically rule out the whole of the trade. From our experience we know that it takes 30 perambulators packed in crates to weigh one ton, and it is only in exceedingly rare instances that so large a quantity of goods is sent in one consignment. We have, therefore, respectfully to represent to you that this stipulation as to weight should be withdrawn, and that the rate be again assessed under Class 3 as formerly, and without any further harassing and confusing stipulations. We have now in hand a large number of orders for despatch to the North of England, and doubtless the Northern manufacturers have orders for despatch to the South; but we shall be compelled to defer the execution of these orders until we know that we can send them over your Railway at the same reasonable rate we paid when we made arrangements, depending upon the continuity of your charges, for the carrying on of this trade at a distance.

We have respectfully to say that the alterations in your rates, after we have been at the trouble and expense of establishing a trade, inflict upon us considerable loss and hardship, and is really detrimental to the interests of the Railway Companies as the carriers of our goods.

We are, Yours truly,

SIMMONS & CO.

Tanner St. S.E.,
January 30th, 1893.



We much regret to have to record the death of Mr. F. J. Walker, the well-known perambulator manufacturer, of Birmingham, at the age of 32, which took place somewhat suddenly on the 22nd ult.

The new catalogue of Messrs. Humphry, Keates & Co., of Scotland Street Parade, Birmingham, is one of the finest ever issued by the perambulator or any other trade. It comprises coloured lithographic illustrations of all this firm's specialities in carriagettes and mail carts, not forgetting fittings and patterns of upholstering cloths.

The "Catalogue of Bassinettes" for 1893, issued by Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, of Oldham, and branches, is, this season, as well printed as ever, and embodies a choice variety. Among other excellent entries we notice the Company's new registered spiral spring, and some new mail carts.

Our sixth annual issue of the "Buyers' Guide to the New Season's Designs in Children's Carriagettes" will be published with our next number.

Mr. G. H. Wells, of the well-known Phoenix Works, Bishop Street, Birmingham, sends us a copy of his new catalogue, which contains several excellent lines in both "carriagettes" and "cartettes." By the way, Mr. Wells has adopted the suggestion we made in our November number, and, instead of the unsatisfactory terms "perambulator" or "bassinette," and the alternative one of "children's carriage," he has adopted the name "carriagette." Mr. Wells goes even further, and calls his mail carts "cartettes," which is a word we gave publicity to in the same issue of the *Gazette*, but stated that it was not altogether to our liking. Writing of Mr. Wells, we are reminded of an opinion expressed to us last season, viz., that "he puts too many plums in the pudding." This was uttered somewhat reproachfully, but dealers will probably see it in another light.

Recently the workpeople of Mr. G. Littlewood, Ariel Wheel Works Balsall Heath, held a meeting to discuss the question of supporting the Hospital Saturday Fund. Mr. G. Littlewood presided, and expressed his warm approval of the course his workpeople were adopting in allying themselves with the Hospital Saturday Fund. He reminded them that whereas a single individual could not help many sufferers by organisation, many acting together could do a great work.—Alderman Cook addressed the meeting, and traced the growth of the movement to its present position. It was now, he said, the mainstay of the medical institutions of the city, and without its aid beds would have to be closed at most of them, and it was difficult to imagine what other movement could take its place. The fund was a striking illustration of the power of the penny. He cordially urged them to co-operate with their fellow workpeople in other establishments.—Mr. W. T. Smedley also addressed the meeting.—Upon the proposition of Mr. James Snowden, seconded by Mr. Mark Horton, a resolution was passed agreeing to make weekly contributions to the fund.

HUMPHRY, KEATES & CO.'S CABINET FACTORY.

As promised our readers in our January issue, we now present to them a short account of the gigantic cabinet and wood-turning manufactory of Humphry, Keates & Co., Scotland Street Parade, Birmingham. In addition to their extensive Bassinette and Mail-Cart Works at George Street, Birmingham, some particulars of which we gave in our last issue, this firm carry on one of the largest cabinet-making and wood-turning businesses in the Midlands. As we enter the premises from Scotland Street we see before us a large three-storey building, 180 feet long, with two other similar buildings branching from it at right angles, the whole floor space of this, with other out-buildings, covering an area of 25,000 square feet. The ground-floor space is occupied by an extensive range of machinery for sawing, planing, morticing, &c. Here it is that the greater part of the labour is performed. The system is most complete, the timber being passed from dry timber stock rooms into the machinery department, and is there put through the various machines, leaving only the putting together and finishing for the other workmen, thus ensuring a clean finish and accurate work.

This firm manufacture all classes of cabinet good, making a speciality of painted and enamelled bedroom suites. Another branch is the upholstery trade, for which this go-ahead firm have just taken additional premises in Scotland Place, near by, where the manufacture of dining-room suites, sofas, couches, &c., is extensively carried on. We might mention that this branch of their business has been lately removed from the Scotland Street works to provide for the growing demand for their cabinet goods.

Besides these branches the firm carry on an extensive trade in cornice poles and general wood turnery. Their stock of cornice poles polished and ready for finishing is usually from 20,000 to 30,000, so that customers may rely on prompt attention to their orders. The wood-turning and polishing shops are situated on the second-floor, and here will be found about forty lathes devoted to turning and polishing cornice poles, ends, and rings, drawer knobs, gas blocks, towel rails, chair and table legs, and all classes of cabine turning; it is indeed a busy and interesting sight, and would well repay a visit.

On the top floors are situated the cabinet-making shops and general warehouses. The goods from the latter when ready for packing are

Anyone receiving a free copy of this issue is respectfully asked to take it as a courteous invitation to become a regular reader, either as a subscriber or by ordering the paper from his nearest newsagent, making use of the proper form provided on another page.

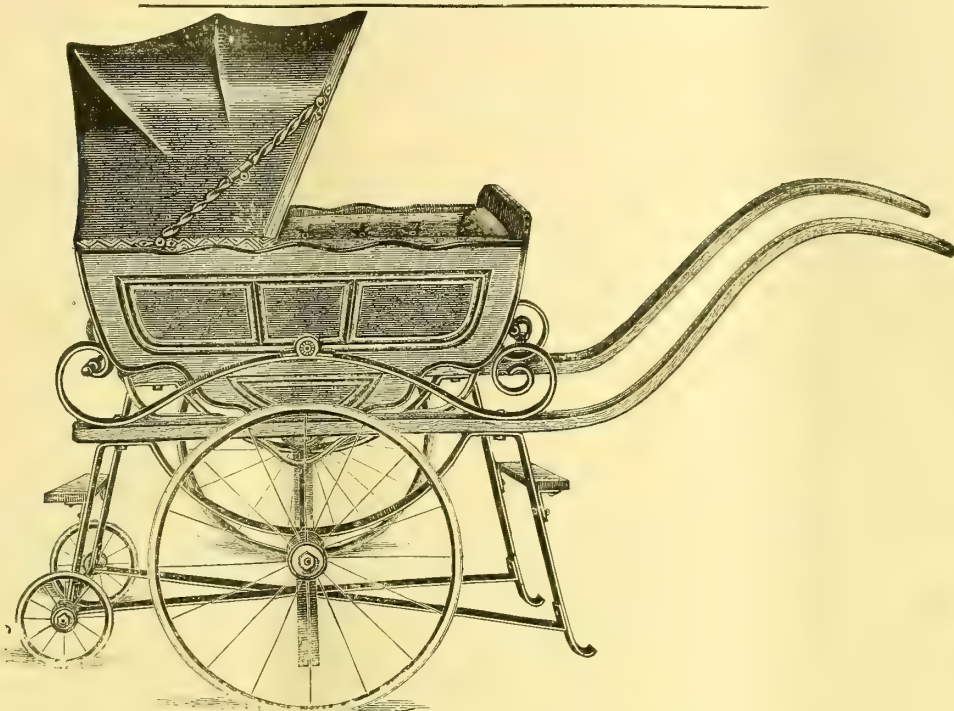
THE "ELLA" CONVERTIBLE BABY CARRIAGE.

THE LATEST MARVEL.

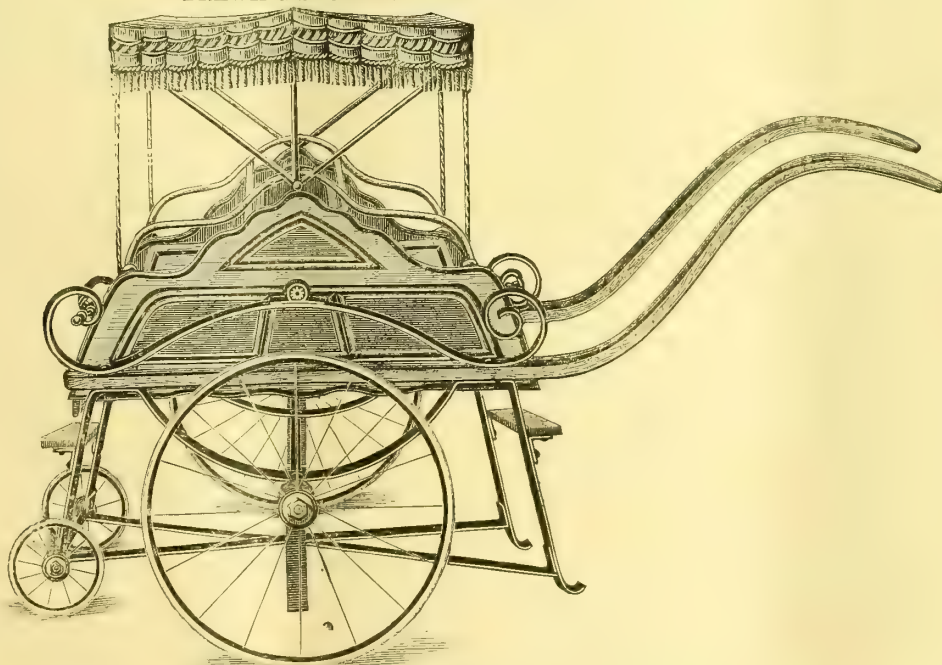
HUMPHRY, KEATES, & CO., SCOTLAND STREET PARADE, **BIRMINGHAM.**

PATENTEES & MANUFACTURERS of Every Kind of Speciality in Children's Carriages, Mail Cars, Invalid Carriages, &c., are the SOLE MANUFACTURERS for the UNITED KINGDOM of the celebrated "ELLA" COMBINED Bassinette and Mail Car. PATENT No. 14,143.

THE "ELLA" CONVERTIBLE BABY CARRIAGE.
THE MARVEL FOR 1893.



DRAWING SHOWING THE "ELLA" AS A BASSINETTE.



DRAWING SHOWING THE "ELLA" AS A MAIL CAR.

THE "ELLA" CONVERTIBLE BABY CARRIAGE.
THE MARVEL FOR 1893.

This Carriage has a great advantage over all other Carriages yet in the Market; it is a full size Carriage, BEAUTIFULLY UPHOLSTERED AND FINISHED in all respects, and can be INSTANTLY CONVERTED from a BASSINETTE into an ARTISTIC MAIL CAR; the action is SIMPLICITY ITSELF. The carriage is mounted on a centre pivot, on drawing the rod it immediately turns over, and we strongly recommend this to all buyers of Baby Carriages. Fitted with all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HUMPHRY, KEATES, & CO., Scotland Street Parade, **BIRMINGHAM.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"CHIPS," BIRMINGHAM.

let down through the three storeys by a lift into the packing rooms below, where they are packed for delivery to all parts of the kingdom.

Amongst the specialties made at the Scotland Street factory may be mentioned the registered designs of cornice poles, which are produced in pitch pine, with ebonized or walnut fittings, the harmony of colour having a very pleasing effect. This firm also make a patent "Secure" drawer knob, the special advantage of which is the impossibility of ever pulling them off the drawers, as often occurs with the old-fashioned wooden screws. They also manufacture some very handsome designs in bedroom suites, some of the suites being a perfect marvel of cheapness, considering the style and work put into them, and a visit of our readers to their painting and finishing department will bear out our remarks.

Messrs. Humphry Keates, & Co. employ about 150 workpeople in the various branches. They hold extensive stocks of timber in their yards, both in the log and deals, and when this has been cut to the desired thickness in their saw-mill it is naturally seasoned in the open air in large timber perches, the firm preferring this natural method of seasoning their timber. The whole of the machinery is driven by a powerful horizontal steam engine, by Vernon & Guest, and the works are situated on the Severn and Gloucester Canal, which is admirably adapted for carrying on a large trade, and we cannot help remarking that this firm evidently mean "business."

We made mention in our last issue of another patent convertible mail car, which we had not room to describe. It is called the Patent "Premier" Carriage, and it takes the form of a bassinette mounted as a mail car, with shafts. The body is made in two halves, the smaller half of which is made to slide towards the larger half, and by this means it can be instantly converted from a bassinette to a single or double mail car. For comfort and utility it is the "acme" of perfection, and will be found useful for children of all ages. The Patent "Ella" Baby Carriage, which will be found in our advertising pages is a decided novelty, and is patented all over the world. We should advise our readers whose business lies in this direction to write at once for this firm's illustrated catalogue of bassinettes, mail cars, cabinet and upholstery goods, cornice poles, &c., which cannot fail to be to their advantage.



Hints on Repairing and Adjusting Sewing Machines.

By W. H. O. in the New York "Sewing Machine News."

SEWING.

The adjustment of tensions is a very important matter and should receive the closest attention. Above all things don't have them too tight, and remember what will be tight for a coarse thread will be still more so for a fine one. Besides a fine thread, either cotton or silk, is generally used on fine, thin, or soft goods, and if the tensions are too tight the goods will be drawn and a smooth seam be impossible. The presser foot too should receive your attention. Don't depend on the lifter to test it. That may deceive you. Take hold of the foot itself and raise it as the feed will do in working. See to it that it rises smoothly and comes down with sufficient pressure to hold the goods, but not so hard as to injure the points of the feed. But it must come down to the needle-plate when the feed drops, or skipped stitches are apt to result. Sometimes a machine will persist in dropping stitches even though everything else is working well. This is often caused by the thread, which may be twisted a little hard. To remedy this defect turn the needle slightly so that the loop, as it is at its fullest, will come more directly across the path of the shuttle—on hook machines towards the operator, on shuttle machines the other way. This applies to cotton. When silk is used just the opposite must be observed, as sewing silk is twisted the reverse from cotton.

Don't sew with too short a stitch. The appearance of the seam is often marred by having the stitch just made crowded by the needle in its descent for the next stitch.

The heavier the goods the slower will the machine feed and the longer should be the stitch. Thin goods feed easily and require a shorter stitch and finer needle. Never crowd the needle with a thread that is really a little too coarse. The results will not be satisfactory if you do.

One of the rules laid down in operating a sewing machine, and generally adhered to pretty closely, is that under no condition must the goods be pulled through. Let the machine's feed do it all. This is a safe rule for all, as it causes no risks, but there are instances where a good operator may "cut loose" and to some extent ignore it. This is true of the ordinary small hemmer. If when

using this attachment the operator will cause a gentle strain to be exerted on the goods already beyond the needle, the feed and hemmer will both be assisted and a smoother, prettier hem can be made than when the machine is compelled to do it all. The small amount of surface that receives any pressure from the presser-foot makes the feed less operative than usual and the friction of the goods in passing through the hemmer is considerable too. A little help will be appreciated by the mechanism and good work will follow. But you must use judgment. Don't pull hard enough to break needles or alter the length of the stitches. Just try both ways on a piece of goods and see which hem is the nicer.

The rule of not pulling the goods while sewing is really only intended, according to my conception of the art of sewing by machine, for beginners or for such operators who cannot, or will not exercise a little reason. It is evident that a small or light article, while being sewn, will be easily carried forward by the machine's feed mechanism and the stitch will be of the proper length, but this will not always be the case. For example, you can, by firmly holding the piece of cloth on the table, entirely overcome the power of the feed, and while the needle will keep on going down and up again, no progress will be made. Did it never occur to you that such might also be the case, in a more or less modified form, when a heavy article is being stitched, say an overcoat, binding a blanket or bed-tick, or sewing on a hard, smooth, and heavy material of any kind? The remedy for the machine's refusal to feed is usually to put more pressure on the presser-foot. It sometimes effects a cure, but in many cases it will not, or if it does, it leads to other complications. Increased pressure on the foot increases the power of the feed, it is true, but the pressure against the bottom of the foot is increased too, and the result is that the goods "creep." The ply next to the feed will advance faster than those above it, the one next to the foot travelling the slowest. In a short strip this will not be noticed so much, but on a piece of work a yard or more in length the effect will be very marked. If the goods are of a nature that shows the stitch the line will look drawn or puckered, and no amount of pulling or pressing will make it smooth. My course to avoid this is to assist the feed just enough to counteract the unusual weight, by exerting a slight pull on the goods beyond the foot, keeping the material tightly in a straight line with the other hand. This does not necessarily result in broken needles any more than when the feed is entirely removed or covered, as in the case of some of the kinds of fancy work done on the sewing machine. Exert the pull just as you would assist an elderly person to ascend a flight of stairs, by a gentle pressure or lift. You wouldn't take hold of them by the arm or collar and haul them up like a sack of rags, and you need not pull on the goods so as to bend the needle. There is reason in all things and a sewing machine will admit of the exercise of a great deal.

All this may seem queer advice, not in keeping with the printed directions in the instruction book, but if you are a sewing machine repairer or adjuster you will know that in a great many instances your judgment must sound the keynote and suggest a remedy. If you are a beginner, anxious to learn, I say to you, "Go slowly; try the machine before you attempt to fix it; study the cause of the malady, and when found correct it in a workmanlike manner, always keeping the family machine in such adjustment that it will do the various kinds of domestic work without undergoing any radical changes. Don't make a special machine of it unless circumstances demand it."

THE DOMESTIC MACHINERY WAREHOUSE, BRIDGE END, BELFAST.—The employees of the above held their annual dinner on Wednesday, 28th December, and after the cloth was removed a happy and harmonious evening followed, Mr. William Martin being in the honoured position of chairman. The health of Mr. Roebuck, the proprietor, was the first toast, and in responding that gentleman said that the business of the firm was in a highly satisfactory state of progression, notwithstanding the losses they were liable to in the instalment trade. Songs and recitations were given, and after tea the party separated at the modest hour of 4 a.m.

'THE CHEAPEST PRAM ON EARTH.'

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL LINE EXHIBITED
AT THE LATE SHOW.



CLASS 322.

CATALOGUE 1893.

Our Catalogue for Season 1893 will be ready in a few days, and will contain an unequalled collection of Choice Designs.

FREE BY POST UPON APPLICATION,

Together with Terms to suit everybody.

TO DEALERS.

The Baby Carriage, here illustrated, and which we claim to be the Cheapest in the Trade, had a most extraordinary run at the late Exhibition at the Crystal Palace. It was universally admired, and what is more to the point universally bought. Graceful, Stylish, Right up to Date in Fashion, splendidly finished in all the new colours, with a surface like a mirror, every bit of material in it is absolutely guaranteed, and produced at a price that is the Wonder of the Trade.

Dealers will study their best interests by finding out all about the line before placing their orders elsewhere, and seeing a selection of Star Baby Carriages into the bargain.

STAR Manufacturing Company,
STAR WORKS,
GOODINGE ROAD, Cattle Market, LONDON, N.

Failures and Arrangements.

JOHN WILDE & SONS, hardware merchants, perambulator manufacturers, &c., 59, Bissell Street, and 73, Cox Street, West Balsall Heath, Birmingham.

A deed of arrangement, dated January 13th, has been filed in the above. Unsecured liabilities, £2,481 7s. 2d; secured creditors, £1,121 18s. 9d; estimated net assets, £1,268 15s. Among the creditors is Mr. George H. Hughes, Birmingham, for £512 10s. 9d.

BENNETT CASSELL, domestic appliances dealer, 187a, East India Dock Road, E.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement, dated January 12th. Unsecured liabilities, £442 19s. 6d; estimated net assets, £287.

Among the creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Grover & Wood, London	13	10	9
Wilde J. & Sons, Birmingham ...	49	15	6
Halesowen Perambulator Co., Birmingham	22	10	6
Cherry Tree Machine Co., Blackburn ...	35	0	0
Junker & Ruh, Karlsruhe	40	10	0
Summerscales W. & Sons, Keighley ...	30	0	0

GEORGE M. YOUNG, cycle and machine agent, 129, Grange Road, Middlesbrough, and Redcar, Stockton-on-Tees, and Darlington.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement. Unsecured liabilities, £3,630 13s; estimated net assets, £3,153 4s. 1d; secured creditors, £1,213 4s. 2d. Among the creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Summerscales W. & Sons, Keighley ...	34	16	0
Wilson, W., Leeds	18	11	0
Simpson, Fawcett & Co., Leeds ...	125	18	0
Birks, T., Nottingham	22	14	0

A COUNTY COURT JUDGMENT was registered on December 2nd against Henry Eustace, domestic machinery dealer, 124, Forest Lane, Forest Gate, for the sum of £13 11s.

A COUNTY COURT JUDGMENT was registered on December 19th against Theodore Pasco, perambulator manufacturer, 55, Mill Street, Old Basford, for the sum of £13 9s 2d.

THE S.M. COMPANIES

The Belfast local branch of the Singer Manufacturing Company held their annual re-union supper on December 28th in the large testing room of the offices, 43, Queen Street, which was prettily decorated, prominence being given to the portrait of the London general manager, Mr. John Whitie. At 6.30 the chair was taken by Mr. J. Ledington, manager of the North of Ireland district, Mr. E. Robotham, his "sub," being in the vice. After a most enjoyable repast being done full justice to by the fifty friends present, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "The Singer Manufacturing Company," coupling with the same the "London Management and the Trade of the Belfast District." These being fully honoured an adjournment was made to the upper offices, where a programme of a very entertaining and miscellaneous character was gone through, to which the following gentlemen contributed: Messrs. Stockman, Cathcart, Verran, Kave, Davis, McGarh, Noble, Gilmour, Bradley, Mulligan, Allison, Turner, Herbert, Pollock, Kirkpatrick, and Miss Ritchie. Nor did this comprise the whole of the programme, for in addition limelight views were shown, which were both very interesting and instructive, a photograph of the first sewing machine invented, followed by representations of all nations, each in their respective national costumes, where the Singer machine was known and sold. A most happy, enjoyable meeting was brought to a close by the usual complimentary votes of thanks, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

At Tunbridge Wells the Brighton division of the Singer Manufacturing Company indulged in festivities, which took place on Friday, 13th January, at the Calverley Dining Rooms, on which occasion a capital dinner was partaken of. Mr. Charles, the superintendent, presided, with Mr. Allingham in the vice-chair, the former after the dinner proposing the toast "Success to the Singer Manufacturing Company," and saying that the Brighton district had had the most successful year on record. Mr. Allingham responded in suitable terms, following which "Success to the Brighton district, and its manager, Mr. Long," was proposed by Mr. Robinson, and responded to by Mr. Ripper. Songs and recitations were given by many of the numerous company present, and the evening closed with the National Anthem.

THE employees and friends of the Bristol district, of Bradbury & Co., Limited, numbering about sixty, assembled at the Company's showrooms, 14, Castle Street, on Wednesday evening, 25th January, to partake of an excellent supper, generously provided by the Company. The showrooms, in honour of the occasion, were transformed into a veritable "palace of delight," by the young lady assistants, under the supervision of Miss Howell. Mr. C. J. Webb, district manager, occupied the chair, that of vice being filled by Mr. Harding. The chairman was supported by Mr. Oates, under-manager; Mr. Mackellar, superintendent; and Mr. Cowie, superintendent of Kingswood. The evening's proceedings were commenced by full justice being done to the good things abundantly provided and temptingly displayed, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Every one being at last satisfied—"toothpicks used and laid away"—all settled comfortably down to the usual loyal toasts. In reply to the toast of "The Firm," coupled with the name of Mr. Webb, that gentleman said he was glad to see so many happy faces before him, and hoped that they would all be spared to enjoy many such pleasant evenings. He was glad to inform them that the Bristol district was in a most prosperous condition, sales increasing monthly. He was sanguine that the future would be even better, as they had now got their new boot and stay machines, which were just what was wanted in Bristol and district. His remarks to the canvassers and collectors on how to make their business profitable to themselves and the Company were worthy of note, he concluding by assuring them that there was always plenty of room for promotion to successful men. During the evening, Messrs.

Hodgson, Puddy, Hiscox, Brown, Downey, &c., gave musical selections, and by their excellent rendering of a considerable number of songs, accompanied by Mr. Cooper on the piano, greatly enhanced the enjoyment of all present. Miss Brown also recited in an efficient manner. Dancing and games were indulged in until the wee sma' hours, when "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, and each one departed, resolved to meet again, all being well, in 1894.

The annual dinner of the representatives of the Wellingboro' district of the Singer Manufacturing Company took place on January 12th, the presidential chair being occupied by Mr. C. Orrell, the district manager. The toast "Success to the Singer Manufacturing Company and their General Manager" was proposed by Mr. L. Summers, the local manager and host, and drunk in the most cordial manner, and responded to by Mr. J. Carlyle. Other toasts followed, which were duly honoured, and these being interspersed with songs grave and gay, the company enjoyed themselves as "machine men" only can.

The salesmen and collectors of the Brighton local staff of the Singer Manufacturing Company held their annual meeting and dinner on January 7th, at the offices of the firm, 7, North Street Quadrant. Mr. Long, the district manager, presided. After dinner Mr. Tucker, the chief of the district, proposed the toast of "The Singer Manufacturing Company," coupled with that of the General Manager. The chairman responded and spoke in high terms of his able staff. After a few words from Messrs. Symes, Brighton Central; Lambson, West Brighton and Shoreham, and Nisbet, an attractive musical programme was successfully carried out, the National Anthem closing the proceedings.

DEALERS REQUIRING AGENCIES

Mr. W. L. Silcox, saddler, fancy dealer, &c., of 17 and 19, Water Street, Pembroke Dock, would entertain good agency for bicycles.

Mr. James G. West, Cycle Depot, Thame, writes us that he is about to open an agency for sewing machines.]

MANUFACTURERS REQUIRING AGENTS

Mr. Georg Chappuis, of Baer & Rempel, is now making a business tour through the United Kingdom, with the view of appointing agents for the sale of his firm's Phoenix rotary shuttle machines.

The House Sewing Machine Company, of 11, Fore Street Avenue, London, E.C., are open to appoint agents for their lock-stitch sewing machine.

JOTTINGS

We much regret to state that, owing to a serious relapse, Mr. Newton Wilson has been unable to prepare his serial article for the present number. We further have to announce that, on account of exceptional pressure on our columns, due to the Cycle and Sewing Machines' Exhibitions, several interesting articles are held over till our next issue.

Under the style of Wilhelm & Co., Messrs. Hugo Haldmaier and Hermann Wilhelm have taken premises at 132, Wool Exchange, London, E.C., at which address they will trade as wholesale agents for the Pfaff machines.

In consequence of the ill-health of Mr. Grimmitt, sewing machine dealer, 84, George-street, Croydon, the business of this firm has been disposed of to Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited. Messrs. Grimmitt & Co. have been in business at the above premises for five years, during quite half of which time Mr. Grimmitt has been laid by in consequence of an accident.

Mr. Chas. Potter, late of High Bridge, Newcastle, has removed his depot to 68, Harle Street, Mount Pleasant, Gateshead, where business will be carried on as usual.

A "trade" joke is vastly enjoyed by the audiences gathering nightly at Morton's Theatre, Greenwich. One of the characters, preparatory to singing a ditty, remarks to another, "You didn't know I was a Singer," which promptly draws forth the witty rejoinder, "No! I thought you was a Wheeler & Wilson."

We regret to announce the death of Mr. T. Elliott, the well-known and old-established sewing-machine and cycle dealer, of Chapel Road, Worthing. Mrs. Elliott will continue the business.

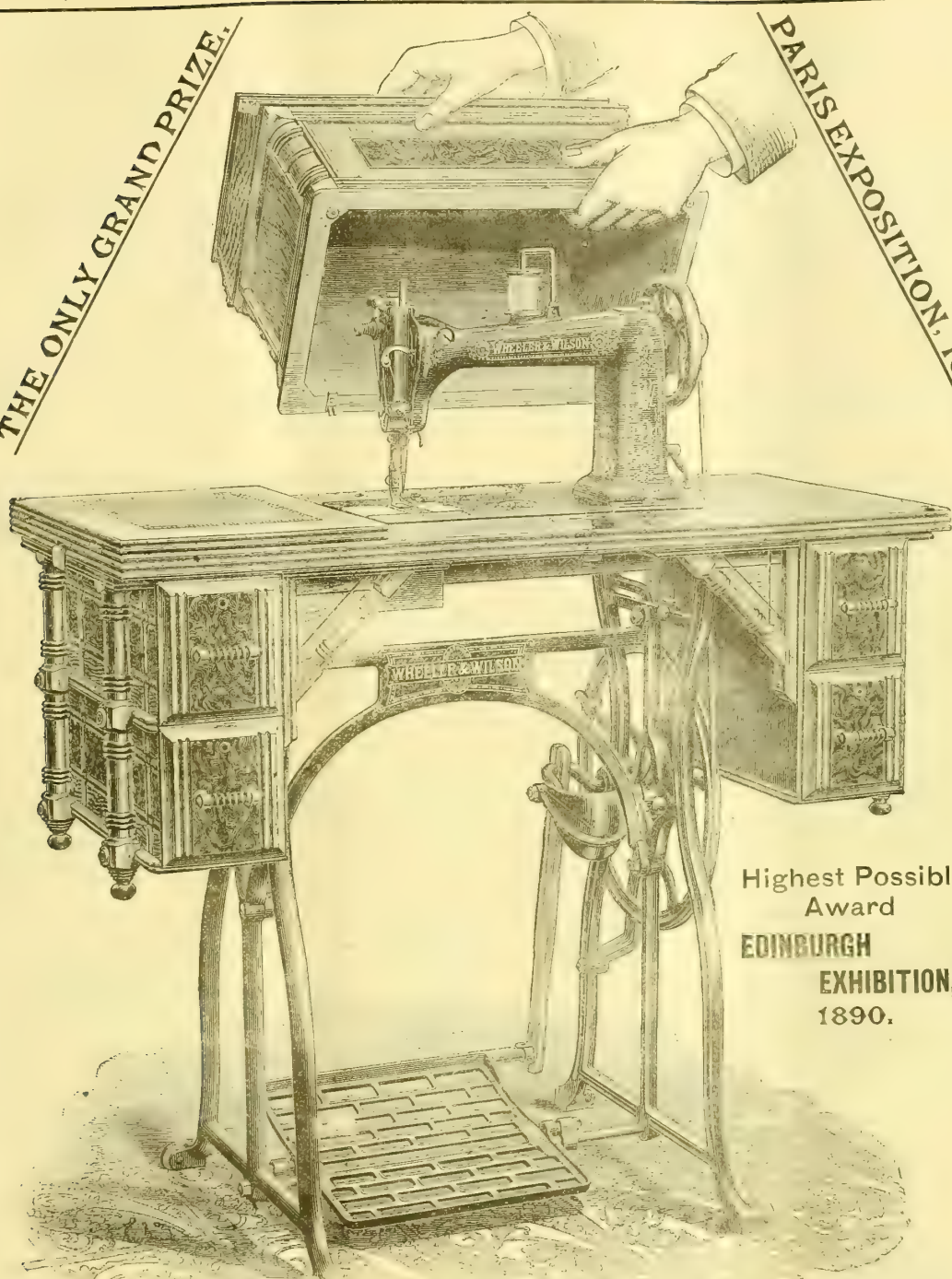
Our congratulations to Mr. C. Lohmann on his engagement to Fräulein Fanny Bensen. The marriage knot [will not, however, be tied until midsummer.

A new cigar rest in the form of a tray, for pianos, which saves the keys from being burned and the veneer blistered, has recently been placed on the market by Messrs. Wallis & Son, of Euston Road. No doubt this invention would be very useful for the purpose above stated, but we very much query whether the average Englishman would be likely to play the piano whilst smoking.

Messrs. Bean, Webley, & Co., the well-known printers, of Foster Lane, E.C., have sent us specimens of their large type Calendar, one of which they will post to any of our subscribers free of charge.

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PARIS EXPOSITION. 1889



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Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high-class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended. We solicit correspondence from all first class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

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21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INCIDENTS IN MY CAREER.

By NEWTON WILSON.

No. 1.

THE closing days of the dying year witnessed the final disappearance of the ruined palace of St. Cloud. This reminds me of a memorable visit I paid to Paris immediately on the fall of the Commune.

I had been forewarned by a friend, an American resident in Paris, to hold myself in readiness to seize the first opportunity of visiting it before it had undergone any change or reparation.

It was Friday night, the second Friday in May, 1871, and I learnt at London Bridge that up to then no train had entered Paris. The Commune had fallen on the Wednesday prior. A ticket was issued, but I was informed it was improbable I should succeed in reaching my destination. At Calais the information was that this was the first train that was expected to be admitted. The almost empty train reached Amiens early on Saturday morning, where we found the German sentries smoking their long pipes and pacing the platform. There the train began to fill, and increased in numbers as we called at station after station, until we arrived at St. Denis, where the same scene awaited us. Everywhere the Germans were on guard at the entrances to the ill-fated city. At the Gare du Nord a singular sight presented itself: the station yard filled with men and women waiting to welcome their returning relatives and friends, those who had escaped from the siege—for no one had been permitted to leave during its continuance. The cries and shouts were a thing to be remembered. Men embraced men with an effusiveness of which we in our colder climate can form little conception; women rejoicing to meet their husbands; and fathers hugging their children with the most demonstrative delight. I drove down the Rue Lafayette, and at every aperture on the ground level communicating with the basements the plaster of Paris was showing the precautions taken against the assaults of the infuriated petroleuse, while the battered corners of the blocks and the shattered fronts of the shops and places of business presented abundant evidence of the destructive effects of the Prussian obus or the bullets of the French chassapots. In the latter case the radiations in the fissured glass were often exquisitely beautiful. My friend's carriage and coachman being at my disposal, I drove round and through, witnessing the woeful destruction which war had produced. Order was but scarcely restored; searches were being made in the houses at Belleville for the hiding Communards; dead bodies of the insurgents were lying unburied; batches of manacled prisoners were being driven along the streets to the field of cold-blooded slaughter at Satory. The Column of Vendome lay broken and prone on the Place of that name. Many of the barricades, notably that in the Rue Castiglione, were unremoved, though a clearance was rapidly taking place.

Houses like that of M. Thiers were unguarded, so that I could make my way freely over the ruins. The smoke of the Hotel de Ville was still rising from its topmost tower, whilst the immense warehouses of the Granière d'Abondance were blazing with their utmost fury. Wherever the eye rested on ruins of public buildings walls were tinted with that peculiar blue which marked the work of the dreaded petroleuse. I was at Notre Dame at the funeral of the murdered Archbishop, and after visiting the blown-up bridges of the Seine, made my way to St. Cloud. Here again the authorities had not yet had time to place guards. One day later no access could be obtained. The white walls and façade were covered in every accessible and almost every inaccessible spot with rude inscriptions in blackened chalk or pencilled lead, loudly indicating the prevailing passions of the moment, "A bas les Prusses" and "La France sera avengée" being amongst the most prominent. In the Jardin Reserve, behind the chateau, pencilled on the pedestal of a broken statue, were these lines:—

"La France dans le jour de sa douleur,
D'un mouchard fit un Empereur;
Et but, dans le jour de sa caprice
Une putin fit une Imperatrice."

Could anything be more intensely bitter? Yet the slaughter of hundreds and thousands of Communists on the field of Satory, and the massacre that took place in the cemetery of Montmartre or Père la Chaise, I do not now recollect which, and the assassination of the hostages, including that of the Archbishop, and the destruction of nearly all the public buildings that were official in their character, and the irreparable loss of municipal and governmental records, could all have been prevented but for the unrelenting and ferocious hate of M. Thiers.

The Communists had offered to surrender, the only condition being that their lives should be spared, but Thiers refused to budge. They had threatened Thiers what would follow his refusal, and only at the last moment did the despairing insurgents commit those final acts of revenge and retaliation which all civilisation has had to deplore. Had the smallest measure of clemency been shown the effects would speedily have died away, the Anarchists of to-day might never have been heard of, and the memory of Thiers would not have been associated with the never-ending curses which artisans of Paris pour upon his name.

One word more. From numerous inquiries I found that during the reign of the Commune the internal order of Paris had been fully maintained, private property universally respected, and crime almost unknown.

Patents

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by
Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street,
Finsbury, London, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 22856. J. Reece, for improvements in sewing machinery.
- 22877. F. Pearson, junr., for combination perambucot and mail cart.
- 22977. B. Poole, for a child's mail cart.
- 22981. G. Moore, junr., and J. C. Moore, for improvements in perambulator fittings.
- 23002. W. Phillips, for improvements in mail carts.
- 23014. J. W. Bennett and H. J. Gould, for improvements in needles for sewing and like machines.
- 23092. D. Jones, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.
- 23267. W. H. Dorman, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 23391. J. Marriott, for improvements in knitting machines and the fabrics produced thereon.
- 23485. G. A. Cartwright, for improvements in or relating to straight bar knitting machines.
- 23524. A. T. Coleman, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.
- 23527. E. Appleby, for an arrangement for preventing the occupants of perambulators or other vehicles being thrown out or injured in the event of the same being turned over or upset.
- 23609. L. J. Frecknall and G. C. Marks, for improvements in perambulators.
- 23744. W. F. Fair, for improvements in button sewing-on machines.
- 23745. W. F. Fair, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 23817. W. J. Ford, for improvements in circular knitting machines.
- 24016. O. Lepelher and E. Lepelher, for improvements in the manufacture of fabrics on lace machines.
- 264. W. J. Parker and E. J. Parker, for improvements in or relating to mail carts.

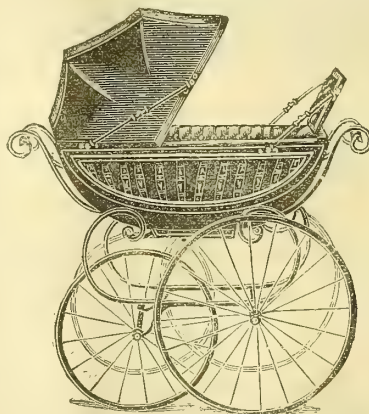


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SPEEDY.

466. J. D. Hill and H. Clarke, for improvements in circular knitting machines.

480. W. H. Blakeney, for improved apparatus for measuring thread, twine, yarn, and the like for over-edge sewing machines.

714. J. Happe, partly communicated from abroad by W. Happe, of Germany, for improvements in or applicable to ornamental sewing machines for sewing quilts, quilted linings, skirts, and the like.

811. W. J. Parker and E. J. Parker, for improvements in or relating to mail carts.

805. F. Keywood, for improvements in knitting machinery and knitted goods.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

(PRICE 8d. EACH.)

21451. *Knitting Machines.* H. Stoll and F. Maercklin, of Reuthugen, Germany. Dated December 8th, 1891.

A flat knitting machine for knitting inverted rows of meshes having the needle beds in the same plane and twin needles having two tongues or points upon one stem which are driven by jacks, the said needles on the to-and-fro movement of the carriage, passing alternately from one needle bed to the corresponding grooves of the opposite needle bed, thus allowing both needle hooks to knit.

1306. *Sewing Machines.* J. Poyser, of Mansfield, Notts. Dated January 22nd, 1892.

The improved machine produces at pleasure either a lock-stitch machine, suitable devices, which enable it, when so desired, to form a chain stitch.

1487. *Needle Threaders for Sewing Machines.* A. Dey, of Pollock-shields, Glasgow. Dated January 26th, 1892.

Consists of an improved arrangement for threading the needle of sewing machines whereby such threading is facilitated.

2647. *Sewing Machines.* D. Flanagan, of Clayton-le-Moors, Lancs. Dated February 11th, 1892.

Consists of (1) improved appliances for operating or working the needle bar and needle, (2) improved appliance for operating or working the feed, and (3) improved spool carrier and loop former adapted for ordinary wood bobbins.

2867. *Sewing Machines.* C. W. Allen and T. R. Rossiter, of Bristol. Dated February 13th, 1892.

The sewing machine is constructed to make three rows of stitching at one operation.

7742. *Sewing Machines.* R. Potter, of Manchester. Dated April 25th, 1892.

Relates to tucking attachments for sewing machines or to apparatus adapted to be applied to or used in connection with sewing machines, such apparatus being used to gauge the needle of the tuck and to guide the material being sewn.

18698. *Sewing Machines.* C. Mundy, of the Singer Manufacturing Co., Kilbowie, N.B. Dated October 19th, 1892.

Consists of a pressure-foot composed of a central part rigidly secured to the presser bar, a separate presser plate pivoted at the rear end thereof, and a spring blade constituting a flexible connection between the parts.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 29TH, 1892.

486895. C. Radcliffe, Newark, N.J., button attaching machine.

486896. C. Radcliffe, Newark, N.J., button attaching machine.

486961. A. O. Very, Boston, Mass., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

487023. A. Seaver, Boston, Mass., sewing machine for lasting boots or shoes.

487079. G. Schrade, New York, feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

487196. G. F. Mc Combs, Allegheny, broom sewing machine.

487197. G. F. Mc Combs, Allegheny, broom sewing machine.

487214. A. Eppler, Newton, Mass., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED DECEMBER 6TH, 1892.

487383. W. R. Wheaton, Springfield, Mass., sewing machine.

487678. E. P. Merwin and J. D. Strickler, Boston, Mass., button setting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED DECEMBER 13TH, 1892.

487910. C. E. Wilkinson, New Haven, and M. V. Palmer, Williamaniche, Conn., cop holder.

487972. P. Schoen, Hoboken, N.J., machine for sewing on buttons.

488028. J. Reece, Boston, Mass., button-hole sewing machine.

488039. H. P. Snyder and M. J. Fisher, Little Falls, N.Y., stop mechanism for circular knitting machines.

488073. A. Iversen, Chicago, Ill., lap-seam guide for sewing machines.

488100. W. S. Ward and H. F. Lancashire, Nottingham, circular knitting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED DECEMBER 20TH, 1892.

488186. G. H. Curtis, New York, N.Y., sewing machine guide.

488187. G. H. Curtis, New York, N.Y., sewing machine guide.

488279. T. K. Keith, Boston, sewing machine for lasting boots or shoes.

488350. J. S. Dickey, Blanket, Tex., quilting attachment for sewing machines.

488505. J. La Chapelle, Haverhill, Mass., tension device for sewing machines.

488508. A. C. Spencer, Boston, Mass., tension device for sewing machines.

488523. T. K. Keith, Boston, Mass., sewing machine for lasting boots or shoes.

ISSUED AND DATED DECEMBER 27TH, 1892.

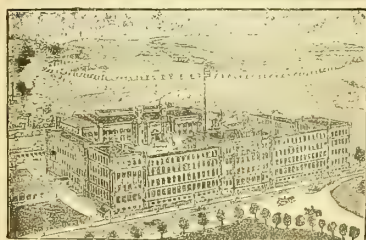
488547. J. Douglas, Elizabeth, N.J., plaiting attachment for sewing machines.

488575. G. F. Mc Kenney, Laconia, knitting machine.

488629. C. S. Gooding, Brooklyn, work compressing mechanism for sewing machines.

488862. S. Winters and S. A. Winters, Portland, Ind., guide for sewing machines.

488964. O. C. Dolloff, Chelsea, sewing machine.



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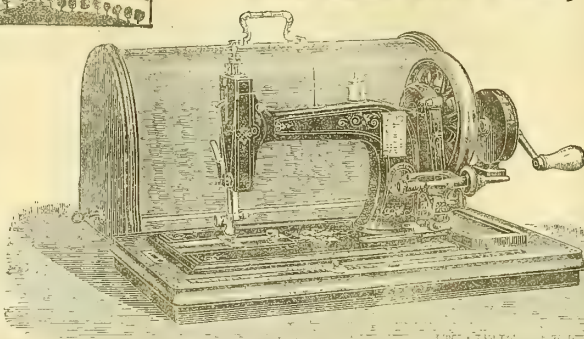
80,000 Sewing Machines

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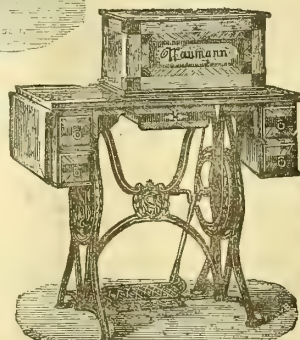
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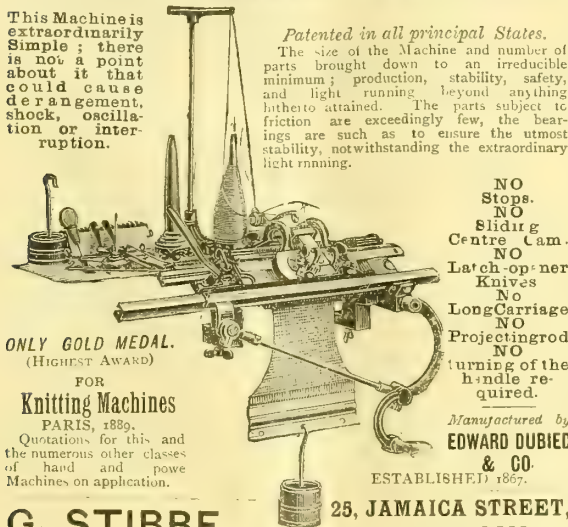
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Makers of Washing and Wringing Machines, and Wire Mattresses, also all kinds of Furniture.

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The size of the Machine and number of parts brought down to an irreducible minimum; production, stability, safety, and light running beyond anything hitherto attained. The parts subject to friction are exceedingly few, the bearings are such as to ensure the utmost stability, notwithstanding the extraordinary light running.

NO Stops.
NO Sliding Centre Cam.
NO Latch-operated Knives
NO Long Carriage
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NO turning of the handle required.

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RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

NEEDLES.—Howe, 3s. 6d. per gross; Wilcox, 5s. 6d. Sample of any kind on receipt of stamped envelope.—Cox & Co., Alcester (Established 1840).

SEWING MACHINES.—Agents on the lookout for a first-class make of Machines to push, should apply to us for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms. Machines for all classes of work at keenly-cut prices. Oils, &c.—The Victoria Manufacturing Company, Glasgow.

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ST. GEORGE'S CYCLE COMPANY, 298, Upper Street, N., the Cheapest and Best house for cycles, cycle fittings, accessories, lamps, bells, saddles, &c., tyres of all kinds, pram. tyres, cement, and pram. fittings. Send for our 1893 List which is now ready, and will be found the most complete and useful in the trade. All repairs, nickel-plating, and stove-enamelling executed with despatch. Our new rubber mud-guard and toe-clip for rubber pedals was the novelty of the National Show.

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GENTLEMAN going out to Melbourne, Victoria, would be glad to undertake any sound commissions that could be arranged. Address, Paul, Sewing Machine Gazette Office.

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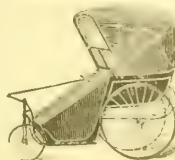
BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!! — For Sewing Machines (round). Best Straight-grained Leather. Assorted lengths from 54 to 60 in.; 18s. per gross, nett cash.—Harvie's, 110 Kirkdale Road, Liverpool.

CYCLE OILS, Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Pram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address, The "Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

WANTED AGENTS for the NEW ROTHWELL CIRCULAR AND FLAT KNITTING MACHINES. For terms, &c., apply to W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgman Street, Bolton.

THE IDEAL KNITTER.—The Machine, at last, which will give you No Trouble (see advertisement in this page). A few Sole Agencies still open where not represented. Write at once, G. Stibbe, Glasgow.



COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London, solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinettes, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.

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Advertisements.—Tariff of Application. All changes in Advertisements to be notified by the twenty fifth of each month.

Contributions.—Articles, Letters, Reports, &c., on trade subjects invited and paid for if so arranged. Readers are earnestly requested to notify changes of address, the opening of new premises &c., in their several towns.

Trade Information.—We are always pleased to be at the service of our readers by supplying them with the names of manufacturers, &c. All we ask is that they enclose stamp for reply.

Replies to Advertisements.—We request that readers, in replying to advertisements in our columns, will mention our Journals as the source of their information. In Writing to Us.—Please address all communications either "Publisher," or "Editor," at the address given below.

Hire Agreements and Payment Cards.—We supply these to most hire traders. Particulars on application.

List of Cycle and Domestic Machinery Dealers.—We keep at our office a complete list of the trade for the benefit of manufacturers.

Non-subscribers.—Will these please take the receipt of a free copy as an invitation to subscribe?

Local Papers.—Many of our readers are kind enough to send us copies of their local papers whenever they contain anything of interest to the trade, and for this we are deeply grateful. Would all our readers do likewise?

EWELL & Co., Publishers

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Editorial Notes.

The New Railway Rates.

Our readers will remember that in our last issue we gave copies of correspondence which had taken place between Messrs. Simmons & Co. and the railway companies, with reference to the new railway rates. We now call attention to additional correspondence which appears in this month's *Gazette* on this subject, not only from Messrs. Simmons & Co., but from Mr. R. J. Johns, of the Cherry Tree Machine Company, and Mr. Longsdon, who writes on behalf of the Mangle Manufacturers' Union. In our editorial note last month we wrote very strongly on the desirability of combined action on the part of the domestic machinery trades with a view of bringing pressure to bear on the companies, to the end that the exorbitant rates then and now in force might be lowered to the previous standard. In the course of our remarks we took the mangle manufacturers to task for not having moved in this matter. It would now appear that we unwittingly did them an injustice, as they had for weeks previous to our remarks been in treaty with the railway companies. Whilst we readily insert this correction, we think that the makers were somewhat to blame for not having notified either to their customers or to the press their movements in this matter. Our position was simply this: we were receiving letters and visits from dealers almost daily asking if we could not do something to bring pressure on the railway companies, and neither the dealers nor ourselves were aware that the makers had themselves undertaken this work. In this connection we might state that we have not considered it necessary to call together a meeting of the trade, as was projected last month, owing to fresh developments of this question. We need not give details as they have appeared in the daily press, but the Government have determined to stop the arbitrary action of the companies, and whatever is done is to be retrospective as from the 1st of January. We presume, therefore, that before our next issue the companies will revert to the rates in force prior to the recent change. In the meantime we might state that many manufacturers are adopting water carriage more extensively than heretofore.

The Unfair Trading Question.

One of the most experienced agents in the sewing machine trade has supplied us during the past month with an instructive contribution to this subject. He says that, in his opinion, no firm or manager can be successful unless discipline is maintained among salesmen and collectors. Nothing, he says, can be gained in the long run by "working machines out," as such a course tends to bring about reprisals, and lowers the character of all the parties engaged. Further, it is practically impossible that canvassers will remain honest if they are allowed a

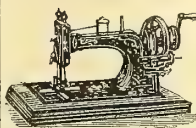
free hand in these matters. What is wanted, says our correspondent, is a more rigorous rule in the trade as regards the engaging of canvassers and collectors. At the present time, he states, there is little or no concern shown by most firms as to the antecedents of their *employees*, provided that the applicants have been previously engaged in the trade. Reform this and, we are told, we shall hear much less of unfair trading.

American Systems of Trading.

As most of our readers are aware, the rates obtained for sewing machines rule much higher in the States than they do in this country. But Americans have told us that the net result is very little, if any, better. The list prices of the American companies vary but little, and it is not customary to allow extra discounts to retail purchasers. What is done, however, is to allow an exorbitant sum for an old machine, which sum, according to the report of a case now before us, may be as high as £3. Thus competition among our Transatlantic cousins is mostly confined to the amount the competitors for an order are prepared to concede for an old machine, regardless whether the machine exists or not. We are pleased that this system of trading is confined to "the other side," and we only mention it to let our readers know that even in the States, which has been looked upon as the El Dorado of the sewing machine trade, manufacturers and retailers have their troubles, although they are not the same kind as those which burden us in this country.

The New Merchandise Marks Act.

WE give on another page a copy of a new Merchandise Marks Bill, which is now before the House of Commons. As our readers will see, this measure is directed against goods entering this market which do not bear the name of the country of origin. If passed, this Act would not interfere at all with the importation of American machines, but it would prejudicially affect the German trade. At the present time a large number of German machines enter our market without bearing any name whatever. Thus the purchaser is not aware where they were manufactured. The introducers of the new Bill want to put a stop to this, hence their amendment to the original Merchandise Marks Act, which did not provide for the case of unmarked merchandise.



HISTORIC SEWING MACHINES.

At the recent sewing machine exhibition, as we reported in our last issue, there were shown a number of old sewing machines of historic interest, which we now illustrate and describe in as concise a manner as possible.

The oldest of the machines is called the "Saint," and is the invention of Thomas Saint, who patented it in 1790. Not much is known of the inventor except that he was by trade a cabinet maker, and resided in Greenhill Rents, St. Sepulchre Parish, London, and even for this knowledge we are indebted to one of the sewing machine's principal pioneers and best experts, Mr. Newton Wilson. That gentleman, in 1874, when turning over at the Patent Office some old specifications of boots and shoes, found a description of a machine for sewing leather incorporated in a specification of several other inventions, and not a word as to this machine appeared in any of the Patent Office indexes. Here, reflected Mr. Wilson, we have unassailable proof that the several claims of Germany, France, and America to the honour of having given birth to the sewing machine are unwarranted, and that to England is the credit rightly due.

Saint's machine differs entirely in appearance from all the known forms of sewing machines, as will be seen by our illustration Fig 1; but, rude as it appears,

Mr. Wilson, who owns the model, says that it embodies such ingenious ideas as had it been discovered earlier it would have upset most of the claims of Elias Howe, I. M. Singer, William Thomas, and other leading inventors of the succeeding century; indeed, Saint had anticipated the inventors named by half-a-century. In this machine are: the overhanging arm, the most prominent characteristic of all sewing machines; the perpendicular action claimed by Singer for many years as a distinguishing feature of his make, contrasted with the curved arm and needle of Howe; the eye-pointed needle, long claimed as the great discovery of Elias Howe; the pressing surfaces, described long afterwards in a celebrated judgment as the essential invention of Elias Howe; and lastly, a "feed" quite equal to Howe's. Nothing can be discovered as to whether any

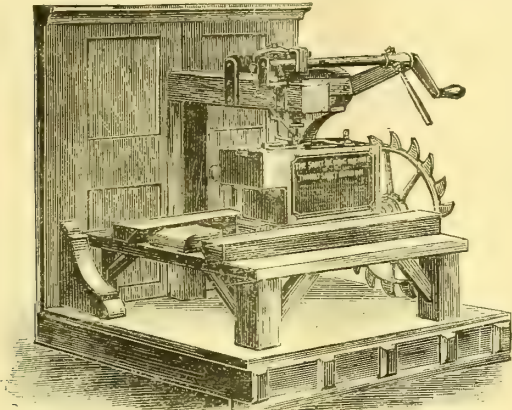


FIG. 1. THE "SAINT" MACHINE.

of these machines were used in a practical manner. Nevertheless, Saint's patent, although not the work of a mechanic, shows clearly enough that he was on the right road to success, and was the first man to invent mechanism for sewing which embodied the elements of practicability.

The "Keyte" machine was, perhaps, the principal novelty on show, due not only to its peculiar shape and construction, but to the fact that it is alleged to have been invented and constructed in the year 1842. This machine was only discovered a few months ago in an old shop in Broadway, near Evesham, by Mr. Lawson Tait, the well-known Birmingham surgeon, from whom it was obtained on loan. According to the information

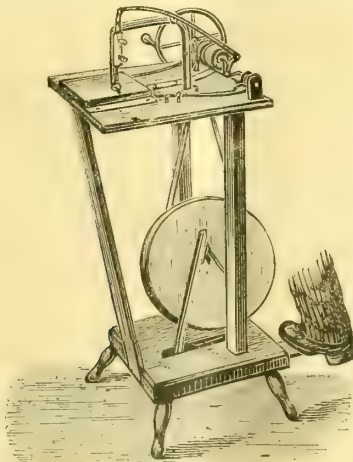


FIG. 2. THE "KEYTE" MACHINE.

supplied, it was made by one Charles Keyte, who resided some fifty years ago in Snowhill, a village near to Evesham. The inventor was locally known as "Schemer Keyte," and is said to have made his machine as far back as 1842.

Although not a practical machine, the "Keyte" embodies a number of clever mechanical ideas, which, if it was actually constructed at the date named, materially supersedes the sequence of invention in connection with the sewing machine. It was, therefore, desirable that the claims made for this machine be carefully examined, and to assist us in our investigations we called in the aid of Mr.

E. Ward and Mr. Newton Wilson. Both of these gentlemen, as is well known, are in the front rank as sewing machine experts, and after careful examination have decided that in the absence of more unimpeachable proof than is at present available, they cannot allow the "Keyte" to take its place as the outcome of the early "forties." We might here give a short description of this machine.

The shuttle is worked by an eccentric, the carrier being fork-shaped, a small bar passing over the shuttle to prevent the latter from being drawn up. The feed is very like Morey's, having lateral motion, but no rise and fall. It has a serrated surface, somewhat barbed, and feeds both sides of the needle; the needle hole, which is recessed on the under side in order to assist the locking of the two threads in the cloth plate, dividing the two

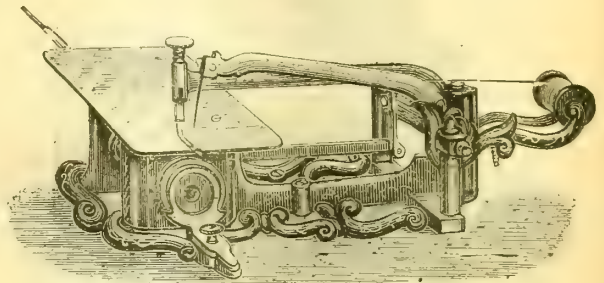


FIG. 3. AN ORIGINAL WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE.

sides of the feed. Another noticeable feature is a round needle bar, which is about fifteenth-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, with a hole for the needle, which needle must clearly have been of the type used in the Lancashire machine. The presser foot is of an unyielding description. The needle bar is driven like an early Thomas. As will be understood from our illustration, the shuttle, needle, and feed motions are all derived from one and the same shaft. It will further be seen that the machine is of the combined hand and treadle type.

From the foregoing our readers will agree that if Charles Keyte actually constructed this machine in the year 1842, he anticipated by several years a number of well-known sewing machine movements, and deserves a high position in the roll of inventors. Keyte died, we might add, about fifteen years ago, and his machine passed to a local farmer, who sold it to a broker in 1890, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Tait.

Although the carved needle machine, made by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, has largely

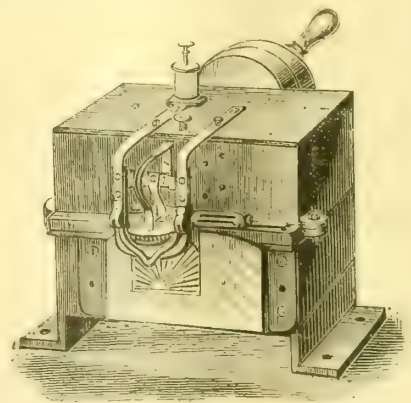


FIG. 4. BRADBURY'S FIRST MACHINE.

given place to this company's newer machines, our readers will recognise in Fig. No. 3 one of the earliest productions of this firm. The machine illustrated was invented by Allen B. Wilson, the son of a cabinet maker, in the year 1849.

Fig. No. 4 shows the type of machine first made by Bradbury & Sugden, the founders of Bradbury & Co., Limited. The machine on exhibit was constructed in Oldham in 1849, patented in the following year, and exhibited in the Exhibition of 1851. There is abundance

of proof that this was the first practical shuttle machine made in Europe.

Fig. No. 5 illustrates one of the earliest sewing machines made by I. M. Singer & Co., of New York, the predecessors of the Singer Manufacturing Company. The

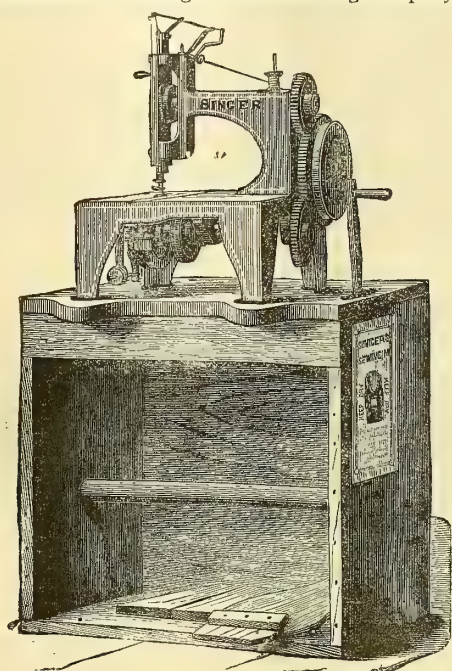


FIG. 5. AN ORIGINAL SINGER MACHINE.

machine shown was constructed about 1850, and the specimen at the Crystal Palace, although 40 years old, was capable of producing sewing almost as good as when it first left the factory.



THE NATIONAL CYCLE SHOW (Continued).

THE PRINCIPAL NOVELTIES.

IN continuation of our description of the Crystal Palace Show in our last issue, we proceed to briefly notice the chief features on the various stalls.

The Tower Cycle Company, Piper's Row, Wolverhampton, made a good display, the feature of the stand being a geared front driver, with a frame of a distinct pattern, an upright saddle pillar being fixed to a straight backbone, and attached to the top of the ball steering head by a stout tube, being braced to the back forks by two light tubular back stays. The machine had Hall's patent gear and Seddon tyres, and looked very stylish.

The Viking Cycle Company, Limited, Coventry, also showed, among many other styles, a new geared ordinary which was fitted with Perry's gear.

The Sparkbrook Manufacturing Company, Limited, Coventry.—On this stall was a number of "Sparkbrook" machines, one of the most noticeable being the "Sparkbrook Safety," weighing 24 lbs., with Preston Davies tyres. It had an up-to-date frame in every respect, and pedal plates of a novel pattern.

John Marston, Wolverhampton.—This stall was very elegantly and effectively arranged, and the "Sunbeams" thereon were in many varieties. A racer, weighing only 12½ lbs., Dunlop tyred and elegantly finished, attracted a good deal of attention.

The New Buckingham & Adams Cycle Company, Limited, Coventry Works, Small Heath, Birmingham.—Mr. Cook, of this company, may be congratulated on the many new and handsome designs they exhibited, a novelty being the tandem front-driver, in which two front-driver wheels, with Perry's geared hub arrangement, are used, both being driven by their respective riders. The machine had Michelin tyres fitted to it.

The Atlas Cycle Company, Aston, Birmingham, show a new form of gearing. It is used on a geared front-driver, and is on the same principle as the Zulu gear, but in place of rollers or cogs balls are used, set in sockets in a disc or drum attached to the extremity of the axle. It is neat, and to all appearance runs very smoothly.

S. Rowe & Co., Clapham, displayed ten machines, and also a trotting sulky, with Seddon tyres, 30 in. bicycle wheels, and tubular frame, and weighing only 56 lbs.

The Raleigh Cycle Company, Nottingham.—This firm's machines do not need description. Specialties in fittings, however, are noticeable, one being a brake fitted with cork grip to the lever, and

very powerful spoon. The leather mud-guard, which is readily detachable, is also a feature.

Starley Bros., Coventry.—The arrangement of this stall was very neat, all the machines being mounted on mats and supported by new safety stands, which hold the machine just behind the crank brackets, thus enabling it to be run to and fro for inspection. One of the most novel tricycles that has been on the market for some time is one shown on this stall, in which the usual axle bar is entirely done away with, and the axle contained in a tube, the bearings being at the extremities of it, and the gear box in the centre. This tube is supported by light tubes joining at the seat lug, which really is a web joint, which, with the axle tube, forms a strong triangle. The machine weighs 40 lbs., is neat and light, and is fitted with Fleetwood tyres.

The Pilot Cycle Company, Queen Street, Maidenhead, have a special feature in the construction of the head of their "Pilot" front-driver, it being of the Stanley type, with ball centres, and carries the adjustable steering post in a lug in front.

A. Sparre, 16, Place de la Madeleine, Paris, is a French maker, and the essential features of the cycles on show are the construction of the wheels, in which springs are introduced in place of tyres, flat steel rims, together with a secondary rim, some 3½ in. or 4 in. inside of the outer one, being used. These rims are connected by about a dozen strong spiral springs, which take the whole weight of the rider. These wheels are somewhat similar to the Quadrant spring wheel of many years ago.

The Granville Cycle Company, 132, Clapham Road, S.W., exhibit a light roadster, showing a novelty in the shape of a detachable steering-lock, the locking pin dropping down into a hole drilled in the crown of one of the front forks, which forms a very useful little attachment.

The Collier Cycle Company, 43, Lower Moseley Street, Manchester.—The distinctive feature of this firm's machines was that all were fitted with the Collier two-speed gearing, which is embodied in the crank bracket, and is put into action by the shifting forward or back of a small lever attached to the front of the top tube.

Smith Bros., Hanley, Staffordshire, fit their ladies' machines with novel wire gauze sides to the mud-guard, thus shutting in the front wheel, in order to prevent the dress becoming entangled with the spokes.

The National Cycle Company, Limited, 77, Fetter Lane, Holborn.—This firm, having taken over the business of the Euclidia Cycle Syndicate, exhibited the well-known "Euclidia" system of safety frame, which consists of light tubes bent into the form of an ellipse, running from top and bottom of the steering socket, and taking the seat pillar, back wheel bearings, and crank bracket on their way, the tubes being then braced together by a series of light cross wires, forming altogether an exceedingly light and strong frame.

Humber & Co., Limited, Beeston, Nottingham, exhibited a large number of machines manufactured at their Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton factories. An attractive feature was the No. 21 Humber tricycle, which has a very strong and simple form of frame, with Seddon tyres and a special brake. This last has the fitting of the band so arranged that it is brought clear of the drum when not in use, whilst a ball joint where the connections are fitted to the forks prevents any interference with the freedom of the steering. The whole of this is very light, and effects a saving of some two pounds in weight over the old pattern. The stand was set off to great advantage by a magnificent collection of some of the silver challenge cups and shields won on the "Humber" machines.

H. Whitehouse & Co., Limited, Short Street, Reading.—Carrier cycles formed a prominent feature of this firm's collection, one being the "Whitehouse," a rear steerer, with carrying box between the rider and the back wheel, as built for the Post Office, with whom the firm have a contract. Also noticeable was a specimen of Pinchbeck's patent spring steel ribbon tyre, in which a band of steel is wound round a tubular tyre.

The Premier Cycle Company, Limited, Read Street, Coventry.—The stand of this firm gave evidence of their great enterprise, for on it was shown a safety machine built of the new patent helical tubing, the trials of which were made only the week previous.

Singer & Co., Coventry.—For neatness and good representative display this firm was particularly noticeable. The "Modèle de Luxe" tricycle attracted our attention as a really novel machine for ladies, the front frame being duplex and curved in design, and the back frame that of the "Modèle de Luxe" safety, which is so arranged that by unscrewing two nuts the whole can be taken away and attached to the back wheel of a safety, and a two-wheeler at once made of it. The wheels had Dunlop tyres, the Singer bridge for the axle, and a new form of lightened rubber pedals. This machine is also made for the use of the sterner sex.

Moto Pedal Company, Chancery Lane, W.C., exhibited a patent pedal the feature of which is the revolving plate.

C. W. Bluemel Bros., Globe Road, Mile End, E.—This exhibit was exclusively devoted to celluloid specialties, the chief being the celluloid mud guards and light celluloid gear case. The latter were laced on.

Messrs. Jackson & Beeston, Globe Cycle Works, Wolverhampton, exhibited the smallest machine in the show, a little semi-Diamond safety with 16 in. wheels.

Rainbow Engineering & Cycle Works, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.—A special kind of frame characterised the machines at this stand. The frame has light duplex tubes running in arcs of circles from top to bottom of the steering socket to the back wheel pin. A straight diagonal of light tube is carried from the centre of the steering head straight to the junction of the top and bottom tubes at the back forks, and a light pair of wires run across the frame at right angles to this.

Seidel & Naumann, Dresden; London Warehouse, 23 Moor Lane.—It may be new to our readers that this well-known firm of sewing machine makers are also the largest cycle manufacturers on the Continent. Their exhibit of cycles attracted much attention, owing to several novelties and the handsome appearance of the machines. Most of the safeties were of the Diamond pattern, fitted with various pneumatic tyres, such as the Dunlop, Michelin, Macintosh, &c., and the handles

were etched, which gave them a pleasing appearance. Some of the machines were fitted with a new patent brake, which grips both sides of a pneumatic tyre, leaving a space in the centre through which stones, &c., carried by the wheel in transit would freely pass. Another feature was an automatic brake holder which gives relief to the rider's hands. A further improvement is an automatic lock, which is put in action by merely turning a key; also an ingenious lock head. Messrs. Seidel & Naumann are to be congratulated upon the enterprise and ingenuity they display in their cycle department, which has a capacity of 8,000 machines per annum.

PRESENTATION TO MR. CHAPMAN.

On the 8th ult. the members of the Sunderland Cycling Club held a supper in the Empress Hotel, Sunderland, for the purpose of making a presentation to their sub-captain, Mr. J. A. Chapman, the well-known sewing machine and cycle dealer, who for many years has done so much for cycling, not only in connection with the club, but generally. Mr. George Bartram presided, and a very large company assembled to show their esteem for the guest of the evening. Among those who supported the chairman were Mr. Jas. Wright, Newcastle; Mr. Turnbull, Blyth; Capt. W. Pratt, Mr. John Heslop, Mr. B. Morlon, Mr. Weatherley, Mr. H. N. Hall, Mr. W. R. Bartram, and Mr. T. T. Nesbitt. Mr. Geo. Wight and Mr. Geo. Matthew occupied the vice-chairs, and were supported by Mr. L. Hall (Sunderland West End C.C.), Mr. Jos. Lynn (Sunderland West End C.C.), and Mr. W. C. Brown (hon. sec. Sunderland C.C.). The presentation took the form of a large sized carbon portrait of the recipient, the picture being from the studio of Mr. Stringer, Waterloo Place, Sunderland.

The Chairman, before making the presentation read telegrams from Mr. Hewitt, Tynemouth; Mr. J. Murray, of the Coventry Machinists Company; Mr. Egdeell, Newcastle; and from the Newcastle Cycling Club, all of whom regretted inability to attend, and sent their best wishes for "friend Chapman." Afterwards the chairman said that that was no ordinary presentation; they had not met simply because Mr. Chapman was an old member of the Sunderland club and had been known to them for a long time, but because he was the actual founder of cycling, not only in that town, but in other towns in the district. Few were aware of the active part Mr. Chapman had taken in popularising cycling in Sunderland. As they were aware the Sunderland club thought it would be a fitting opportunity, on his fiftieth birthday, to mark in some permanent and tangible form their appreciation of the work he had done in connection with cycling, and therefore it was decided to present him with his portrait. Long ago, long before the present bicycle was in existence in this district, Mr. Chapman had ridden a "boneshaker" called the "Phantom" which steered both wheels; twenty years ago he introduced the first two bicycles into the town, these being made by the Coventry Machinists Company. They were purchased by Mr. Harry Kayll and Mr. Harry Clark, the pioneers of modern cycling. Mr. Chapman afterwards opened a business at Middlesbrough, and had to do with the formation of the Middlesbrough and Stockton Cycling Clubs. While vice-captain of the Middlesbrough Club he had taken a large number of members to the first Harrogate meet, and subsequently he made a long journey to Saffron Walden, in Essex, on a bicycle in three and a half days. Mr. Chapman had always had a warm feeling for the Sunderland club, and had done a great deal in the cause of cycling in the town, conspicuous among his efforts being permission to ride in the park and the freeing of Wearmouth Bridge for cyclists before it was made absolutely free. He had introduced the first safety into the town and was the oldest machine maker in the North of England. They all appreciated fully what Mr. Chapman had done for cycling. (Applause.)

After the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow," Mr. Chapman suitably responded, saying his wife was the first lady cyclist in the North.

Mr. William Hunter, cycle agent and repairer, has removed from Bridge Street, Morpeth, to Pegswood, of that city, where, in addition to "wheels," he has a large department for perambulators and sewing machines.

Mr. James Turner, engineer and machinist, Regency Cycle Depot, Willesden Green, N.W., appears to be full of noble resolves. His latest is to open a department for the sale of perambulators and mail carts as an adjunct to his cycle trade. We wish him every success.

The righteous wrath and indignation of Mr. Thomas Key, Gate-Fulford, York appears to have been raised against trade in general, and the cycle trade in particular. He writes us a very effervescent letter in which he states that he is not, and never has been, in the cycle or any other trade, and, moreover, says that there is no one of that name in the trade in York. He also says that he has been much annoyed for the last two years by samples of chains, lamp-wick, oil, and every imaginable accessory being addressed to him as a cycle agent. He finishes by only wishing he was one as it seemed a lucrative business. Some people are never satisfied; we only wish we had been supplied gratis with such a collection of accessories as Mr. Key appears to have been the lucky recipient of; we wouldn't stop at wishing we were a cycle agent, but start straight away and open up business with the aggregate stock of the two year's voluntary contributions of the cycle trade. Talk about S.P.Q.R. it would be all profit.

Since writing the above we understand that Mr. Key has accepted an appointment as travelling representative for the county of York for the Crypto Cycle Company.

Mr. W. Pinkerton, Engineering Works, Larnie, whose trade is that of "cycle, safe, stove, mangle, washing machine, agricultural machinery merchant, and manufacturers' agent," is evidently a gentleman of great enterprise; it is his intention to at once commence business on hire and easy payment terms.

We are informed by Mr. A. Taylor that he has recently removed

from 2, Edward Street, to 229, Freeman Street, Grimsby, where, as heretofore, he will carry on the business of cycle agent and repairer.

Early this month Mr. W. Chennell, cycle agent, of 36, Queen Street, and 20, New Inn, Hall Street, Oxford, intends moving from his Queen Street premises to 74, George Street, where he will introduce mail carts as a new feature in his business. The Hall Street shop will, of course, be continued.

Mr. W. H. Moss, manager Pneumatic Tyre Repairing Company, Manchester, has invented an improved attachment for the quick repair of Dunlop tyres.

The Quadrant Cycle Company are booming. "Quadrants" have just been awarded the only gold medal for cycles at the Kimberley Exhibition, South Africa. The "Quadrant" No. 22 has just been selected by the Belgian Government, and the "Quadrant" No. 23 has been chosen by an English regiment of volunteers.

A cycling exhibition of the northern counties was opened at the Gentlemen's Concert Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, the 24th, and continues till March 4th.

The St. George's Engineering Company, Birmingham, are, this season, making a speciality of racing machines, the average weight being under 23 lbs., at which there is no sacrifice of strength.

A writer in "Wheeler" on the subject of the Palace Show has evidently felt the draughts and discomforts of the "glass-house," for he suggests that Turkey carpet be laid down all over the palace. He is also of a convivial nature, we should think, for another suggestion is that private rooms, with lounges, cigars, and champagne be placed at twenty-yard intervals throughout the central transept for the sole use of pressmen. Amen!

A cycle show was opened on the 9th ult. at the Belfast Y.M.C.A. Hall, under the management of Mr. J. D. Siddeley, of the Dunlop Cycle Company. It was largely patronised, and was in every way successful.

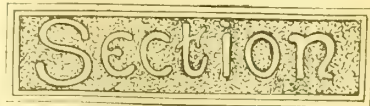
Mr. John Meek, of the firm of Hotchkiss, Mayo, & Meek, Coventry, has invented a very simple footrest. It is a strip of metal, bent round the forkside, the end overlapping at the extremity of the rest. The shaped base of a metal pillar butts against the outer side of the fork and is pressed against it by a screw. The screw works in the end of the pillar (which lies between the bars of the rest) and its head projects through a hole drilled in the overlapping ends before mentioned. A collar prevents the screw coming right through the hole, and works against the inside end of the rest. The same arrangement is adapted to steps, lamp brackets, saddle clips, and a host of other things.

A new wheel has been invented by Mr. T. Knowles, of Manchester. The wheel has two flexible rims, with two series of springs set alternately to each other, by which it is claimed a more perfect action is obtained.

A new geared hub has just been placed on the market by Messrs. Miller, of Coventry, called the "Checkley." It is similar in size and shape, externally, to the Crypto, but inside is very different, the mechanism consisting of two sets of internal geared wheels, with a revolving pinion between them, geared both externally and internally, and serving the double purpose of driving and being driven. The arrangement is certainly a neat and simple one.

The latest invention in sprocket wheels is called by the euphonious title of the "Ovo-Rhomboidal," and is of American origin, being promoted by Mr. F. N. Kelsey, of New Haven, U.S.A. It is claimed for this new form of chain-wheel that its use necessitates less chain slackness than the elliptical at the dead centre, and it allows of the application of more power than does this latter style of wheel.

The latest tyre on the market is called "the Hook Tyre," the chief novelty in which is the method of attaching the outer cover to the rim. It has a series of T-shaped hooks on the edge of the outer cover. On the inside of the rim are a corresponding number of holes into which the hooks fit. The hooks are detached from the rim after deflation by pushing the outer band towards the air chamber. It is claimed that a repair can be easily effected within a minute. The manufacturers are, we might add, the Hook Tyre Company, 78, King Street, Hammersmith, W.



Mr. D. JANE has just started business at 40, Gibbons Street, Plymouth, on the hire system, and has a large stock of perambulators, machines, furniture, &c., in which he hopes to do a brisk trade.

We are informed that Mr. W. G. Hedges has taken over the business of the late Mr. A. Privett, and at Station Road, Bishops Waltham, will carry on the business of perambulator and mail cart dealer, in addition to which he does a large trade in knitted goods. An interesting post-script is "Pure English Honey always on hand."

Failures and Arrangements.

FRANCIS W. CHURCHMAN, general dealer, 121, High Street, Harlesden.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement to pay 7s. 6d. in the pound by three equal instalments at three, nine, and twelve months from February 2nd. Among the creditors are the Star Manufacturing Company for £12 11s. 11d.

A COUNTY COURT JUDGMENT for £12 1s. 3d. was registered on January 12th, against H. A. Manuel, of 237, High Street, Watford.

ALFRED HORSLEY, sewing machine agent, late china merchant, auctioneer, and commission agent, Coach Road View, Outwood, near Wakefield; late 65, Castle Road Scarborough.

The above has been adjudicated bankrupt. The following are the principal creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Danbury, T., Scarborough	10	0	0
Pyewell, Miss Scarborough	20	0	0
Knight, L. S. & Co., Manchester	13	0	0
THOMAS WARD & ROBERT BURNS, trading as WARD & BURNS, wringing machinists and undertakers, of 81, Twist Lane, Leigh.			

These debtors were adjudicated bankrupts, and a receiving order made on February 4th.

The statutory meeting of the creditors interested under this failure took place on Saturday, 18th ult., at the offices of the Official Receiver, Bolton. The debtors' summary of accounts showed liabilities amounting to £215 8s. 2d., and the assets were estimated to produce £70 10s., which includes £26 for machinery, cost £36; furniture, cost £12, estimated to produce £8; other property, £4. The deficiency amounted to £144 18s. 2d.

The debtors alleged their failure to have been caused through bad debts, trade losses, and want of capital. From the report and observations of the Official Receiver it appeared that the receiving order was made on debtors' own petition. They commenced business in partnership without capital, three years ago, as wringing machine repairers, but they subsequently added to their business the manufacture of machines and rollers, the premises being partially occupied by Ward. There have been no accounts kept further than a ledger with debtors and the bankrupts each drew 24s. per week as wages. They borrowed money when they opened in order to purchase a small boiler, with engine, and a drilling machine. The debtors alleged that they first became aware of their insolvency in September last, but the Official Receiver was of opinion that they were insolvent prior to that time. As there were not enough creditors present to form a quorum, the estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

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SEWING MACHINES.

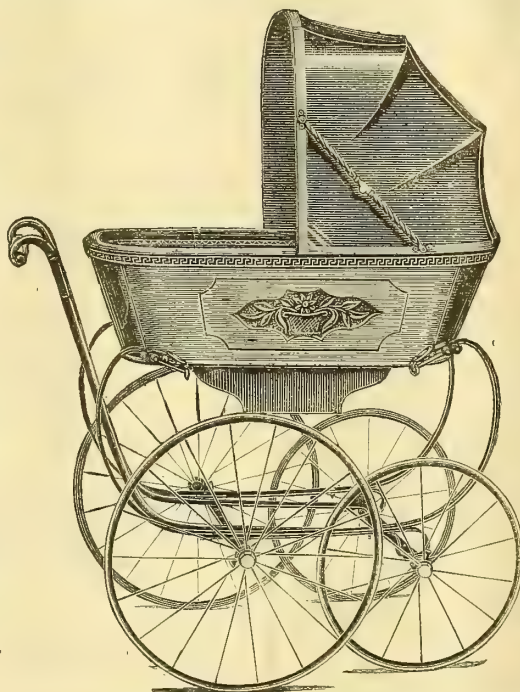
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every description
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BASSINETTES,
MAIL CARTS,
AND
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IN GREAT VARIETY.

Buyers will do
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Orders early.

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The VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
24, Aldersgate Street.

promised to find working capital," but there was no agreement in

The debtors came up for their public examination at the Bolton Bankruptcy Court on the 20th ult., before Mr. Registrar Holden.

In reply to questions put by the Official Receiver, Ward said he and his partner commenced business with a few pounds capital. Witness was formerly a colliery labourer, and his partner was a joiner. They had no partnership agreement. They borrowed several sums of money to extend the business. Most of the work they did was for working people, who paid their accounts by instalments, and some of the money could not be obtained. They had lost about £20 in the exchange of horses, about a similar amount on bad timber, and other losses had been sustained.

The debtor Burns corroborated the evidence given by his partner, and finally the examination was ordered to be closed.

LEAVER, JAMES, JUN., bedding and domestic machinery dealer 13, Cart Street, Blackburn.

This bankrupt came up for his public examination at the Blackburn Bankruptcy Court on the 8th ult. The statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to £1,076, and the assets were estimated to produce £254, thus leaving a deficiency of £822. It appeared that the debtor's failure had been caused through bad trade, sickness, and expenses having exceeded his income. He commenced business five and a half years ago without any capital of his own, and he did not discover his insolvency until about fourteen days before filing his petition.—The Official Receiver said, looking at the small amount of assets and the large amount of debts, he could not understand how he came to remain so long ignorant of the desperate state of his affairs. According to the debtor's own showing, he had been losing one year with another nearly £150 per annum. This was not his first failure, he having executed a deed of assignment about twelve years ago.—The debtor said he paid 13s. in the pound under that failure. He admitted that the business had never paid its way, and as he had no capital when he began, every penny he lost was creditors' money. He had taken a cheque to a bank and told them if they cashed it he would pay them the following day; however, he did not pay the money, and a friend who had guaranteed it would have to pay it.—The examination was adjourned.

DUNKLEY'S APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

On the 16th ult., at the Birmingham County Court, before his Honour Judge Chalmers, W. H. Dunkley, late managing director of Dunkley's Patent Wheel and Tyre Company (Limited), and a manufacturer of perambulators, applied for his discharge. Mr. A. Smith appeared for the bankrupt; Mr. Stubbins and Mr. Bickley for creditors.

The Official Receiver (Mr. Luke J. Sharp) reported that the receiving order was made on November 18th, 1891, on the debtor's petition. The first meeting of creditors was held on December 16th, 1891, and the Official Receiver remained trustee. The public examination was closed on March 9th, 1892. The bankrupt's statement of affairs disclosed: Liabilities, £4,953 15s. 6d.; assets estimated by bankrupt to realise £178 0s. 4d., realised to date £104 9s. 3d., further probable realisation (as estimated by trustee) nil. A first and final dividend of 11½d. in the pound had been paid. The bankrupt did not appear to have committed any misdemeanour under the Bankruptcy Act 1883 or the Debtors' Act of 1869. The bankrupt commenced business as a perambulator manufacturer in 1879 in Jamaica Row, Birmingham, with a capital of £5.

His Honour: I suppose that's all gone? (Laughter.)

Mr. Sharp, continuing, said that the business appeared to have been at first very successful, and a balance-sheet prepared on the 30th June, 1887, showed a surplus of £6,290 17s. 1d. That balance-sheet, the bankrupt said, was prepared by a firm of accountants, and was drawn up for the purpose of enabling him to obtain an overdraft on the bank. On the 16th July, 1890, a portion of the business was formed into a joint-stock company, under the style of "Dunkley's Patent Wheel and Tyre Company," of which the bankrupt was managing director. The nominal capital was £10,000, consisting of 2,000 shares of £5 each. The company was formed for the working of two of bankrupt's patents, and in addition to the patents the bankrupt transferred to the company a quantity of plant, in consideration of which he received £500 in cash and 900 £5 shares fully paid. The bankrupt still continued his business in Jamaica Row as a perambulator maker, and had many transactions with the company. In July, 1891 (twelve months after the formation of the company), at a meeting of the shareholders, it was resolved to increase the nominal capital to 10,000 £5 shares, with the object of purchasing the remainder of the bankrupt's business; and on the 14th September a prospectus was issued, the 19th September being fixed for the allotment of the shares. The public subscribed a very small amount, which was returned on the day of allotment; but notwithstanding this the proposed arrangement to buy the bankrupt's business was carried out. No valuation of the effects was prepared, but the consideration for the transfer was 3,600 £5 shares, of which 329 were deducted on account of a debt due from the bankrupt to the company, and 3,271 were handed to him. He did not receive a shilling in cash. Of these shares 2,260 were in his (Mr. Sharp's) possession, and the remainder were held by the bankrupt's former solicitors, Messrs. Hullbert and Crowe, but they were valueless. The bankrupt estimated the value of the stock, plant, &c., taken over by the company at £3,300, but the valuation by Mr. Richards, who was subsequently appointed liquidator, was £1,863. In addition there were five patents transferred. The bankrupt stated that the directors promised to find further capital, but as it was not forthcoming, at a meeting on the 31st October the shareholders resolved to wind up the company voluntarily, and Mr. Richards was appointed liquidator. The effect of that transfer was that the position of the creditors of the company was improved to the prejudice of the bankrupt's creditors. The bankrupt explained that the reason he allowed the sale to be com-

pleted after the return of the capital subscribed was that "the directors writing. The bankrupt was to have been the managing director for the company, at a salary of £1,000 per annum, but he only occupied the position for a month and received £28. He transferred his assets in the way described without the knowledge of his creditors, and did not even mention the matter to his bankers, to whom he owed £800. The liquidator informed him (Mr. Sharp) that, in consequence of the preferential claims and the stock having realised so badly, it was very doubtful whether any dividend would be paid to the creditors of the company. Up to 1887 the bankrupt had a shop at Houndsditch, London; but in June of that year he sold it to a Miss Moore for £205. After the bankruptcy he (Mr. Sharp) received an intimation that the bankrupt was trading at this shop, and had an account at the Salvation Army Bank. Upon making inquiries the bankers forwarded him a copy of his account, showing that the amount paid in by the bankrupt from the 26th September, 1892, to the 31st October, was £92 3s. 8d. He claimed the balance then in hand (£7 15s. 2d.), which was in due course paid to him. He was further informed that the bankrupt resided at 57, Almack Road, London, N., and the Official Receiver in that district made inquiries for him; but upon his officer attending at that address he was refused admittance by the bankrupt. The officer also attended at 76, Houndsditch, and saw Miss Moore, who said that the bankrupt had nothing to do with the business there. He (Mr. Sharp) would, however, draw the attention of the Court to a catalogue, dated 1891, with the name of "Dunkley's, Birmingham; Dunkley, Patentee, Birmingham," printed on it. On several pages of the book appeared "London agent—A. Moore, 76, Houndsditch," stamped apparently with an indiarubber stamp. The same names appeared on a circular headed "Dunkley's Discount, 1893." Since the date of his bankruptcy—18th November, 1891, to the following March—defendant was engaged on commission for his brother, Mr. J. C. Dunkley. From March to August he was engaged by Miss Moore at the Houndsditch shop, at a salary of £2 10s. per week, increasing to £3 10s., but he left in the latter month, in consequence of the slackness of trade. From then until the present time he had resided at Almack Road, London, and had executed orders upon commission. The bankrupt had committed acts of default in that his assets were not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on his liabilities; and that his books, otherwise properly kept, did not sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy. The items in the accounts filed, which could have been inserted accurately if the books had been properly kept, were: Cash sales, £390; travelling expenses, £400; household expenses, £284. The balance sheet of July, 1887, was the only one the bankrupt had prepared. The bankrupt's liabilities were now about the same as at the time of the transfer—£4,953 15s. 6d.—while the assets transferred to the company were valued by the liquidator at £1,863. Bearing this in mind, he (Mr. Sharp) respectfully submitted that the bankrupt for some time prior to September, 1891, was insolvent, and contra 5 debts without having at the time any reasonable or probable grounds for expecting to be able to pay them. He further submitted that by transferring his assets to the company after the share capital had been returned to the public, without consulting his creditors, and at a time when he was insolvent, he had dealt recklessly with his estate, and wrought on or contributed to his bankruptcy by a rash and hazardous speculation.

Mr. Stubbins opposed the application for discharge on behalf of one of the principal creditors in a vigorous manner. In the course of his remarks he quoted Lord Justice Cave to show that the bankrupt had no right to transfer his business to any person without first consulting his creditors. He went on to say that if Mr. Dunkley had acted towards his creditors in a proper manner there would have been 7s. in the pound; instead of which he made over all his assets to a single creditor, a company which he himself had formed and of which he was managing director, with the result that the other creditors had only been paid 11½d. in the pound. According to the bankrupt's own statement, in June, 1887, his estate showed a surplus of £6,292, but on the 18th of November, 1891, he was made a bankrupt and the surplus was converted to a deficiency of £4,800. This showed a loss of £11,000 in less than five years. In conclusion, Mr. Stubbins asked his Honour to refuse the discharge altogether until the debtor was prepared to come up and make a reasonable offer to the creditors.

Mr. Bickley also opposed on behalf of five creditors, and pointed out that the debtor had committed several offences under the Bankruptcy Act. He contended that the debtor engaged in hazardous speculation, and should be refused his discharge.

Mr. Smith, in making the application, said that bankrupt had fully disclosed his transactions, and the Court must, he thought, come to the conclusion that he had been more sinned against than sinning.

His Honour: Who was the sinner?

Mr. Smith said that the bankrupt was not the only director.

His Honour: He was the managing director, and ought to have known the position of affairs.

Mr. Smith quoted from the balance-sheet submitted to the first meeting of the shareholders to show that the company at the outset was in a flourishing condition, and the bankrupt was induced to transfer his business by the false representations of some of his fellow-directors, who undertook to find the working capital after the public had refused to subscribe. If there had been any fraud it had not been committed by the bankrupt. It resulted from mismanagement, which the bankrupt had opposed to the utmost, and which had led to the company being wound up against the bankrupt's desire. He had not been guilty of rash and hazardous trading, because he had good reason to believe that the transfer of the business to a company would be a good speculation.

His Honour said that the bankrupt, as managing director, had been in a better position than anyone else to know the position of the company. It was clear that he had transferred himself to the company body and soul—all except his debts. As events proved, the business was in an insolvent state at the time of the actual transfer, and the bankrupt was a man whom it was dangerous to allow to trade. The discharge must be refused at present. If the bankrupt should find the means of paying something to his creditors and chose to apply again he might do so.

THE American Wringer Co.

(late BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO.)

beg respectfully to call the attention of the
Trade to their recent

REMOVAL

to much larger and more convenient premises

at

**122, SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON, S.E.**

WHERE WILL BE FOUND THE

**LARGEST STOCK OF WRINGERS
AND
DOMESTIC MACHINERY
IN EUROPE.**

IT IS A FACT

That no article in the whole
range of Domestic Machinery
pays the Dealer so well as Rubber
Wringers.

IT IS A FACT

That the sale of our Wringers
is very largely on the increase.

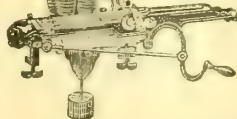
ARE YOU SELLING THEM?

If not, you may depend upon it
your Competitor is.

PRICES FROM 8s.

ACCORDING TO SIZE AND QUALITY,

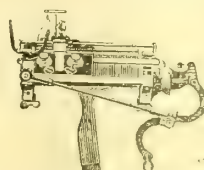
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LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.**
The most reliable and most easily running Stocking and
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For all kinds of Garments, with special
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44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.



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KNITTER

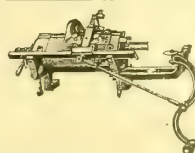
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THE WORLD. AWARDED GOLD MEDALS
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First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.
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**The New
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is the only machine in the world
which can knit every garment
that can be done by hand.

It would take three days by hand what could be done on the
"New Rothwell Knitter" in an hour, and thousands of ladies
who have entirely abolished hand knitting are now earning good
incomes at their own homes by these machines, which knit
Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Combinations, Vests, in
fact everything, in either silk, wool, or cotton.

Write for prices and full particulars to

W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgeman St., Bolton.

NEW SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

The Flanagan Two-Reel Sewing Machine Company,
Limited, is the title of a concern which was registered on
the 1st ult., with a capital of £7,000, in £10 shares, to pur-
chase letters patent of the Kingdom of Belgium, granted to
Dennis Flanagan, and the benefit of applications for
patents in the United Kingdom, United States of
America, and the benefit of the said inventions for all
parts of the world, and to carry on the business of
buyers, sellers, manufacturers, and repairers of sewing
machines, and any other articles of a similar kind. The
subscribers are:—

	Shares.
J. Haworth, 5, Union Street, Accrington, Solicitor	1
J. Cram, Great Harwood, Physician, &c.	1
A. M. Cram, Great Harwood, Physician, &c.	1
J. Fletcher, Clayton-le-Moors, Innkeeper	1
O. Fletcher, Clayton-le-Moors, Married Woman	1
D. Flanagan, Clayton-le-Moors, Mechanic	1
Wm. Sandemann, Junr., Church, Accountant	1

The number of directors is not to be less than 3, nor
more than 7; qualification, 5 shares. Registered by
Jordan & Sons, 120, Chancery Lane, W.C. Registered
office, Wellfield Mill, Clayton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

NEW COMPANY.—JOSEPH PERKINS AND SONS, LIMITED.
—Registered by Long and Gardener, 8, Lincoln's Inn
Fields, W.C., with a capital of £20,000 in £5 shares.
Object, to acquire and carry on the business of sewing
machine needle manufacturers, hitherto carried on at
Astwood Bank, Worcester, under the style of Joseph
Perkins and Sons, in accordance with an agreement with
F. E. Perkins, W. E. Perkins, and A. W. Perkins.
There shall not be less than three nor more than five
directors. The first are F. E. Perkins, W. E. Perkins,
and A. W. Perkins. Qualification, £1,000. Remune-
ration, £150 per annum, divisible.

Correspondence.

RAILWAY RATES.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been called to your article on the above subject in your issue of the 1st inst., which contains what appears to be a reflection upon the manufacturers of washing and wringing machines which, I think, should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

You say that "Keighley appears to care little for associations for the benefit of the dealers," a statement which, had you been aware of what has been done since the issue of the revised classification by the Railway Company, you would surely not have allowed to appear in your journal.

You will be kind enough to note that a few of the manufacturers in this town, having had a list of the new rates copied so far as each of them required, finding them generally very much higher than the then existing rates, decided to call a meeting on the 24th of December. This meeting was held on the Friday following and a defensive association formed, consisting of the whole of the makers of Lancashire and Yorkshire, the object of which was to secure the lowest possible rates for washing and wringing machines, to obtain, if possible, a reduction of the classification of our goods, and endeavour to induce the railway companies to return to the practice of carrying goods, when consigned at owners' risk and broken in transit, to and fro for repairs without charge.

With this object a president, secretary, and six other gentlemen were appointed a committee to act, and whether we are careless of our customers' interests, which in matters of this kind are assuredly our own, we ask you to say when you are aware of the results of the work of the above-named committee as stated below.

By our communications personally and by letter with the railway companies, whose courtesy in our negotiations on the subject we wish to acknowledge, we have already obtained "the free carriage on goods broken in transit," "the reduction of the classification to class 3, when consigned at owners' risk," and "the promise of special rates wherever there is a continuous traffic."

Moreover, the new Union has joined the Mansion House Association, and so long as we keep together you may rely upon the interests of traders and manufacturers in all railway matters being closely watched.

I shall be glad if you will insert this letter in your next issue, so that the dealers and retailers may note what has been done to get matters placed on the old basis, which we have no doubt will meet with their approval.

I am, yours respectfully,

H. C. LONGSDON,
Hon. Sec. Washing and Wringing Machine
Makers' Union.

Keighley,
February 16th, 1893.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—In the leading article of your last issue *re* the new railway rates, the mangle manufacturers are charged with neglecting the interests of their customers by not taking up this matter with the railway companies. Kindly allow me to correct any such impression as may be gathered from the article, and to assure the dealers that the manufacturers have from the very first taken up the matter, having held several meetings, sent deputations, and had a lot of correspondence with the railway companies on the subject, and I have here copies of some lengthy correspondence I have myself written with particulars to lay before the railway companies in the interests of the dealers in the South, so that the manufacturers have not been negligent, but, on the contrary, have made, and are still making, every effort to get the rates reduced where not already done. Many of the dealers would have found things very different had not the mangle makers exerted themselves as they have done, as in some cases where the rates had been nearly doubled they have been reduced to the original rates, while our friends in the London district have only to pay an advance of 1s. 8d. per ton, which we are trying our best to get further reduced. Many of the dealers can have no idea of what the rates would have been but for the pressure brought to bear on the railway companies by the makers, and I regret you were not better informed before you published the article. But, knowing your usual courtesy, I am quite sure you will hasten to correct any erroneous ideas that may have been formed in regard to the mangle makers from the reading of your article.

I notice you suggest associations of manufacturers as necessary; but, Mr. Editor, there are two sides to all questions. "And have you forgotten so soon" when this innocent individual came in for such a volley from the dealers, many of whom are now getting the benefit of the reductions in the rates brought about by the association of makers? But, sir, my advice is, let manufacturers associate to take up this important matter, and let the dealers support them in doing so, and use every means in their power to get the railway companies to reduce their rates; and any assistance I can render to any branch of our trade I shall be most pleased to volunteer my services.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. JOHNS.

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.,
February 24, 1893

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—The letter given below indicates that the railway companies are well disposed to consider the claims of the traders in perambulators receiving goods over their lines. Upon receipt of the letter, our Mr. Simmons had an interview with Mr. Twelvetees at the railway clearing-house, and expressed our wish that the rates

which obtained up till Christmas might be reinstated. Mr. Twelvetees would do all in his power, but gave no hope of any further concession. He, however, promised to make a comparison of the new rate under class 4, with the rate under class 3, as formerly charged. We have since received from the company the comparison of the rate as applied to several different towns. The result is not satisfactory. For instance, we used to pay to Manchester at company's risk 43s. 4d. per ton, but now we are asked to pay at owner's risk 50s. 9d. This does not represent the entire difference, as empties are now charged for return about double as much as they used to be. We have, therefore, again written the companies, expressing our hope that they will reconsider their decision, and allow the rates to revert to their former level. We regret to have to admit that, notwithstanding our invitation in your last issue, no other perambulator manufacturers or dealers whatsoever have intimated their wish to co-operate with us in attempting to obtain the abatement, the benefit of which, when obtained, will be in furtherance of the interests of the entire trade. This being so, we trust that our fellow-traders are keeping up a vigorous correspondence on their own account, in order that pressure may be brought to bear upon the companies, which alone can result in our trade receiving the consideration which it deserves.

Yours very truly,

SIMMONS & CO.

3, 5, and 7, Tanner Street, Bermondsey Street,
London, S.E., Feb. 24, 1893.

Copy

Messrs. Simmons & Co.,

Tanner Street, Bermondsey Street, S.E.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your favour of 7th inst. respecting the charges for conveyance of perambulators in parts, packed in crates, I am now able to inform you that, after further consideration, it has been agreed that such consignments shall be charged at rates as per class 4, with a modified reduction as per "Y" scale when carried at owner's risk.

I trust these modifications, which will be found to nearly approximate the charges to those operating last year, will be considered satisfactory, the alterations being retrospective to January 1st last.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. TWELVETEES.

The Great Northern Railway,
Chief Goods Manager's Office,
King's Cross Station.

February 14th, 1893.

MARKS OF ORIGIN ON FOREIGN GOODS.

A Bill is now before the House of Commons which has for its object the marking of foreign goods with their place of origin. It has been prepared and brought in by Colonel Howard Vincent, Sir Henry Howorth, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Maclure, Mr. Joseph Wilson, Colonel Bridgeman, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Seton-Karr.

We follow on with a copy of the Bill:—

Whereas it is essential to make further provision for the prevention of fraud by false marking:—Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Merchandise Marks Amendment Act, 1893, and shall be read and construed with the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, as one Act.

2. All imported goods, except such goods as may be specially exempted from time to time from the provisions of this Act by the published regulations of the Commissioners of Customs, on the ground that they are incapable of being marked as in this Act provided, which do not bear in a legible and conspicuous form a definite indication of the country in which such goods were made or produced, are hereby prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, as if they were specified in section forty-two of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876.

3. From and after the passing of this Act no goods imported into the United Kingdom which do not bear a definite indication of the country in which such goods were made or produced, or from which they were so imported, shall be exposed or offered for sale in any part of the United Kingdom unless by means either of express notice, or by a board, card, label, ticket, invoice, or other document, the purchaser be made aware that such goods have been imported, and are not of home production.

4. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

THE STORY OF THE SEWING MACHINE.—We regret to have to announce that Mr. Newton Wilson has been too ill the past month to prepare his serial article on the History of the Sewing Machine.

SPECIAL NOTICE—IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.**THE “BRANSTON”****Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,**

LIMITED.

Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite

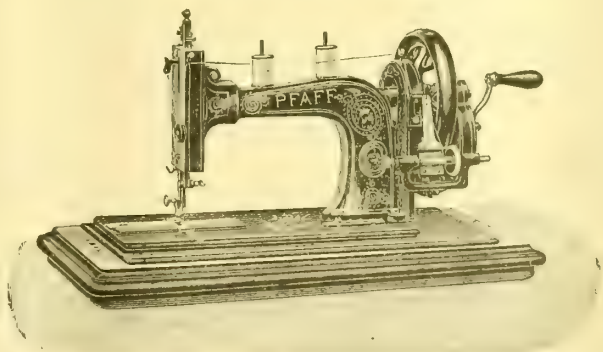
Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.**PFAFF Sewing Machines.**

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance. All the Important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.



Perfectly Noiseless Motion, and numerous other Improvements.

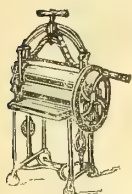
The Pfaff Perfect Sewing Machine.

G. M. PFAFF SEWING MACHINE FACTORY:
KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY,

Recently enlarged by the purchase of the König Sewing Machine Factory.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

WILHELM & CO., 132, Wool Exchange, LONDON, E.C.

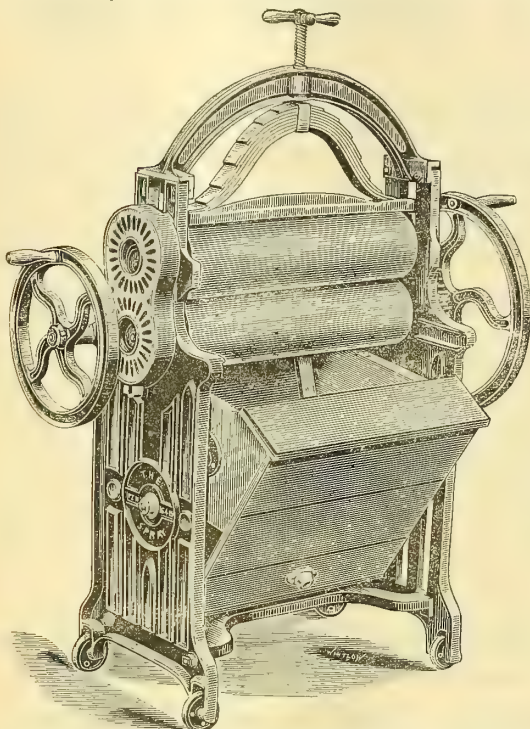


Section

THE "SPRAY" WASHER.

We illustrate below the patent "Spray" washer, which was recently introduced by the Cherry Tree Machine Company, of Cherry Tree, near Blackburn.

A number of these machines have already been sold, and we have heard that they are giving thorough satisfaction.



As will be observed from our illustration, the "Spray" is a combined washing, wringing, and mangling machine, and its makers claim that it is the most perfect yet introduced, and so simple that a child can work it.

The washing-tub has a series of tall pegs projecting from its base, which keep the clothes from falling to the bottom. There is thus a quantity of water under as well as over the clothes, and the tub has a very effectual oscillating motion, which causes the water to rush through the articles being washed at every turn of the handle, with the result that it thoroughly disturbs and cleanses the clothes. The shape and position of the tub make it also convenient to use as a hand wash-tub for washing out grease and other very dirty marks, which can only be got out by hand-rubbing. It will thus be seen that the clothes can be completely and thoroughly washed in the machine without removal, and then be wrung out direct from the tub through the rollers.

The complete combined machine takes up very little more room than an ordinary mangle, and the tub itself more than compensates for the space it takes up if only as a receptacle for dirty clothes; and if not required, it can be removed without taking the whole machine to pieces, leaving the mangle intact.

The American Wringer Co., of 122, Southwark Street, S.E., have made two important improvements in their "Household" wringer, which machine, as our readers well know, is only supplied to the instalment trade. Instead of iron bearings the spindle now runs in a metal box with a raw hide surface, thus rendering lubrication unnecessary. The other improvement consists of a new method of fixing the drop-board, whereby breakages are rendered practically impossible. This company have issued a new catalogue, which contains illustrations of a variety of domestic machines other than the rubber wringers for which they are noted.

We are much gratified to hear that Mr. S. G. Richmond, of 21 & 22, New Cut, Lambeth, S.E., who in March, 1890, purchased the patent mangle business of the well-known firm of Baker & Co., is successful in the same. It is interesting to note that Mr. Richmond is also the manufacturer of every description of laundry requisites.

HARPER TWELVETREES, Manufacturer of Laundry Machinery, wishes to appoint a **SOLE AGENT**

in every Town not yet represented. Liberal Terms to the Trade for cash, or quarterly accounts upon application.—Harper Twelvetrees, 8, City Road, London.

Anyone receiving a free copy of this issue is respectfully asked to take it as a courteous invitation to become a regular reader, either as a subscriber or by ordering the paper from his nearest newsagent, making use of the proper form provided on another page.

I WANT NONE OF MY CUSTOMERS

to respond to this advertisement, which is addressed to the few firms who are not aware that I can give them far and away the best value going. Here is a sample:—

For SEVENTY SHILLINGS Nett Cash.

I will sell during the present month my Letter H Knitting Machine.

For NINETY SHILLINGS Nett Cash.

I will sell during the present month my Letter A Knitting Machine. Either Machine of 8½ inch needle bed, and of 68 or 116 needles at choice. Both Machines are suitable for seamless plain hose, gloves, &c., and will knit every kind of rib or cardigan. All accessories included in these prices except winder and surfits.

These Machines are new and perfect, are of the celebrated Dubied make, and have never been unpacked. If any reader doubt the *bona fides* of this extraordinary offer, I will refer him to first-rate firms who know all about the machines.

G. STIBBE, 25, Jamaica St., GLASGOW.



AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT

THE "SPRAY"

Is the best, most convenient, and easiest to work, and the cheapest ever known.

It will wash a nigger white if you get him in the machine, and a child five years old can work it.

— GET ALL PARTICULARS OF —

R. J. JOHNS, 59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

Works: CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.

'THE CHEAPEST PRAM ON EARTH.'

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL LINE EXHIBITED
AT THE LATE SHOW.



CLASS 322.

CATALOGUE 1893.

Our Catalogue for Season 1893 is now ready, and contains an unequalled collection of Choice Designs.

FREE BY POST UPON APPLICATION,

Together with Terms to suit everybody.

TO DEALERS.

The Baby Carriage, here illustrated, and which we claim to be the Cheapest in the Trade, had a most extraordinary run at the late Exhibition at the Crystal Palace. It was universally admired, and what is more to the point universally bought. Graceful, Stylish, Right up to Date in Fashion, splendidly finished in all the new colours, with a surface like a mirror, every bit of material in it is absolutely guaranteed, and produced at a price that is the Wonder of the Trade.

Dealers will study their best interests by finding out all about the line before placing their orders elsewhere, and seeing a selection of Star Baby Carriages into the bargain.

STAR Manufacturing Company,
STAR WORKS,
GOODINGE ROAD, Cattle Market, LONDON, N.

JOTTINGS

WITH this number of the *Gazette* we issue the sixth annual edition of the "Perambulator Buyer's Guide."

In our last issue we reported the death, at the age of thirty-two, through heart disease, of Mr. F. J. Walker, Cycle and Perambulator Manufacturer, Birmingham. During the past month the widow called a meeting of the deceased's creditors, and placed before them a statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm, which showed a surplus of some £180. Much sympathy was expressed for Mrs. Walker, and the creditors were unanimous in desiring that the business should continue as being alike beneficial to the widow and themselves. It was thereupon decided to carry on the estate under the control of a committee of the creditors, consisting of Messrs. Keen, Littlewood, W. A. Lloyd, the India Rubber Company, and the Pneumatic Tyre Company.

It was stated at the meeting that Mr. Walker commenced trading as a domestic machinery dealer in Worcester Street, Birmingham, in 1886, and was making a net profit of £800 per annum, when in November, 1891, he started a large Cycle and Perambulator factory in Potter Street. Down to the present time the takings of the retail shop in Worcester Street are between £40 and £50 per week, so that the retail business at least is highly profitable.

The publishers of the "Bohemian Review of Sewing Machines, etc.," have arranged an exhibition of cycles and sewing machines to be held at the Grand Hotel, Prague, from the 14th to the 20th of May next.

The American sewing machine trade of 1892 appears, from a leader in an American contemporary, *The Sewing Machine Advance*, to have been considerably below the average; this they attribute largely to the extraordinary inclemency of the weather during the earlier months of the year. Chicago, however, was a pleasing exception, having been assisted by a marked increase in the local retail trade, and a big increase in the export of cheap machines therefrom. The aggregate trade of Chicago, as far as sewing machines are concerned, is enormous, the total annual output being given as 160,000 machines, of which 23,000 are retailed in the City and 137,000 distributed throughout the States, mainly in the N. W.

We observe that, according to a circular which has come into our possession, Mr. John Buxton, general dealer, Youlgreave, in addition to doing business in pianos, harmoniums, sewing machines, wringing and mangling machines, kitting machines, bassinettes, mail carts, &c., has a sale for teas. We notice and cannot but remark on the modesty with which he makes the following offer:—"If those that have got sewing machines can purchase a parcel of his tea monthly, he will try to keep their machines in working order." Mr. Buxton makes his circulars serve a double purpose, for on the reverse side of the same is a tract, which we have read with much profit.

According to the *Cleveland World*, the Cleveland Ohio sewing machine industry ranks very high as regards the output; there are, it is stated, over 135,000 sewing machines made there every year and sent to all parts of the world. Cleveland also lays claim to making more sewing machine cabinets than any other city in the world, and also to having the finest wood working establishment in Ohio, in which industry nearly a thousand hands are employed all the year round.

Mr. Chas. John Griffith has severed his connection with the North London Machine Co., 642, Holloway Road, N.

Mr. A. Price, domestic machinery dealer, has removed from 36, Worcester Street, to 32a, Comberton Hill, Kidderminster.

Mr. J. W. Willcox, who was at one time the Belfast manager of Messrs. Bradbury's & Co., Limited, has started business in Manchester at 71, Market Street. He is bringing out a new patent shirt called the "Pyjama," which when placed on the market he considers will "go like fire." A circular of the same which he has sent us describes the "Pyjama"—patent No. 3,914—at length. As he says, it must certainly be conceded that the ordinary shirt as at present worn is not a garment which has any pretensions to fit, and, in consequence, after a little active exercise becomes decidedly uncomfortable. To obviate this is the chief object of the invention, and this is obtained by making the shirt "to fit," and making the tail of this interesting garment so shaped, by means of a prolongation, as to pass between the legs forwards and tuttoned to the front, which at once secures comfort, prevents "rucking" and disarrangement, and secures a better fit. We heartily congratulate Mr. Willcox, and predict a large measure of success for this "boon and blessing to men."

The *Ratepayers' Chronicle* of Southwark has been interviewing the genial Harry Victor Lloyd, of the Borough, and mentions that its representative saw no less than three hundred "Mikado" cars in course of manufacture in Lloyd & Co.'s factory.

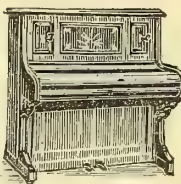
A patent action will shortly be tried by the American Courts, the plaintiff being Anthony Miller, of Huntington, Indiana, and the defendants the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. It is alleged that the defendants have infringed a patent for an improvement on a bobbin cover and slide ring as is now used on their No. 9 machine.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co. have constructed a sewing machine of aluminium which is less than one-third of the usual weight.

We are always pleased to hear of an increase in trade, and therefore congratulate Messrs. Bradbury & Co. and their Warrington manager Mr. E. Stephens, on the good business they are doing in that district, with their new No. 6 machine. Of late there has been quite a boom in this district in Bradbury machines.

Mr. J. Killen, watchmaker and sewing machine dealer, Bell Road, Hounslow, has taken over the business hitherto carried on at this address by Mr. J. Jackson.

On Friday last the premises of Mr. Geo. Matthews, domestic machinery dealer, 643, Old Kent Road, S.E., were seriously damaged by fire.



Section

MESSRS. ROBERT COCKS & Co., of 6, New Burlington Street, W., have just issued a new catalogue of the Newman organs, which is printed in an artistic manner. They have also issued a sketch-book of cottage and grand pianos.

According to the *New York Musical Career*, the production of pianos in the States grows apace. Last year it reached a total of 86,000, being almost double what it was in 1886.

The latest use for pianos, judging from a telegram which appeared in a London daily last week, is as a means of conveying infernal machines into the very heart of society circles. A lady at Buda Pesth recently purchased one, and on its arrival at her residence her daughter opened it and started playing. As soon as her hands touched the keys a bomb that had been concealed within the mechanism exploded with dire effect.

In order to cheapen the cost of producing the mute pipes used as ornaments on American organs, an inventor proposes to make them of cardboard.

DEALERS REQUIRING AGENCIES

MR. G. SCRUTON, bicycle agency, Normanton, Yorks, informs us that he is now open to receive a good agency for cycles.

Messrs. Tate Bros., domestic machinery and furniture dealers, Mealsgate, Carlisle, wish us to announce that they are desirous of making arrangements with a manufacturer for the supply of furniture of the lower grades.

Messrs. Dunn & Mott, cycle and sewing machine agents, Hind Street, Stockton-on-Tees, write us that they would be pleased to receive price lists from furniture manufacturers; also to take up an agency for a musical instrument manufacturer.

Mr. A. Wear, 6, Regent Circus, New Swindon, is thinking of selling cycles, and would be pleased to receive lists and terms from makers.

THE S.M. COMPANIES

MOST of our readers are aware that the Singer Manufacturing Company have a lawsuit pending in which the right to use the name "Singer" is involved. The defendants, James Spence & Co., have just called a meeting of their creditors.

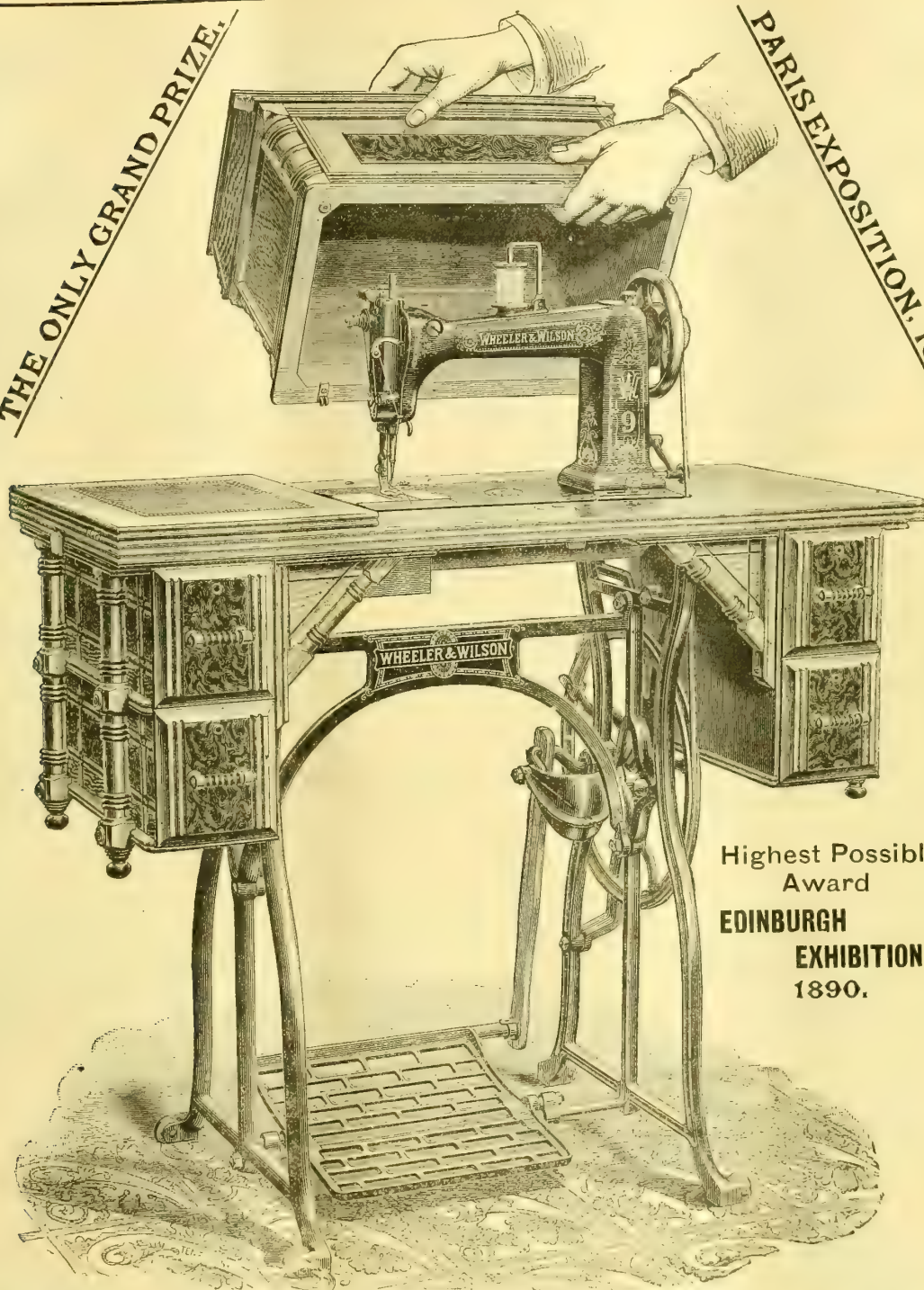
Mr. John Whitie, general manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company for the United Kingdom, has now returned from his six months' holiday materially improved in health.

A northern correspondent writes:—"The Hull agency for the Wheeler & Wilson Grand Prize Sewing Machines is now at Mr. F. Coults, 43, Charlotte Street, where a large assortment is on show."

AGENTS' MEETING.—Friday, February 24th, was a red letter day in the history of the Nottingham branch of the Singer Manufacturing Company. The day commenced with an Agents' Meeting in the morning, after which a couple of hours were spent showing the sub-district men through their new premises in the Nottingham Market Place. In the afternoon was held a general business meeting, at which the whole of the selling staff of the district were present. Following this tables were laid in an adjoining large room for 120, and a capital meal discussed, immediately after which, in the meeting room, were given limelight views touching upon the history of the sewing machine and its marvellous development as more particularly manifested in the case of the Singer Manufacturing Company. A concert, consisting of instrumental and vocal music interspersed with humorous recitations, was given by members of the staff, and was highly creditable to them, some of the pieces being of no mean order.

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION. 1889



Highest Possible
Award
EDINBURGH
EXHIBITION,
1890.

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high-class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended. We solicit correspondence from all first class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

Chief Offices :—

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INCIDENTS IN MY CAREER.

BY NEWTON WILSON.

NO. 2.—A NIGHT WITH SIR RICHARD OWEN.

The recent death of this great naturalist recalls an incident which occurred just thirty-five years ago. Mr. Owen, as he then was, had already achieved both name and fame as the one man who, finding a tooth, a jawbone, or a thigh bone of some extinct animal, would reproduce the ancient colossus which stalked the earth, and be able to describe fully to us its form, and features, and habits of life, in ages which long preceded the birth of man.

Five years before he had accomplished all this and more in those marvellous creatures which are to be seen at the Crystal Palace, and which serve to show us how wonderful were the purposes of the great Architect of the Universe.

Darwin was then known, but not acknowledged, and Herbert Spencer and Huxley were unrecognized factors in the world of science. I was at the time a Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London, and I had a friend, an Irish squire and magistrate, who was a member of an older organisation, the Ethnological Society, having cognate objects, both studying the earlier developments of human life upon this planet as ascertainable from explorations in river beds, among the caves, or brought to the light in connection with mining industries. It was to a meeting of this Society that I went, accompanying my Irish friend. A lecture was to be delivered upon recent discoveries and explorations amongst the Danish kitchen middens in the North of Scotland. Who the lecturer was I have forgotten, but the long table was covered with more relics than any saint could show in Rome.

There were specimens of ancient pottery, there were fragments of implements and weapons, and there were bones and fragments of bones which had once been carefully picked of all their covering.

The middens were called Danish, but why I do not recollect, and whether these were supposed to precede the Picts and Scots or to follow them long after was not clearly ascertained or apparently ascertainable. The Picts, we know, were rude and savage in the extreme; the remains of their castles, utterly uncemented, and with entrances more fitted for wild beasts than for human beings, are still to be found in the furthest Shetlands. How very ancient they are was evidenced by an answer given to me after inspection of one. I inquired of an intelligent-looking Shetlander if he could give me any idea of their antiquity. "No," he said, "but they are very old, for my grandfather told me they were there before his time." I did not press my inquiries further. But to resume. At the close of the lecture Mr. Owen was invited to comment on the exhibits then before the audience. One after the other he took up the objects and spoke of the indications they gave of the manners and mode of life and habits of the people who had been associated with them, no matter at what period of the world's history, and then, taking up in his right hand a piece of bone, he said, "Here is a peculiar thing; it is a jawbone, it is a jawbone of a girl, and of a girl about twelve years of age. Whoever caused that jawbone to be laid with the refuse of a kitchen midden was a cannibal. How do I know that? I will tell you. It has always been found that eaters of human flesh have discovered a duct in the jawbone containing a sweet and delicate marrow. This duct, then, at a certain point, they have punctured and sucked. There, gentlemen," said he, "there is the duct and there is the puncture, and the proof it furnishes is this, that, whoever were the then residents of that part of Scotland, were cannibals," and with that he laid down the bone.

I shall never forget the interest of the occasion. I felt inclined as an Anglo-Saxon to thank heaven that these ancestors of somebody had been stopped in their southern incursions by the great walls of Severus and Agricola.

So our northern friends are permitted an exclusive claim to the ancestry of cannibalism, a thing which, perhaps, up to that moment had never been suspected in connection with any of the various races of beings which have successively populated Ancient Britain.

Patents

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street Finsbury, London, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 1126. J. and W. Hearth, for improvements in rotary knitting machines.
- 1163. M. Pullen, for improvements in circular knitting machines.
- 1249. J. Weldon, for bassinette brake.
- 1441. E. Cornely and R. Cornely, for improvements in edging and overseaming machines.
- 1453. G. Blackburn and A. B. Spring, for automatic apparatus applicable to circular knitting machines.
- 1495. A. G. Brookes, for improvements in "turning off" machines or apparatus for use in stitching together parts of knitted fabrics.
- 1550. J. Hoghton, for improvements connected with the axles of perambulators, bassinettes, and the like.
- 1672. G. S. Wilson, for improvements in mechanism applicable to sewing and quilting machines.
- 1717. W. H. and F. Woodhead, for improvements in screwing appliances for adjusting the screw threads of caps for mail and Collinge's carriages and other similar axles.
- 1785. C. Litchfield, for improvements in eyeletting machines.
- 1930. O. Gehricke, for improvements in children's velopede horses.
- 1989. G. Templeman and T. Gee, for improvements in knitting machinery.
- 2002. W. J. Ford, for improvements in circular knitting machines and in articles produced thereon.
- 2003. W. J. and W. Ford, for improvements in twisting of threads.
- 2045. F. Wilkinson, for improvements in knitting machines and the fabrics produced thereon.
- 2146. H. H. Lake, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 2160. A. G. Prince, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.
- 2196. W. Ellison, for bassinette wheel lock.
- 2396. T. F. Simmons, for improvements in perambulators and mail carts.
- 2474. D. R. Dawson, for improvements in overedge sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED. (PRICE 8d. EACH.)

16760. *Knitting Machines.* C. G. Schattauer, of Einsiedel, Germany. Dated October 2nd, 1891.

In order to attain a safe and quick alteration of speed and produce an arrangement suitable for use in a "Cotton's" system of machine, the shaft carrying the working eccentrics is fixed during the working to a quickly revolving wheel, and during the covering to a slowly revolving wheel, and in order that on the insertion and withdrawal the corners of the clutches on the sleeves may not be injured, which would be unavoidable with a machine working six to sixteen designs. The change is effected by a special shaft, which receives its motion from the reducing belt in an indirect manner in order to preserve the reducing button from wear.

2187. *Straight Bar Knitting Machines.* T. Wilde and W. Astill, both of Nottingham. Dated February 4th, 1892.

Relates to the production on straight bar knitting machines, actuated by power, of what are known as "push-back" or full-fashioned combination or other garments in which similar effects may be introduced.

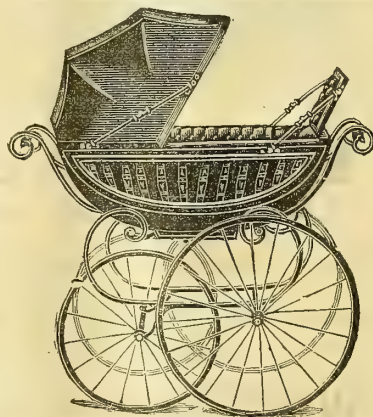


CONSIDERABLY OVER
1,000
OF THESE
LANDAUS
WERE SOLD LAST SEASON.

We have now made several improvements and GUARANTEE EVERY ONE to give satisfaction.

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The HALESOWEN PERAMBULATOR Co., Ltd., Halesowen, nr. Birmingham.

BEST HOUSE FOR PERAMS., MAIL CARTS, INVALID CARRIAGES, WOOD COAL VASES, ROCKING HORSES, &c., &c.

SIMPLE.

TEN MILLION

STRONG.

SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES

HAVE BEEN MADE AND SOLD.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE FAVOURITE DOMESTIC MACHINE

IS

SINGER'S "V.S." (VIBRATING
NEW SHUTTLE.)

Any Style of Machine Repaired or Exchanged.

*Price Lists and full particulars free by post from***THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.****Management for the United Kingdom:****39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE,
LONDON, E.C.**

SILENT.

& 545 OTHER BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND.

SPEEDY.

2948. *Sewing Machines.* J. W. Ramsden and H. S. Ellis, of Albin Works, Leeds. Dated February 15th, 1892.

Relates to that class of boot and shoe sewing machines in which the operation of what is known as "stitching" is performed upon a yielding work support, stitching being the trade term for attaching the boot or shoe sole to the welt. The chief object of the invention is to regulate the supply of needle thread for each stitch to suit the varying thickness of the material to be sewn through.

3704. *French Knitting and the like.* J. Wardell, of Hucknell Torkard, Notts. Dated February 25th, 1892.

The apparatus consists of a core or cylinder formed with grooves in which are arranged or set a number of knitting needles. The butts of the needles pass into holes in a collar sliding on the cylinder. The collar is held in position to enable the yarn to be fed to the needles by a spring. A yarn guide is employed for leading the yarn to the needles.

4297. *Knitting Machinery.* J. Hearth and W. Hearth and W. H. Willis, of Church Gate, Leicester. Dated March 4th, 1892.

Has reference to what are technically known as transferring bars, used in connection with knitting frames for the purpose of transferring knitted fabrics made on one knitting machine to the needles of another frame.

4432. *Knitting Machines.* W. H. Dorman, of Stafford. Dated March 7th, 1892.

Consists in the application of ball or roller bearings to certain parts of knitting machines to reduce friction.

5153. *Hemstitching Linen, Cotton, and other Fabrics.* R. T. Webb, of Newtownards, co. Down, Ireland. Dated March 16th, 1892.

By passing across the "shire," or open part of the hemstitch just below, or on the outermost loose thread, so as to securely bind it, a line of fine sewing machine stitching. The upright threads are firmly taken hold of, and the loose cross threads of the body of the material are prevented from working down out of place across the open work of the hemstitch.

17125. *Mail Carts.* J. T. Barnett, of Manchester. Dated September 26th, 1892.

The shaft is pivotted to the body, and is provided with means at its inner end for firmly connecting it to the body. When not in use the shaft can be turned over towards the back of the body, so that the cart takes up much less space.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JANUARY 3RD, 1893.

488986. C. C. Clark, San Angelo, Tex., quilting attachment for sewing machine.

489121. J. C. Drew, Arcadia, La., motor for sewing machine.

489156. J. R. Duncan, Glen Cove, quilting attachment for sewing machines.

489162. E. Kohler, London, England, rotary shuttle actuating mechanism for sewing machines.

489163. E. Kohler, London, England, sewing machine.

489420. C. J. Sibbald, Cohoes, N.Y., stop-motion attachment for knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JANUARY 10TH, 1893.

489558. H. B. Essington, St. Louis, Mo., drawer for sewing machine needles.

489800. F. J. Freese, Lowell, Mass., sewing machine needle.

489801. J. Frelloehr, New York, N.Y., knitting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JANUARY 17TH, 1892.

489945. C. S. Gooding, Brookline, sewing machine.

489957. H. A. Houseman, Philadelphia, Pa., circular knitting machine.

490111. J. Graf, New York, N.Y., fabric-holding frame for embroidering machines.

490116. T. Kundtz, Cleveland, Ohio, cabinet sewing machine table.

ISSUED AND DATED JANUARY 24TH, 1893.

490351. G. Heidler, Chemnitz, Germany, straight bar knitting frame.

490417. A. L. Traver, Millinville, N.Y., machine for sewing looped fabrics.

ISSUED AND DATED JANUARY 31ST, 1893.

490735. J. W. Blodgett, Chicago, Ill., button-hole attachment for sewing machines.

490758. D. F. Sullivan and E. F. Staples, Lowell, Mass., stop mechanism for knitting machines.

490846. C. A. Gates, Gloversville, N.Y., sewing machine trimmer.

490854. F. W. Merrick, Boston, Mass., feed mechanism for sewing machines.

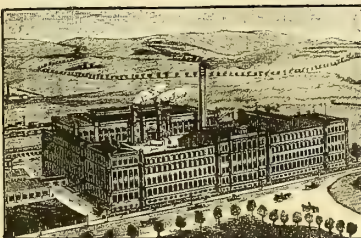
490855. F. W. Merrick, Boston, Mass., work support for sewing machines.

490856. F. W. Merrick, Boston, Mass., thread-carrier mechanism for sewing machines.

490857. F. W. Merrick, Boston, Mass., sewing machine.

490885. W. Kaeuchle, Boston, Mass., guide for sewing machines.

HOW VENEER IS MADE.—The making of veneering, says a contemporary, is a very interesting process. The logs are first steamed, then stripped of the bark and taken to the cutter. In the cutter, which resembles a large turning lathe, a long knife driven by machinery is made slowly to approach the revolving log, peeling off the veneer into long strips the desired thickness, varying from one-eighth to one-thirty-second of an inch. These strips are drawn out on a long table, cut and trimmed into the required sizes, and are then carried to the dryhouse. The veneer is dried in long racks, two strips being placed together, turned so that the frames are opposite, to allow a free circulation of air. After drying it is pressed and packed into bales.

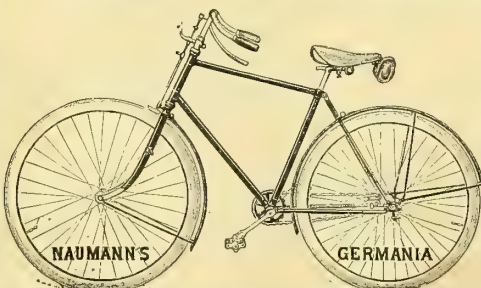


1,500 WORKMEN

TRADE MARK.

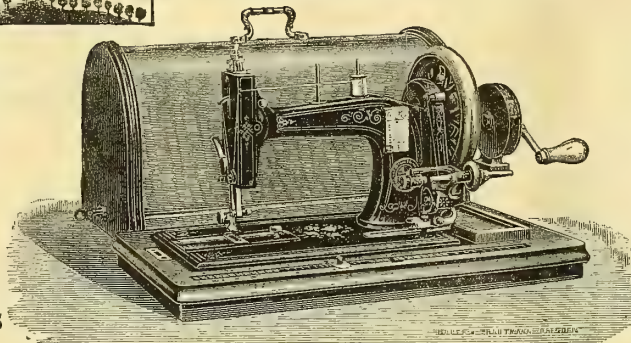


Yearly Production—
80,000 Sewing Machines
8,000 Cycles.



SEIDEL & NAUMANN,

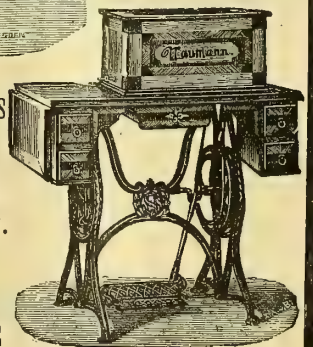
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Naumann's new High Arm Hand Machine.

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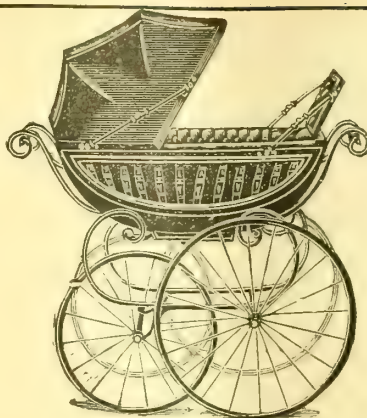
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We have now made several improvements and **GUARANTEE EVERY ONE** to give satisfaction.

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The HALESOWEN PERAMBULATOR Co., Ltd., Halesowen, nr. Birmingham.
BEST HOUSE FOR PERAMS., MAIL CARTS, INVALID CARRIAGES, WOOD COAL VASES, ROCKING HORSES, &c., &c.

THE NEW "IDEAL" KNITTER.

This Machine is extraordinarily Simple; there is not a point about it that could cause derangement, shock, oscillation or interruption.

Patented in all principal States.

The size of the Machine and number of parts brought down to an irreducible minimum; production, stability, safety, and light running beyond anything hitherto attained. The parts subject to friction are exceedingly few, the bearings are such as to ensure the utmost stability, notwithstanding the extraordinary light running.

NO Stops.
NO Sliding
Centre Cam.
NO Latch-opener
Knives
NO Long Carriage
NO Projecting rod
NO turning of the handle required.

Manufactured by
EDWARD DUBIED & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

ONLY GOLD MEDAL.
(HIGHEST AWARD)

FOR
Knitting Machines
PARIS, 1889.
Quotations for this and the numerous other classes of hand and power Machines on application.

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23, JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW.

Sewing Machine Gazette Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

NEEDLES.—Singer's Family and Medium, 2s. 2d. per gross. Sample six dozen. 15 stamps.—Cox & Co., Alcester.

SEWING MACHINES.—Agents on the lookout for a first-class make of Machines to push, should apply to us for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms. Machines for all classes of work at keenly-cut prices. Oils, &c.—The Victoria Manufacturing Company, Glasgow.

CYCLES.—Write the Victoria Manufacturing Company for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms. You will find it to your advantage. Accessories and Repairs at keenest prices. Agents wanted everywhere.—78 to 82, Hanover Street, and 71, Cathedral Street, Glasgow.

ST. GEORGE'S CYCLE COMPANY, 298, Upper Street, N., the Cheapest and Best house for cycles, cycle fittings, accessories, lamps, bells, saddles, &c., tyres of all kinds, pram. tyres, cement, and pram. fittings. Send for our 1893 List which is now ready, and will be found the most complete and useful in the trade. All repairs, nickel-plating, and stove-enamelling executed with despatch. Our new rubber mud-guard and toe-clip for rubber pedals was the novelty of the National Show.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address, The "Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

WANTED AGENTS for the NEW ROTHWELL CIRCULAR AND FLAT KNITTING MACHINES. For terms, &c., apply to W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgman Street, Bolton.

TO THE TRADE.

AMERICAN DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES

May now be obtained direct from the Importers and Wholesale Agents,

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15, St. Bride St., (late 112, King's Cross Road), London, E.C.

Needles, Parts, and Fittings for these Machines, and for the Grover & Baker kept in stock.

Repairs of every Description undertaken for the Trade.

PRICE LISTS & TERMS ON APPLICATION.

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SEWING MACHINE NEEDLE MANUFACTURERS,

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BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!!—For Sewing Machines (round). Best Straight-grained Leather. Assorted lengths from 54 to 60 in.; 18s. per gross, nett cash.—Harvie's, 110 Kirkdale Road, Liverpool.

CYCLE OILS, Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Pram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

W. DANIEL (of Daniel & Sons, Battersea), well versed in the sewing machine, perambulator, and kindred trades, is open to an immediate engagement. Thorough knowledge of the easy term business. Town or country.—W. Daniel, 1, Queen Terrace, Lavender Hill, S.W.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY seeks re-engagement in sewing machine shop or office, or similar business. Birmingham preferred.—Address, "Alice," 42, Baker Street, Small Heath, Birmingham.

JOHN MACKIE CAIE, Deceased.—Pursuant to 22d and 23d Vic., cap. 35, Notice is hereby Given, that all persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of JOHN MACKIE CAIE (who died on the 4th February, 1893, lately City Manager of the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, 21, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.), are required to send particulars in writing thereof to the Rev. George Johnstone Caie, of Forfar, Scotland, the administrator of the personal estate and effects of the deceased, on or before the 15th April next, after which date the administrator will distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.—Dated this 9th March, 1893.

NEISH and HOWELL, 66, Watling Street, E.C.,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

THE JOURNAL OF DOMESTIC APPLIANCES AND SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE.

Subscription.—3s. 6d. per annum, or 1s. per quarter, post free, which includes a free copy of the *Hire Traders' Guide and Record*.

THE HIRE TRADERS' GUIDE AND RECORD

Subscription.—2s. 6d. per annum, or 9d. per quarter, post free.

Advertisements.—Tariff on Application. All changes in Advertisements to be notified by the twenty fifth of each month.

Contributions.—Articles, Letters, Reports, &c., on trade subjects invited and paid or if so arranged. Readers are earnestly requested to notify changes of address, the opening of new premises, &c., in their several towns.

Trade Information.—We are always pleased to be at the service of our readers by supplying them with the names of manufacturers, &c. All we ask is that they enclose stamp for reply.

Replies to Advertisements.—We request that readers, in replying to advertisements in our columns, will mention our Journals as the source of their information. In Writing to Us.—Please address all communications either "Publisher" or "Editor," at the address given below.

Hire Agreements and Payment Cards.—We supply these to most hire traders. Particulars on application.

List of Cycle and Domestic Machinery Dealers.—We keep at our office a complete list of the trade for the benefit of manufacturers.

Non-subscribers.—Will these please take the receipt of a free copy as an invitation to subscribe?

Local Papers.—Many of our readers are kind enough to send us copies of their local papers whenever they contain anything of interest to the trade, and for this we are deeply grateful. Would all our readers do likewise?

EWELL & Co., Publishers

28, 29, & 30, Paternoster Row,
London, E.C.

Editorial Notes.

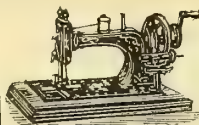
The Registration Question.

Had the Hire Traders' Protection Association not succeeded in getting the obnoxious clauses of the Bills of Sale Bill withdrawn, a destructive blow would have been dealt at the sewing machine trade. Registration, at a minimum cost of 10s. per hire agreement, would, of course, be impossible. The trade would therefore have had either to dispose of their machines by other means than the hire system, or to run the risk of having them seized in settlement of the hirer's debts due not only as now to landlords, but to every person giving the hirer credit.

Low Prices.

Another concern which was started to sell lock-stitch sewing machines at unprofitable prices has sought the protection of the Bankruptcy Court. We refer to the So-All Company, who have failed with gross liabilities £54,370, and with assets of only £2,003. Mr. Holland, the proprietor, as our readers will remember, in December last invited the public to subscribe £35,500 as purchase money for the So-All Company, and in this prospectus anticipated selling 40,000 machines per annum, at a profit of £13,000. It was given out at the time and reported in our columns that the company had gone to allotment, but we are now pleased to hear that, in spite of the guarantee of a minimum dividend of six per cent. for three years, the public would not subscribe the required capital. Investors would now appear to have had enough of sewing machine investments, and to have realised that no money is to be made out of retailing a sewing machine at 27s.

Not only a manufacturer but a retailer of low-priced sewing machines has, during the past month, had to report his inability to pay 20s. in the £. The latter, Spence & Co., St. Paul's Churchyard, like all of the same kidney, are unworthy of any sympathy when they get into financial difficulties. If drapers desire to sell sewing machines by all means let them do so, but they should surely compete fairly with the regular trader. In a large number of cases, however, this is not done. Most drapers could not possibly earn a living by selling textile fabrics at the same low percentage of profit as they charge on sewing machines. But "live and let live" is a maxim which never troubles the average draper who sells sewing machines. Hence he is now being voted an enemy of the trade, and it behoves all dealers to refuse to purchase machines from manufacturers who encourage drapers to cut the legitimate trader's throat.



The Story of the Sewing Machine.

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

CHAPTER XV.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

It will have been seen from the last chapter that the patents of the Virginia farmer, Mr. Gibbs, while introducing an entirely new idea (that of the revolving looper), were so defective in general construction that the whole idea of the machine had to be recast before it could be introduced as a practical article of commerce to either the American or the British public. This was carried out in the course of the next eighteen months, when it speedily made headway in public estimation.

Meanwhile, but two machines practically held the field in the English market. These were the Lancashire on the one side, and the Thomas on the other—between which there was now open war. We are speaking of the year 1857.

The Thomas was making rapid strides, and as rapidly accumulating profits for its fortunate owners. It had obtained the complete hold of the shirt and collar trade: to a partial extent of the tailoring trade; and to a still larger extent of the shoe manufacture. It is only a good thing that finds imitators, and the Thomas found these to an almost unlimited extent. Every little pottering mechanic who could muster a lathe and a vice entered vigorously into a trade, however small; but from which he could realise at least 200 per cent. profit. The Yorkshire towns were particularly distinguished in this respect. In Leeds alone the little makers could be numbered at considerably over a score, if, indeed, they did not double that number. But, meantime, Mr. Thomas energetically prosecuted his suits for infringement. After the defeat of Mr. Reynolds, and the collapse of the combination that defended him, he proceeded to attack Mr. Daniel Foxwell and Mr. C. T. Judkins. Mr. Foxwell at this time had taken out a patent of his own, the chief feature of which was the use of a straight needle as the looping instrument, in lieu of the curvilinear, as used in the Lancashire. He was a man of extraordinary energy and force of purpose, and I at this time was one of his intimate friends. While the respective actions were in progress, we frequently met in consultation.

Following a verdict in Common Law, Mr. Thomas proceeded by motions for injunction in the Court of Chancery, which were laid in Vice-Chancellor Wood's Court. I entered into the defence of the suit against Judkins, and both cases were set down for hearing, one to succeed the other.

At this time Mr. Judkins had for his solicitors a firm of antiquated old fogies, who occupied chambers in the still standing ancient structure of Staple's Inn. These were so unequal to their work that they left the whole of the drawing-up of affidavits—which was the only form in which evidence could then be given before a Court of Chancery—to Judkins and myself. This was a work of great importance, and sometimes requiring great urgency. One morning before breakfast I had an interview with an eminent engineer, Mr. Benjamin Fothergill. I wrote out for him his entire affidavit, took it to a law-writer's, had it copied out and sworn, and at 10 o'clock was, by special appointment, at the office of the solicitors. No one had arrived, and I waited with no little impatience till half-past, when the principal came on the scene. The managing clerk entered a few minutes later. I had made an angry complaint at the negligence and delay. Summoned into his employer's presence, and rated soundly for his neglect, what was his answer? "Well, sir, I know I was a little late this morning." "Yes, but you are nearly always late, Mr. Clerk." "Well, sir, I hope you will excuse me this morning; but I was delayed a little, if you please, sir, as it was clean-shirt morning."

The late Lord Cairns (then Mr. Cairns) was our leader,

while Mr. Thomas had for his Sir F. Thesiger (subsequently Lord Chancellor Chelmsford) and Mr. Bovill (subsequently Lord Justice Bovill), who tried the "Claimant's" case. Who was leader for Mr. Foxwell I do not just now recollect; but Mr. Theodore Aston, who was then rising into note as a scientific counsel, was his junior.

The suit was defeated on the question of the validity of the patent, and Mr. Thomas immediately entered a disclaimer, and then recommenced his actions.

The record of that disclaimer shows that it was opposed by C. T. Juddkins, Daniel Foxwell, W. E. Baker, and myself; but it was allowed, and thereafter Mr. Baker, who had really taken no part in the actions, closed up the establishment he had opened in Cannon Street, and retired to America, leaving others to fight out the battle.

Meantime I had come up to London, and engaged in another business than that of sewing machines, taking the premises I occupied for 25 years, at 144, High Holborn. As before stated, at that time I had only a secondary interest in sewing machines; but in the early part of the year 1858 I became more closely associated with them.

A little machine, brought from America and known as the Boudoir, mounted on a stand and operated by a treadle working by friction, producing both the single and double thread chain-stitch, but in a form adapted for domestic use, and having what might be termed a split box for a cover, the two sides meeting together and locking, so as to raise the machine and thus detach the treadle movement. Such was the new machine which I took up, and which was the first domestic sewing machine presented to the British public. The prices were £10 10s. and £12 12s. respectively, but I actually subsequently raised them to £13 and £14 10s. That same year the Royal Agricultural Society was holding its annual Show at Chester, on the famous Roodee, overlooking the beautiful and winding Dee. I secured a small space, and there exhibited for the first time in public the first family sewing machine.

Its appearance was positively sensational. Dense crowds gathered round the stand. To the rustics it was the newest thing under the sun; and the demand for prospectuses—which consisted of a fly-leaf containing an engraving of a machine and a lady operating it, and a well-written Song of the Sewing Machine—was such that it was impossible to supply. Hands were outstretched for them five and six deep. They disappeared like magic, and it became necessary to sell them at a penny each; even then the demand was such as to go a long way towards defraying the expenses of the exhibition. These were not light, when we had to pay £1 a night for our bed alone.

It was the success of this show that led me shortly after to organise a series of exhibitions, extending over the next two years. In the first of these we bearded the lion in his den, for it was held in the Market Place at Northampton, at the very time that there was a general strike in that town by the boot closers against the use of sewing machines. Curses loud and not few were hurled at us.

As an illustration of consistency, I may here mention that many of these strikers left Northampton, and trudged on foot all the way to Stafford, there to seek and accept employment from masters who had got identically similar machines at work.

After Northampton, the machines were successively and successfully exhibited at Bristol, Bath, Birmingham, Nottingham, Leicester, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool, Manchester, and nearly all the great towns in the kingdom. In these cases, the best rooms available in the various towns were engaged, such as the Grand Jury room, St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and the drawing room of the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. The inhabitants were circularised with beautiful admission cards printed in gold. Shall I add that, though the expenses were great, averaging in one year £5 a machine on the sales, the enterprise nevertheless paid, until the novelty ceased to exist; but an educational work had been accomplished by this series of object lessons that everywhere opened the door, and prepared a welcome for the sewing machine.

(To be continued).

THE S.M. COMPANIES

The *employés* of the Singer Manufacturing Company connected with the Preston office, to the number of 28, met at the White Horse Restaurant last month to partake of a substantial tea excellently served by the proprietor, Mr. B. Hammond. After tea the meeting was addressed by Mr. A. D. Frood, the District Manager, who congratulated Mr. A. Watson, the local agent, and the whole of the staff on the fact that a considerable increase in the business for 1892 had been achieved, notwithstanding the serious drawback caused by the cotton strike. Mr. Watson followed with an encouraging speech, and the Superintendents, Messrs. Bambrough, Turner, and Payne (Blackpool), all spoke hopefully of the future. The rest of the evening was spent in a social manner, songs, recitations, and pianoforte solos being rendered in an able manner, both by the young ladies, superintendents, and canvassers. Considerable amusement was caused by a poetical effusion emanating from Blackpool, and the chorus was heartily sung by all present. The song was sung by the author, who had evidently taken great "Paynes" in its production. It was considered to embody the whole art of canvassing.

Mr. S. Gadd, for thirteen years in charge of Singer's Birkenhead business, has been appointed manager of that company's Wigan branch.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, have opened depots in Portsmouth and in Croydon.

In answer to an advertisement for canvassers, Messrs. Bradbury & Co. have received the following curious reply:—

"Dear Sir,—I see bay the *Citizen* wear you want too respectable men to canvass that I can doo to pleas you or aney person for there is now hous I will cawl at but if bisnos can bee donn atall that is if hit can bee donn save for your bisnos but I will bee sure to doo less or more. Sow you will pleas let mee now bay return of poast at the above address."

We have on several occasions referred to the magnificent art sewing which has been produced at the Singer Company's art department in Chiswell Street, E.C. We have had to bestow warm praise, as was certainly deserved, but we desire to encourage the determined attempt which this company is making to popularise sewing machines in departments of life in which they have until quite recently been utterly ignored. During the past week further development has taken place, which we think it well to record. Singers are using their art productions principally as attractions for their shop windows. Their Cheapside depot is now particularly attractive, containing, as it does, the finest collection of sewing ever got together in this country.

First is the boat race, one of the leading topics of the past month, showing the two crews complete, worked in silk on a "Singer," and, immediately after the race was over, the result was shown by the winning boat being run in slides in advance of the vanquished crew. In another window is a large picture of a deer forest, admirably done by a girl of only seventeen years, which proves what a "Singer" can do in the hands of a not very old, and, therefore, not a largely-experienced, operator. In the long windows, on the Foster Lane side, is perhaps the most interesting sight—a veritable Zoological Gardens, and we are indebted to a friend for the following key to this natural history collection:—The central figure is that animal so complimented by Darwin, and is selected as a symbol that Singer is original. There is "Jumbo" resuscitated as an emblem of the strength of this mighty corporation. The two lions figure as kings, and who can lay greater claim to the king of the trade than Singer? The watchful tiger and leopard represent the guardianship of the firm's popular name. The Polar bear illustrates the restless and untiring zest for something more beyond. The cat means domesticity, and what has done more for the trade than domestic life? The splendid group of dogs reminds one of faithful attention and persistency, and the picture of swallows, migratory in their character, suggests that the great name "Singer" is ubiquitous, and is, without doubt, everywhere. And the whole thing is powerful evidence of advancement.

Mr. S. Gadd, late manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Birkenhead office, has been promoted to the management of the Wigan office. On March 30 the Birkenhead staff of *employes*, thirty-three in number, were invited to a luncheon at the Raneleigh Hotel, where they did ample justice to the viands so sumptuously provided, after which a very pleasant evening was spent, interspersed by songs and recitations by members of the staff. Short addresses were given by Messrs. Braid, Sadler, and Bathgate, superintendents, who made reference to the excellent service rendered by their late manager, who had held the post for a number of years most successfully, and they expressed regret at his removing. Reference was also made to Mrs. Gadd, who had stood nobly by his side. A magnificent testimonial was then handed to him, with their best wishes for his welfare. Mr. Gadd, on rising, elicited hearty applause, after which he thanked them for their good wishes and the splendid gift, which showed their appreciation of his services, and he trusted that under the management of his successor, Mr. C. Beighton, of Lincoln, who has had fifteen years' experience in the Nottingham district as sub-manager, they will still make advancement. Mr. Beighton, who was then called upon to make a few remarks as their new manager, was received with cheers. He said he wished to couple with the remarks of the previous speakers his hearty congratulations and good wishes for his predecessor's future welfare in his new sphere of labour. He then spoke on several points of interest, and encouraged the staff to persevere in their efforts to show greater results in the future. A pleasant evening was then brought to a close with "Auld Lang Syne."

SINGER'S ACTION AGAINST SPENCE & CO.

In our last issue we hinted at J. Spence & Co., drapers, St. Paul's Churchyard, being in financial difficulties. As our readers well know, it is against this firm that the Singer Company have an action pending, in which the question of the use of the name "Singer" is involved. Had the creditors, called together last month, insisted on bankruptcy, it is highly probable that the result of Singer's action would merely be judgment by default, and thus the merits of the case not be threshed out.

We are able to report, however, that notwithstanding the fact that Spence & Co.'s liabilities are £32,441, and their assets £20,000, the creditors have agreed to accept a composition of 10s. in the pound, payable within twelve months. This is on condition that Mr. James Spence retire from the firm.

There is now, therefore, every chance that Singer's action will come before the court at an early date, probably at the end of the present month or at the beginning of May.

We might add that Frister & Rossmann, who are creditors of J. Spence & Co. for £201, are indemnifying them against loss in fighting the Singer Company.

COMBINATION IN THE UNITED STATES TRADE.

News reaches us as we go to press of a scheme whereby most of the American Sewing Machine Companies will be placed under a single proprietorship and management. The object desired is a saving in expenses. It is rumoured that both the Wheeler and Wilson and Singer Companies have refused to join the combination, but that most of the other leading makers are giving the matter their serious attention.



NATIONAL SHOW (Concluded).

THE TYRE SECTION.

Many and various were the tyres (pneumatic cushion and solid) shown in the india-rubber section, there being over 50 different stalls, the gentlemen in charge of which each individually claimed his particular tyre to be the best.

Cooke's Detachable Tyre Company, 88 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—This Company's tyre has two wires sheathed in the edges of the outer cover, with their ends overlapping and fitting snugly through holes in the rim. Brass nipples are screwed on the ends of the wire for finish and style.

C. Macintosh & Co., Cambridge Street, Manchester.—This firm's detachable pneumatic tyre, which has its outer cover attached to the rim by means of a flange at each edge was well in evidence.

Brown Bros., 28, Great Eastern Street, E.C., exhibited the Boothroyd tyre with its thickened tread and lighter sides.

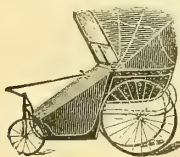
The Torrilhon Co., Paris.—In the self-repairing tyre shown here, the air chamber consists of a succession of overlapping layers of thin rubber, which line the inside of the air tube nearest to the running surface of the outer cover.

The Pneumatic Tyre and Booth's Cycle Agency, 160, Clerkenwell Road, E.C., exhibited the famous "Dunlop" tyre in its form for 1893, which is detachable, and also has Edward's patent corrugated covers, for abolishing side-slip, attached to them.

Smith's Patents Company, Limited, Boro' High Street, S.E., attracted much attention to their stand by exhibiting a new patent-wired detachable tyre, which is quite original in design and fixed by lengths of wire sliding into pockets, creeping being rendered impossible.

India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Company, Silvertown.—The 1893 form of the Silvertown closure is as before, but its weight is reduced to 6 lbs. 8 ozs. per pair, and is fitted with the Swansdown seating, which gives a powerful grip in the rim and prevents creeping.

The North British Rubber Company, Castle Mills, Edinburgh, showed a lighter form of "Clincher" tyres for the present season, which remark may also apply to the "Rath" tyre of the **Northern Rubber Company**, Retford.



COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London, solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinets, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.

The Pneumatic Tyre Development Company, Lim., Chancery Lane, W.C., had an interesting exhibit of nine patent tyres; they were the Manhole pneumatic, the Swindley-Dunlop pneumatic, the Holt pneumatic, in three styles, the Air Grip, the Spring Grip (with wires made as springs to grip the rim), the Lovelace, and the M. J. pneumatic.

ACCESSORIES.

The makers of cycle parts, accessories, and cycling outfits were so numerous that our space will not allow of our doing more than classifying the various firms under their chief specialities.

Cycle Parts and Fittings.—Messrs. Phillip & Co., 49, Farringdon Street, E.C., Mr. E. Rawlins, jr., 20, Loveday Street, Birmingham, The Anti-Friction Ball Company, Coventry, Messrs. T. Smith & Sons, Lim., 21, Whittall Street, Birmingham, Mr. W. Bown, Summer Lane, Birmingham, The "Auto" Machinery Company, Lim., Read Street, Coventry, The Eadie Manufacturing Company, Lim., Hunt End, near Redditch, Messrs. Brown Bros., 28 to 30, Great Eastern Street, E.C., H. A. Ward, Russell Street, Birmingham, Abington Works Company, Bath Street, Birmingham, Barton & Loudon, Coventry.

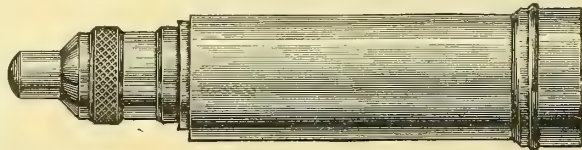
Saddles and Pouches were shown by Foley & Webb, Lower Hurst Street, Birmingham; W. Middlemore, Bayley's Buildings, Little Park Street, Coventry; D. Mason & Son, Holloway Head, Birmingham; Wathen, Smith, & Cartwright, 120, Barford Street, Birmingham; J. Brooks & Co., Great Charles Street, Birmingham; Lamplugh & Co., 135, Great Colmore Street, Birmingham; J. E. Salisbury, Long Acre, W.C.

Among the **Miscellaneous** exhibits were the following:—Charles White & Co., 45, Barbican, E.C. (enamels and oils); R. H. W. McDowell, Bow Lane, E.C. (tyre cement); H. Philippe (trouser clip); Spencer Bros. (outfits); A. J. Perry, High Holborn (check labels); W. Guest & Son (rubber solution); G. Norris, 8, Holborn Viaduct (outfits); A. W. Gamage (outfits).

A NEW OILER FOR MACHINES AND CYCLES.

Messrs. Oscar Moenich & Co., of 8, Coleman Street, London, E.C., are now offering to the trade an American invention called the "Magic Bicycle and General Oiler," of which we give an illustration.

We have tested this appliance, and find that it is



worthy of the attention of our readers. It is well known that the ordinary oil-can is subject to leakage or to get clogged up. Not so the "Magic," which, whilst capacious, emits only a drop or two at a time, thus preventing over-oiling, which is almost as great an evil as not lubricating sufficiently. It is at once cheap, efficient, and durable, and has already met with many patrons in this country.

If the originality of the many movements in the "Keyte" machine be admitted and proved, it will, we think, revolutionise the history of the sewing machine, but that would take a seat in the far rear for a right down turning upside down of authentic history of invention if the following advertisement, which appeared in *Cycling* for March 18th, be true:—

1862 Westminster Humber Pattern
light roadster, latest P.D. tyres,
60 gear cost £24, take £13. Jack, 3 St.
Paul's Churchyard.

The Pneumatic Tyre & Development Company, Lim., has been formed with a capital of £10,000 in £1 shares, whose objects are to acquire and develop patents or form subsidiary companies for working tyre inventions.

Messrs. W. H. Lloyd & Co., of Birmingham, have issued a new list of parts.

Dealers requiring lists of cycle parts and accessories should not omit to write to the following for their new catalogues:—

ST. GEORGE'S CYCLE COMPANY,
UPPER STREET,
ISLINGTON,
LONDON, N.

MR. C. LOHMANN,
36, ALDERSGATE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

Both of these firms are able to supply these articles on particularly favourable terms.

Messrs. Wright & Lingford, Lim., of Bishop Auckland, Darlington, Stockton, and Newcastle, have registered their business as a company, with a capital of £5,000 in £5 shares. They will in future pay more attention to the sale of perambulators and mangles in addition to cycles.

GEO. WHALLEY & CO.,

Washing, Wringing and Mangling Machine Makers.

Also Makers of Agricultural Machines, Garden Rollers, and Wire Mattresses.

Eagle Iron Works, KEIGHLEY.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

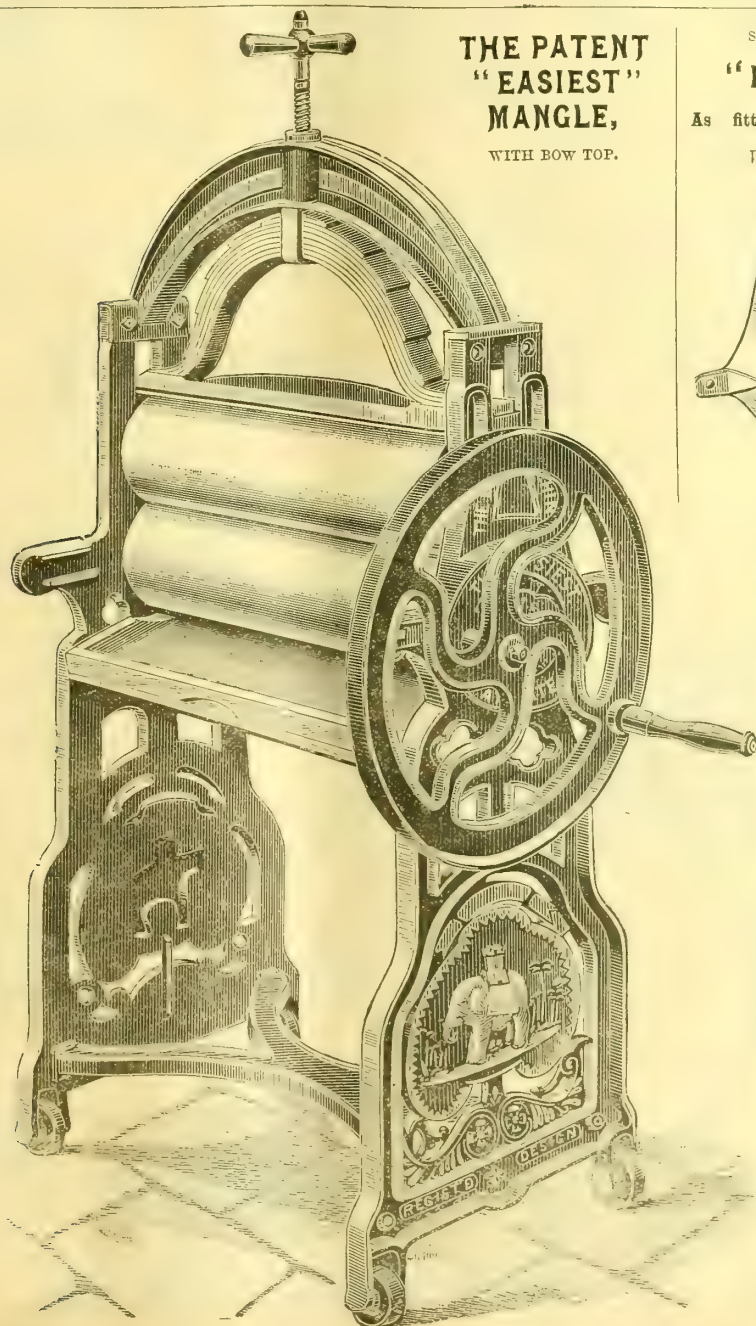
NO MORE BROKEN WHEELS,

OR OTHER TROUBLES BY USING THE

NEW PATENT "EASIEST" WRINGER AND MANGLE.

Which is STRONG, DURABLE, EFFICIENT, NOISELESS, EASY, and far away the Best in the Market.

The Patent "Easiest" gearing makes the Machine work much easier, and causes less friction, thereby greatly reducing the risk of breakages of wheels. In addition to this we have so arranged the guard screws that anyone can fix or unfix it.



THE PATENT
"EASIEST"
MANGLE,

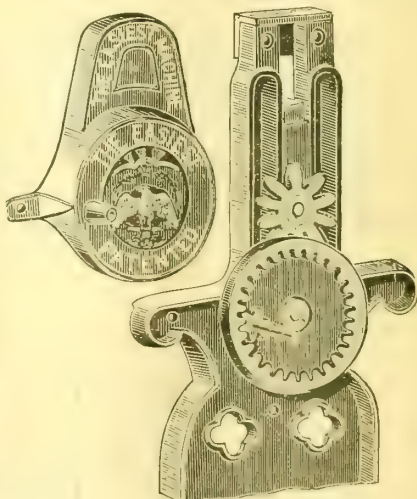
WITH BOW TOP.

SECTION OF THE NEW PATENT

"EASIEST" GEARING.

As fitted to the "EASIEST" MANGLE

With Guard Removed for Inspection.



IT HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES OVER ALL OTHERS.

- 1.—There are fewer wheels, consequently less gearing.
- 2.—The wheels are much stronger.
- 3.—There are no coes on the fly-wheel, the pinion is cast-steel.
- 4.—The stud and stud wheel are entirely dispensed with.
- 5.—The wheels cannot get too deep or too shallow in gear.
- 6.—All the gearing is at one end of the machine.
- 7.—The bearings can be more easily oiled.
- 8.—The machine is more compact, and stands in less room.
- 9.—It is easier to work, and makes less noise.
- 10.—Finally, it is stronger, more durable, and less liable to get out of order than any other machine.

Gentlemen,

We have had no complaints whatever about the new "Easiest" Wringers; on the contrary these already at work are very highly spoken of, and the sample shown has led to the order recently given you for eighteen samples for Adelaide, Launceston, and Hobart, which we have not the least doubt will lead to a very extensive business in the Australian Colonies. Personally we consider it the Best Wringer we have ever seen.

Yours Respectfully,
W. GASKILL & CO.

A cycle show has been held in Manchester the past month, at which the Eclipse Machine Co., of Oldham, showed machines fitted with the Pneumatic Nedderman Tyre, to which we have made favourable reference. Mr. J. Cordingley, cycle and sewing machine dealer Haslingden, was also an exhibitor of cycles.

The workmen engaged in manufacturing the "Elswick" cycles, to the number of 120, held their annual dinner during the past month, when a highly satisfactory statement as to business was made by Mr. F. S. Buckingham, the manager. Mr. W. Newton, the principal, was unable through a slight illness to be present. We congratulate Mr. Newton, who, by the way, is an old sewing machine dealer, on the remarkable success he has met with in cycle manufacture.

Messrs. Kirksop & Co, the well-known cycle and sewing machine dealers of Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have been appointed Humber agents for Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Cleveland.

Mr. W. Gilbert, cycle and sewing machine dealer, Melville Street, Lincoln, is putting down plant for plating cycles and will shortly be able to do this class of work for the trade.

The Victor Supply Company are now selling Morris and Cooke's patent mail cart in addition to cycles at their depot, 118, Freeman Street, Grimsby.

A meeting of the cycle trade to consider the new railway rates was held last month in the Alexandra Hotel, Glasgow, Mr. James Robertson, of the well-known North British Machine Company, presiding over a representative attendance from all parts of Scotland. After a long discussion it was unanimously agreed to send a memorial on the subject to the Board of Trade, and also to most of the Scottish Members of Parliament. There was a feeling that only those railways which showed the most consideration for the trade should be supported. A decisive line of action in some other respects was also agreed on, and the aid of the Makers' Protection Association is to be invoked in the matter.

THE

Victoria Manufacturing Co.,

Head Office and Works—

78 to 82, HANOVER ST., and 71, CATHEDRAL ST., GLASGOW.

CYCLES.

The Best and Cheapest in the Market; up to date in every respect, with Dust Proof Barrel Brackets. Light Weight and High-class Finish a Specialty. Good Discounts to Agents. Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms; you will find it to your advantage.

SEWING MACHINES.

Unequalled for Easy Running. Handsome Appearance and Perfect Stitch. Cheapest in the Trade. Special Machines for all Classes of Work. Agents are invited to Write for Prices and Terms.

JAMES LLOYD & COMPANY.

Patentees and

Manufacturers

OF

every description

OF

BASSINETTES,

MAIL CARTS,

AND

Invalid Carriages.



PATENT
Goldendine
Bodies

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Buyers will do
well by placing
Orders early.

WORKS—LOWER HURST STREET,

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

Birmingham.

An Unquestionable Fact

THE HIGH ARM

Vertical Feed

SEWING ♦

♦ **MACHINE**

IS THE

Best on Earth.

A FEW AGENCIES STILL OPEN.

Send for Catalogues, and Samples of Work.

The VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
24, Aldersgate Street.

THE WHEELER & WILSON CO. WITHDRAW FROM THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

The managers of the World's Fair at Chicago appear to be giving great dissatisfaction. Numerous firms who had taken space have cancelled their orders, among whom must now be chronicled the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, for reasons given hereunder:—

OFFICE OF WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., FEB. 13TH, 1893.

Director General,

World's Columbian Exposition,

Chicago, Illinois.

SIR,—We hereby withdraw all of our applications for space in the World's Columbian Exposition, renounce all claim to the space which has been assigned to us, and withdraw entirely from the Exposition.

Among the reasons which prompt us to this action are the following:—

"The space assigned to us in the department of manufactures for the exhibition of our family sewing machines is inadequate and badly located.

"In the inadequate space assigned to us in the department of machinery we are not permitted to make a practical exhibit of machines for the stitching of leather, but are required to exhibit such machines, if it all, in the Leather and Shoe Trades building.

"Although we have subscribed for all the Exposition stock we care to take, and the first rule of the Exposition is 'exhibitors will not be charged for space,' it has been strongly and repeatedly intimated to us that in order to obtain any space in the Leather and Shoe Trades building it would be necessary for us to make a further subscription.

"We are further officially informed that if space should be assigned to us in the Leather and Shoe Trades building we cannot in such space show our machines in operation, but that all machines shown in operation must be placed in line as a part of another exhibit, for which we must furnish expert operators free of expense to the committee and not under our own direction, but subject to such rules (now to us unknown) as may be made by the committee and superintendent."

Under these circumstances it is plain to us that we cannot make a fair exhibit of our various machines on

any terms to which we are willing to submit.—Very respectfully,

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,

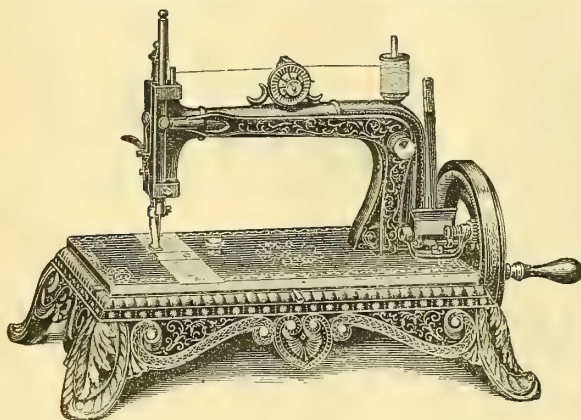
N. WHEELER, President

ATTRIBUTES OF A GOOD CANVASSER.

A large establishment in America, employing men to make a house-to-house canvass, has issued to its men, says the *Sewing Machine Advance*, a pamphlet of instructions which contain the following:—

"The elements of a successful canvasser are energy and determination to succeed; courtesy, candour, affability, good temper, judgment, and tact in presenting the claims of the business; ability to impress and inspire confidence, and a willingness to adapt one's self to all classes of people. Be gentlemanly always. Half your success depends upon winning the respect of the community in which you are labouring. Make yourself popular, choose good company, and respect yourself and your employers. Your success also depends largely upon your power to influence people and make them realise that what you are selling is something they can not afford to be without. By your earnestness and enthusiasm you can create a demand for articles which people did not think of buying before. Cultivate a pleasant manner; avoid the discussion of offensive topics. Never allow yourself to get out of temper. 'Flies are caught with honey, not vinegar.' An agent should always be perfectly self-possessed; insult should not throw him off his balance. He should, too, ever bear in mind that most difficulties arise from misunderstandings—and if he should ever meet with men weak enough to insult him, he should listen with pity and bear with philosophy. Nothing is gained and often much lost by misrepresenting matters and making extravagant and unauthorised statements. Let your manner and conversation be such as to convince people of the uprightness and sincerity of your intentions. Every agent will strike some dull days, but remember that energy and well-applied effort will conquer all difficulties, and that while you have performed your duty, though your success to-day may be poor, to-morrow you may secure orders which will place your average high. To sum it all up, then, be in earnest, and never give up beaten. Respect your work and yourself, and you will win the respect of the public. Be cheerful, thorough, enthusiastic, and persevering, and you cannot fail."

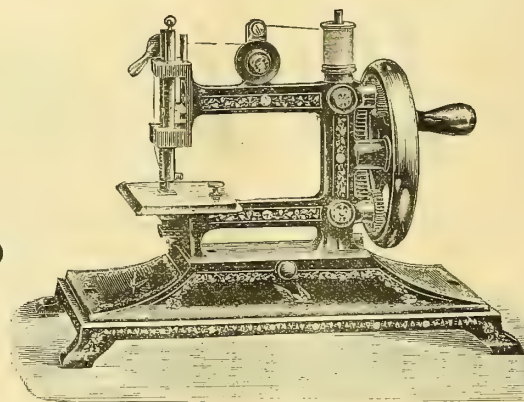
ORIGINAL BRUNONIA



Double Lock-stitch Sewing Machine

With internal Gear, of solid construction and elegant outfit. For any kind of domestic work. Cheapness and quality combined.

IMPROVED LILIPUT



Chain-stitch Hand Sewing Machine.

This machine is of the most simple construction and the quickest working of all chain-stitch machines, because it makes four stitches on one turning of the driving-wheel; it chiefly excels through perfection of work, easy management, and elegance of outfit.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT YET REPRESENTED.

MANUFACTURED BY

BREMER & BRÜCKMANN, Braunschweig.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

WILHELM & CO., 132, WOOL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

THE American Wringer Co.

(late BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO.)

beg respectfully to call the attention of the

Trade to their recent

REMOVAL

to much larger and more convenient premises

at

122, SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON, S.E.

WHERE WILL BE FOUND THE

LARGEST STOCK OF WRINGERS
AND
DOMESTIC MACHINERY
IN EUROPE.

IT IS A FACT

That no article in the whole
range of Domestic Machinery
pays the Dealer so well as Rubber
Wringers.

IT IS A FACT

That the sale of our Wringers
is very largely on the increase.

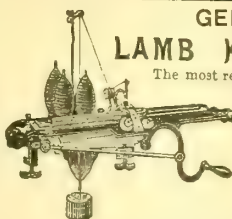
ARE YOU SELLING THEM?

If not, you may depend upon it
your Competitor is.

.....

PRICES FROM 8s.

ACCORDING TO SIZE AND QUALITY,



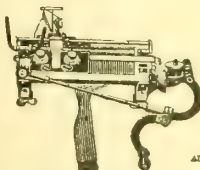
GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and
Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special
automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,
44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.



NEW HARRISON

SWIFT GOLD MEDAL

KNITTER

KNITS Stockings ribbed or plain
GLOVES and CLOTHING in
WOOL, SILK, or COTTON. INSTRU-

CTIONS FREE. Lists 2d per post.

TRIUMPHANT AWARD at PARIS. The only

WINNER in the WORLD of 4 GOLD MEDALS

and 23 other Honours. HARRISON KNITTING MACHINE CO.

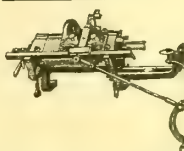
Works: 45, Upper Brook St., Manchester.

Telephone No. 4667.

Telegrams, "Grovoed, London."

GROVER & WOOD
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM
MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.
WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.



The New ROTHWELL KNITTER

is the only machine in the world
which can knit every garment
that can be done by hand.

It would take three days by hand what could be done on the
"New Rothwell Knitter" in an hour, and thousands of ladies
who have entirely abolished hand knitting are now earning good
incomes at their own homes by these machines, which Knit
Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Combinations, Vests, in
fact everything, in either silk, wool, or cotton.

Write for prices and full particulars to

W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgeman St., Bolton.

Correspondence.

HISTORIC SEWING MACHINES.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—I think there must be some considerable
inaccuracy in relation to your No. 4, or Bradbury's,
machine. You state it was constructed in 1849, by
Sugden & Bradbury, patented in 1850, and exhibited
in 1851. By whom was this machine invented and
patented? For whom was it constructed, and by whom
was it subsequently exhibited? Let me point out the
inconsistency and improbability of constructing a machine
a year before it was patented—for that is the reverse of
all order—and then let me point out that the firm of
Sugden & Bradbury did not exist at the time referred to.
They were a product of the great engineers' strike in
1851, when four mechanics in the employ of Hibbert
Platt & Sons, of Oldham, clubbed their savings together,
and constituted the firm of Sugden, Bradbury & Firth.
Their names were Thomas and Frederick Sugden, George
Francis Bradbury, and Henry Firth; and the machine
which they first constructed was the invention of David
Christie, of Manchester, and patented 1850. I am not
aware that any of these machines came into practical
use. The machine has been referred to in a former
chapter of my story, and I think the dates I have given
you will prove that the information you have received
was not only incomplete, but decidedly inaccurate.—I am
yours respectfully,
NEWTON WILSON.

Failures and Arrangements.

WILMOT HOLLAND, trading as the So-All Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine Company.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, on the 18th ult., before Mr. Registrar Brougham, Wilmot Holland, described as of 3, Oxford Street, carrying on business as the So-all Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine Company, residing at Keston, Kent, merchant, recently petitioned the Court, and, upon the application of Mr. H. B. Wade, the usual receiving order was made. It appears that the debtor was, until recently, a director of the London and Westminster Bank, and is a director of the Royal Exchange Insurance Corporation, the Guardian Investment Trust (Limited), and the Railway Investment Company. He has filed accounts showing gross liabilities £54,370, of which £11,195 is unsecured, and assets £2,063, in addition to which there is a sum of money in the hands of the Official Receiver. The furniture at Keston is valued at £1,000. The estate is his own freehold, and is mortgaged.

ALBERT HORSLEY, late sewing machine agent, formerly residing at Scarborough, now of Outwood, near Wakefield.

This bankrupt came up for his adjourned public examination at the Scarborough Bankruptcy Court, before the Registrar, upon accounts showing a deficiency of £67 19s. 9d., but nothing of importance transpired, and the examination was ordered to be closed.

ARTHUR JAMES JEFFERY, Clifton Villa, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne, coach and mail-cart-builder and cycle agent, trading with Arthur Warder Minns, as Minns and Jeffery.

The above debtor's discharge has been suspended for two years and a day, bankrupt to be discharged as from the 14th of January, 1895. Bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities, and he had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him, and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy.

THOMAS ADAMSON LATIMER, sewing machine agent, 5, New Street, Selby.

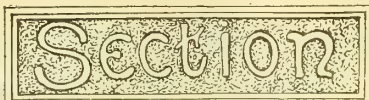
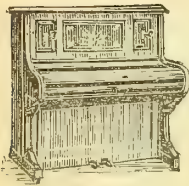
The above has executed a deed of arrangement dated February 14th, filed February 21st. Unsecured liabilities £116 4s. 8d.; estimated net assets £23 15s. The principal creditors are

Wheeler & Wilson Company	...	...	£	s.	d.
Standard Sewing Machine Company	...	...	37	5	6
Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company	...	...	35	8	0
			17	15	0

FREDERICK OXLEY, sewing machine repairer, late Birstall, then St. Peter's Street, afterwards 44, Lady Lane, now 13, Hope Street, and Copenhagen Street, all Leeds.

The above debtor was adjudicated bankrupt, and a receiving order granted on March 6th.

A COUNTY COURT JUDGMENT was registered on February 17th, against D. Lockwood, sewing machine dealer, 53, Buxton Road, Huddersfield, for the sum of £10 0s. 4d.



The latest thing in pianos is to employ electricity to turn the handle of the automatic player.

Most of the piano manufacturers of Eastern America have withdrawn their goods from exhibition at Chicago.

During the past month two well-known members of the piano trade have died. We refer to Mr. G. T. Rose, partner in John Broadwood & Sons, and Mr. G. Wood, partner in J. B. Cramer & Co.

Dealers requiring small goods should not fail to send for the new catalogue just issued by Messrs. Joseph Wallis & Son, Limited, of 133, Euston Road, N.W.

Pianos as well as cycles are now to be taxed in France, the former being charged 8s. per annum. Several papers have suggested that our Chancellor of the Exchequer should likewise levy a tax on musical culture. The idea, however, is so absurd that it is not likely to take effect.

The following appears in the Portsmouth papers:—"False Rumour.—I, G. Wallace Ash, in view of the rumour recently circulated to the effect that I have disposed of my piano, organ, and music business at the Royal Music Saloon, Osborne Road, Southsea, beg to deny it *in toto*, and to state that it is utterly unfounded, and apparently sprung upon the public with the intention of reducing my extensive sales of music and musical instruments. And I hereby give notice that I shall still continue the sale of pianos, organs, and musical instruments by every maker on earth at from 10 to 30 per cent. lower prices than any co-operative stores in the kingdom. Sole represen-

tative in Southsea for Willcox & Gibbs, Branstons Two-Reel, and the celebrated 'Jones' sewing machines. Special representative for the best makers of perambulators and mail-carts. Bicycles and tricycles supplied from the best makers, or made to order. A large staff of experienced workmen for every description of repairs."

THE PIANO SEWING MACHINE.

We (United States *Sewing Machine Times*) are moved to inquire if Garvie & Wood, the Americans, were ahead of the times in their long-ago efforts to combine a musical instrument with the sewing machine; and if a Frenchman is to step in at this late day and take the honours of a successful and popular revival of their genuine Yankee idea. The moving cause of our inquiry is a "Hip! hip! hurrah!" announcement in a Paris paper, copied, enlarged, and improved in some American prints, of a newly invented piano sewing machine, that will sew to any tune that is played on it.

Here is the way that one paper speaks of it:—

"The nineteenth century is vindicated. A French inventor has partly atoned for the invention of the piano by constructing an ingenious mechanism which is fitted under the key-board of the piano, and sewing is done while sounds, musical or otherwise, are pounded out of the innocent wires. With this invention an accomplished fact, the nineteenth century may now proudly claim a high and brilliant red place on the calendar of time.

"This invention will have its disadvantages in thickly settled communities. Hereafter it will not be a question of how many sewing machines are run in a cloak factory or a sweat shop, but how many pianos. Musical talent will be at a premium when it is generally known that the Russian hymn will sew a baby's bonnet, that the waltz in Faust will run up a flannel vest, the intermezzo of Cavalleria Rusticana will turn out a complete suit of Ypsilantis, and the Battle of Prague not less than three box top-coats for the young men who carry canes upside down.

"Doubtless this invention will be applied to church organs also. For why not turn out clothing for the heathen while the strains of "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" swell to heaven? It is said it costs 90 cents to send 10 cents to the hearth. Why not send that 90 cents for cloth, and spend the 10 cents for freight to heathendom when the church organs have turned out the tea-gowns and other things not in the masculine clothes chest or vocabulary? It is estimated that one of Wagner's operas will furnish a complete wedding trousseau. When one thinks of how many Hottentots an average American trousseau will clothe it cannot be doubted that Wagner will become more popular for organ music.

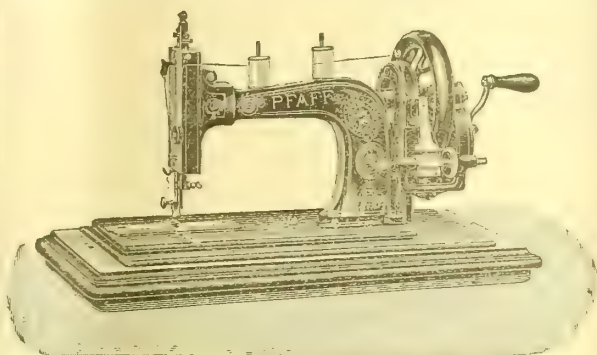
"But what is to become of people with sensitive ears? It may be necessary for the legislature to take up this matter and enact a law prohibiting the use of the piano sewing machine outside of asylums for the deaf and dumb. What is to become of matrimony if every bachelor can have in his room a piano with which he can sew on his buttons as fast as they leave their moorings? What is to become of the sewing women, who have to work for a living, if every conservatory of music is turned into an underwear, trousers, cloak, or lingerie factory? These dangers are real and must be met.

"It may be that this new invention will bring about a complete change in our civilisation. It is evident that it is about 12.03 of the morning of the millennium. But the sun of that morning will not rise until the inventor of this new piano sewing machine invents a mouth organ that will always cause sudden death, and a hotel chambermaid who will not put a man's tooth-brush in his shaving-cup."

A GIGANTIC PRAM.—Messrs. Daniels & Haynes, domestic machinery dealers, Dawes Road and Mitford Buildings, Fulham, S.W., have adopted a novel kind of advertisement. It is none other than a bassinette made of steel, mounted on C springs, measuring 90 inches in length by 45 inches in width. Little wonder that it is a surprise to the natives.

PFAFF Sewing Machines.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance. All the Important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.



The Pfaff "B" Perfect Sewing Machine.

Perfectly Noiseless Motion, and numerous other Improvements.

G. M. PFAFF SEWING MACHINE FACTORY:
KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY,

Recently enlarged by the purchase of the König Sewing Machine Factory.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

WILHELM & CO. 132, Wool Exchange, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE—IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

THE "BRANSTON"

Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,
LIMITED.

Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

DELUSIONS ABOUT PATENTS.

By W. LLOYD WISE, PRESIDENT INST. PAT. AGENTS.

THE following notes are penned in the hope of removing certain popular delusions highly detrimental to the interests of inventors and patentees.

A great deal of misunderstanding prevails regarding provisional protection for inventions. As respects what is called provisional protection, the Act says that where an application for a patent in respect of an invention has been accepted, the invention may, during the period between the date of the application and the date of sealing such patent, be used and published without prejudice to the patent to be granted for the same.

It is, however, a popular error to suppose that the rights conferred by provisional protection resemble those granted by Letters Patent.

Another common mistake is to imagine that the law will allow almost unlimited licence with respect to the complete specification. In other words, there is a widespread notion that practically anything will do for a provisional specification; that its preparation does not call for the exercise of any particular knowledge, skill, or care; because, should it prove defective, additions, subtractions, and all manner of variations will be permitted in the complete specification.

Some decisions may no doubt have lent colour to this. But, if the decisions of the courts be carefully noted, it will be seen that unless the complete specification be found, on critical examination by the courts, to accord fairly with the provisional specification, the validity of the patent will be jeopardised.

It is quite a common practice with some inventors to prepare their own provisional specifications, with the intention that their complete specifications shall be prepared by a professional man accustomed to that class of work, who (as they erroneously suppose) will be able to put everything right, no matter how defective the provisional specification may be.

No greater mistake could be made.

Frequently the utmost difficulties are encountered in the attempt to obtain a valid patent in respect of an application lodged with a provisional specification prepared by an inexperienced person. Often it is impossible to overcome the defects inherent in the title and provisional specification originally filed.

Great things were expected from the Patents, Designs, and Trade

Marks Act of 1883. Fortunately, the proposal to submit every application for a patent to an official examination as respects the subject matter was abandoned. This is well, because on the one hand the applicant for an English patent is spared the mortification of meeting with a refusal such as not infrequently is met with on totally insufficient grounds in Germany and the United States. On the other hand, the grantee of an English patent is not misled into the belief (as the grantee of a German or United States patent often is) that because of the official examination his application has undergone he has a practically indefeasible patent; whereas in point of fact the grant may not be worth the price of the paper upon which it is printed.

Nevertheless, applicants for and grantees of English patents are often grievously misled. The Act of 1883 provides that the Comptroller shall refer every application to an examiner, who shall ascertain and report to the Comptroller whether the nature of the invention has been fairly described and the application, specification, and drawings (if any) have been prepared in the prescribed manner, and the title sufficiently indicates the subject matter of the invention. Notwithstanding the favourable report of an examiner, however, it often turns out that a provisional specification utterly fails to describe the nature of the invention, and that the title fails to sufficiently indicate the subject matter. This may seem puzzling to the uninitiated. It is not suggested that the fault lies with the Patent Office examiners. The reason is not far to seek. The interpretation of a title and provisional specification is for the courts. In determining whether they are legally sufficient all the facts must be taken into consideration, and in coming to a conclusion the court must be guided by precedent.

It often turns out that an inventor so words his title as to preclude his subsequently claiming that which turns out to constitute the pith and marrow of his invention; in other words, that which distinguishes his invention from others that have gone before. The same is true with regard to the language of the provisional specification.

Again, owing to the impression that great latitude will be allowed, provisional specifications are frequently drawn in such general terms as to describe something previously well known, without even referring to the features constituting the novelty of the applicant's invention. Where a provisional specification contains nothing new, Letters Patent have been declared invalid, although the invention described and claimed in the complete specification has been new and useful.

It will be seen, therefore, that the official examination and comparison of the complete specification with the provisional specification

WHEELS. WHEELS. WHEELS.

R. Wood & Sons have the largest and most varied stock of Toy, Perambulator, Bath Chair, and Carriage Wheels of any firm in the United Kingdom. Mail Cart Woodware is a speciality with us. Large buyers should give us a visit. Write for Special Lists for Perambulator & Mail Cart Fittings, &c.

RICHARD WOOD & SONS, Wholesale Ironmongers, **BRANDON ST. & WADDING ST.,** LONDON, S.E.
YORK STREET, WALWORTH ROAD,

I WANT NONE OF MY CUSTOMERS

to respond to this advertisement, which is addressed to the few firms who are not aware that I can give them far and away the best value going. Here is a sample:—

For SEVENTY SHILLINGS Nett Cash.

I will sell during the present month my Letter H Knitting Machine.

For NINETY SHILLINGS Nett Cash.

I will sell during the present month my Letter A Knitting Machine. Either Machine of 8½ inch needle bed, and of 98 or 116 needles at choice. Both Machines are suitable for seamless plain hose, gloves, &c., and will knit every kind of rib or cardigan. All accessories included in these prices except winder and surfits.

These Machines are new and perfect, are of the celebrated Dubied make, and have never been unpacked. If any reader doubt the *bona fides* of this extraordinary offer, I will refer him to first-rate firms who know all about the machines.

G. STIBBE, 25, Jamaica St., GLASGOW.



AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

THE Cherry Tree Machine Company's New Washer "THE SPRAY"

Is the best, most convenient, and easiest to work, and the cheapest ever known.

It will wash a nigger white if you get him in the machine, and a child five years old can work it.

— GET ALL PARTICULARS OF —

R. J. JOHNS, 59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

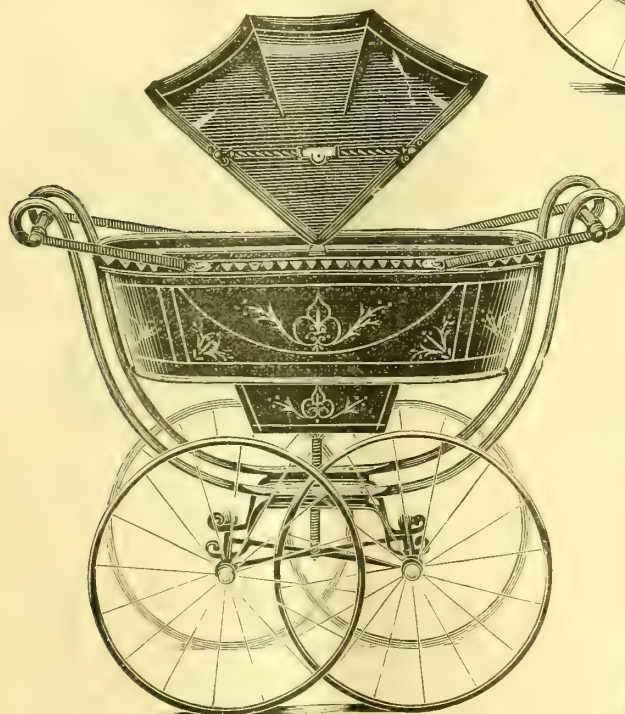
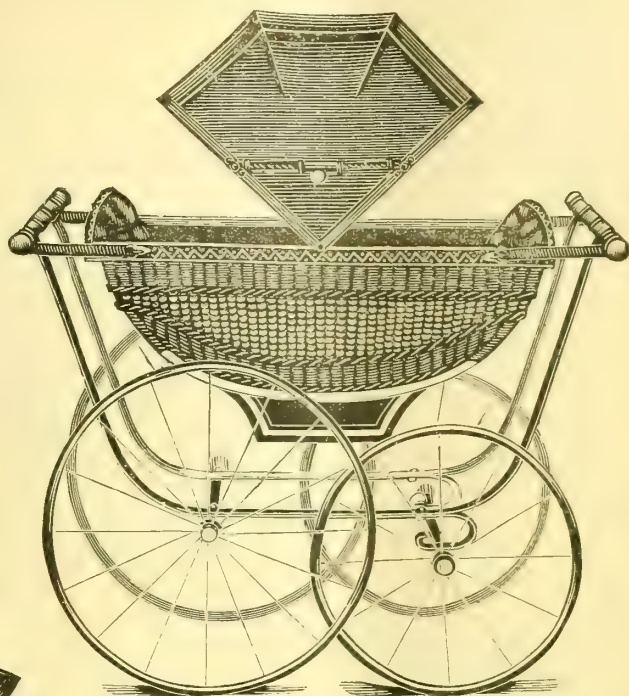
Works: CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.

L'HOLLIER'S

FAMOUS

Patent Goldendine,

the admitted finest carriage in the trade, is now fitted upon L'Hollier's Patent Spiral Springs (formerly Dunkley's Patent), but improved to such an extent that the



too great elasticity that previously existed in this valuable patent has disappeared. By the aid of better and stronger Springs, and also the addition of a fifth Spiral Spring under the body, to which is attached a leather strap, the carriage can now be instantly fixed to any degree of elasticity required, and

even to a perfectly rigid article if preferred.

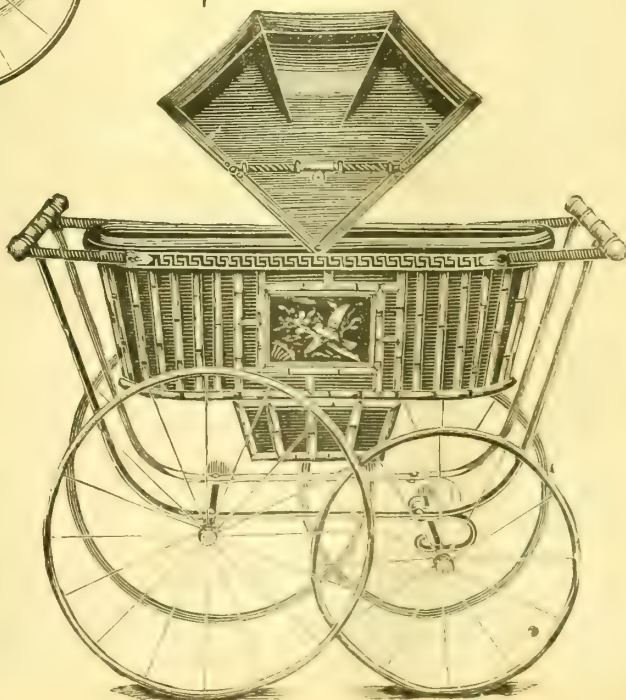
These two patents, having been brought together, make the most perfect Bassinette it is possible to imagine.

LEON L'HOLLIER,

* BATH PASSAGE, *

BIRMINGHAM.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.



is not conclusive. In fact, it is absolutely impossible that it should be conclusive. Practically speaking, the examination and comparison of the two documents and their acceptance by the Comptroller prove nothing.

To begin with, how can the examiner know what is in the inventor's mind? If he *did* know, surely it would not be his business to act as professional assistant and adviser; as if he were the counsel, solicitor, or patent agent of the applicant. Not knowing what is in the inventor's mind, he cannot tell whether the title and provisional specification are such as to properly indicate that which the inventor, and he only, knows it is desired to indicate. Furthermore, if an invention be new, and if the manner of carrying it into effect has had to be worked out and tested and proved correct by the inventor, is it not natural that he (and in many cases he alone) will be the only person who will know whether the description given in his complete specification does fully, truly, and exactly state all that he (the inventor) knows as to the best manner of carrying the invention into practical effect? How is it possible for an examiner to know whether the complete specification submitted to him for approval does or does not contain a full and honest disclosure of the inventor's secret? Yet should it prove not to do so the patent may be upset.

Another vital point concerns the claiming causes. The law states that a complete specification must end with a distinct statement of the invention claimed.

Originally it was expected that under this provision, and with the very ample examining machinery provided under the Act, it would at least become easy to ascertain in every case what constituted the novel features of an invention, and therefore what it was that the grantee would be exclusively entitled to enjoy during the term of his patent.

This notion, however, was long ago rudely knocked on the head. It was held that interference with the claims was not within the examiner's province. For many reasons it is most fortunate that such is the case. An examiner is not, and never can be, in a position to properly determine what a patentee's claims should be. If permitted to interfere he might seriously prejudice the inventor's position and curtail his rights.

On the other hand, a vast number of patentees wrongly suppose that their patents are good, and that the sufficiency of their claims cannot be questioned, because their specifications, after having undergone official examination, have been accepted.

It is true that an applicant or patentee may, from time to time, by request in writing left at the Patent Office, seek leave to amend his specification, including drawings forming part thereof, by way of disclaimer, correction, or explanation, stating the nature of such amendment and his reasons for the same.

But it is important to observe that no amendment will be allowed that would make the specification, as amended, claim an invention substantially larger than, or substantially different from, the invention claimed by the specification as it stood before amendment. This being so, it very frequently happens that where the claims in a complete specification as originally filed are defective, it is found impossible to so amend them as to effectually protect that which constitutes the pith and marrow of the invention. Thus, not infrequently, valuable inventions have been disclosed in complete specifications without being fully protected.

Then to return to the subject of provisional protection. No action for infringement can be instituted until after the sealing of the patent. Even then proceedings cannot be taken in respect of anything done by others prior to the acceptance of the complete specification. Thus it will be seen that provisional protection does not confer any exclusive right to the use of an invention.

In the next place, if an inventor, having obtained provisional protection, makes his invention known to others, he may be running considerable risk. This will be especially the case if there be material points of difference between his invention as he proposes to carry it into practical effect, and his invention as disclosed in his provisional specification.

Under some circumstances others might obtain Letters Patent in respect of features intended to be used in carrying out an applicant's invention, but not disclosed in his provisional specification.

We thus see that not only should a provisional specification be carefully drawn, but even then the inventor should not place too much reliance upon his provisional protection. Furthermore, should he, in the process of developing his invention, make important additions or variations, he will always do well to immediately consider his position most carefully with the view of determining whether to lodge a further application or applications for Letters Patent.

The above notes are taken from "Calvert's Mechanic's Almanack," by permission of the proprietor, and serve as a specimen of the contents of that valuable annual, which has now attained its twentieth year.

MANUFACTURERS REQUIRING AGENTS.

The White Sewing Machine Company, of Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., are now showing a safety bicycle called the "Wincycle," made specially for them, and for which they are open to appoint agents. This is the same machine as they advertised in our columns last month under the name "Peerless," which title they have changed.

The White Sewing Machine Company would be pleased to correspond with dealers who would take up their agency for districts not at present allotted. Mr. A. Wear, of Swindon, one of their most recently appointed agents, finds trade in "White" machines "very brisk."

The Victoria Manufacturing Company, 78, Hanover Street, Glasgow, are open to appoint agents for the sale of their cycles.

Messrs. Humber, Cripps & Goddard, of Roden Street, Nottingham, send us their new and handsome catalogue of the "Nelson" cycles, for which they are prepared to appoint agents in a number of good districts.

JOTTINGS

Mr. Robert P. Beattie, of 16, Arcadia, Silvester Street, Borough S.E., is introducing an invention called the "Rapid Iron Cleaning and Polishing Machine," which deserves a large measure of success. Its object is to dispense with cleaning boards, and yet polish the irons as well, if not better. It also saves much time, as its action is rotary.

Mr. John Tassell now carries on the business of a dealer in domestic machinery at The Stores, High Street, Hailsham, previously owned by Messrs. Sanders & Co.

Messrs. Ellis & Co., Limited, have removed from 17, Thavies Inn, E.C., to 23, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C.

Mr. J. J. Cowen, of 10, Wellington Street, Douglas, is advertising in the local papers that he has just been appointed sole agent for the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines for the Isle of Man. His trade, by the way, is not confined to sewing machines, as he is also an electrician.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co. Limited, were recently asked for a machine which would sew with an elastic thread in the shuttle. They were able to supply this to the complete satisfaction of their customer, who uses it on cotton Garibaldiis.

Mr. J. Burrell, of 62, Salisbury Road, High Barnet, has taken up an agency for the White machine.

Mr. E. W. Redwood, the well-known domestic machinery dealer, of 65, Castle Street, Bristol, has added two large rooms to his extensive premises, one of which is devoted to a display of perambulators, and the other used as a furniture showroom.

The Domestic Machine Co., of 37, College Green, Bristol, have found it necessary to increase the size of their premises by taking over a number of adjoining rooms.

Mr. A. Boulter, like a number of other retail perambulator makers writes us that this season he is only trading as a repairer and dealer. No doubt he finds that he can buy cheaper than he can make.

Last month we were invited to inspect the new model Bar-Lock type-writer, which has been so improved of late as to place it in the front rank of such inventions.

Mr. W. J. Markham, late with the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Companies, has just started business at 2, Kersley Road, Stoke Newington, N., as a dealer in domestic machines, and holds the agency for the White sewing machine.

Mr. John Keats, of Stafford, well-known in connection with sewing machines for the shoe trade, has patented a new spool for silk and other threads. His object is to increase the bulk of thread by reducing the size of the spool. This he attains by means of a flat celluloid spool on which the thread is wound by a special machine also of his invention.

It is well-known that first-class sewing machine factory managers are scarce. The Branton Two-Reel Sewing Machine Company have experienced this. They hope, however, now to have got over their troubles by engaging the well-known John Holroyd, of Hulme, Manchester, to take control of their works.

Mr. W. J. Thomas, the erstwhile Secretary and Manager of the South Wales Domestic Supply Association, Limited, at Swansea, has lately taken up his abode in the Emerald Isle, and now acts as Messrs. Bradbury's District Manager for the north of Ireland, at their Depots, 65 and 67, Victoria Street, Belfast. Mr. Thomas's many friends in the trade will no doubt wish him every success in his new sphere, and will perhaps give him a look up in his new domicile when doing their Irish journey next, just for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne."

DEALERS REQUIRING AGENCIES

Mr. A. E. Porter, watchmaker and machine dealer, High Street Stalham, wishes us to state that he is thinking of selling cycles and bassinets, and would be glad to receive price lists, &c. from manufacturers. He is pleased to write us, "I must say that since I have taken your journal my business has improved considerably."

Mr. John Phinister, sewing machine agent, 187, Scott Street, Galashiels, N.B., is about to take up the sale of mangles and perambulators, and would be pleased to receive catalogues of same.

Messrs. Geo. Plaine & Co., sewing machine dealers, 24, Howard Street, Belfast, write us that they are about to open a cycle department, and would be pleased to take up an agency for parts and accessories.

Mr. T. Westlake, ironmonger and domestic machinery dealer, New Quay, Cornwall, is about to take up the sale of cycles, and would be pleased to receive lists from manufacturers.

BIG DISCOUNTS.

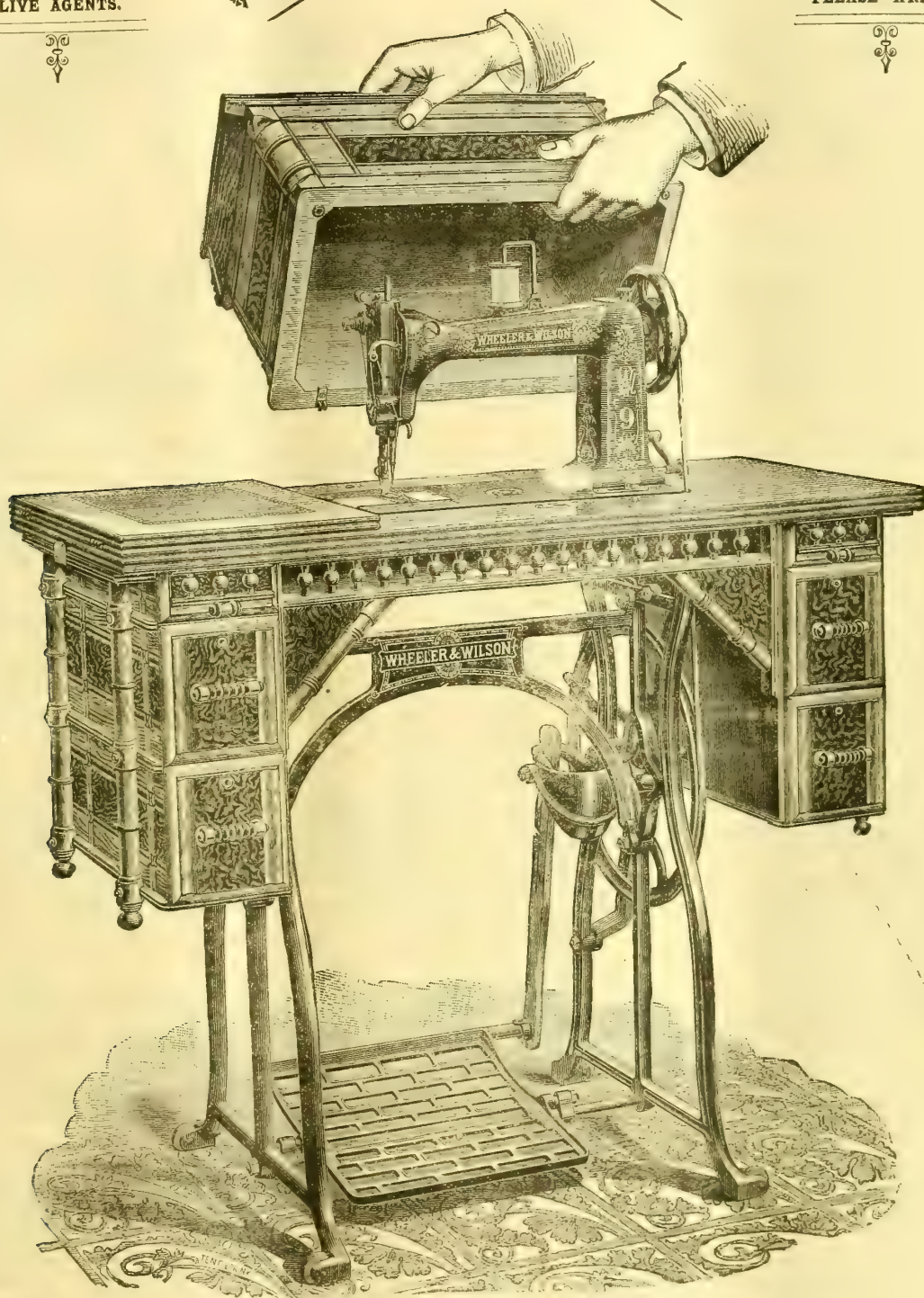
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TOWNS for
LIVE AGENTS.



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BIG PROFITS

NEW AGENCY TERMS
DEALERS
PLEASE WRITE.



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TWO MACHINES IN ONE—LOCKSTITCH OR CHAINSTITCH AT WILL.

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WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

Chief Offices—21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INCIDENTS IN MY CAREER.

No. 3.—CROSSING THE HERRING POND.

By NEWTON WILSON.

The 10th of March, of this year of grace, 1893, witnessed a spectacle of no slight interest to the good people of Southampton, as there proudly steamed up Southampton Water the first of a new line which was to make that port that of its arrival and departure from this country. The vessel floated for the first time the American flag, which had been hoisted above its deck a fortnight before by President Harrison, one of his last official acts.

That little ceremony indicated the American naturalization of the noble steamer "New York," late the "City of New York," and erstwhile of the famous Inman line now transferred to an American company and henceforward to flourish the stars and stripes. It took but a very short time to complete this process of naturalization. It will take much longer in the case of the captain, who is promised the reversion of his office when twelve months hence he shall have completed the same thing.

To me it came as a kind of wrench, for it broke my connection with a line with which I had been very closely associated for a period of exactly thirteen days and fourteen hours, some thirty-three and a half years previously.

To the ordinary traveller who makes the ocean passage over and over again that passage becomes in time an affair of secondary importance, save where it is varied by accidents like that which happened to the "Umbria," or by some of those wild fierce gales which have lashed the Atlantic into fury almost unceasingly since the year commenced. To me it was one of the most momentous events of my life, made the more so by the incidents attendant upon it.

It was upon the 27th of October, 1859, that I set sail, or rather should have done, in the Inman s.s. "City of Baltimore," 3,400 tons burden. The night before and all the fore part of that day there had been blowing a gale of tremendous violence, and it took all my exertions by clinging to every jutting point to retain the perpendicular as I endeavoured to reach the landing stage. When I reached it I found that one tug had already left for the ship with passengers and baggage. For five hours that tug was beating about in the river Mersey, not daring to touch either shore or ship. As an illustration of the force of the gale, I noticed one of the heavy sentry boxes which stand on the quay, and this had been lifted bodily, with its occupant, and cast from one side of the roadway to the other. The gale abated about noon, and at three o'clock I witnessed the arrival at the landing stage of the s.s. "Semaphore" from Belfast, laden with cattle, due at seven in the morning. I went on board. The sight presented was a fearful one, part of the bulwarks had gone, and thirty-two horses had been driven or washed overboard during the night. The deck was covered thickly with sheep and horned cattle. Did I say horned? nay, they were dehorned. The poor beasts had in every case had these broken off at the roots in the wild fury of the storm, which had beaten upon the helpless creatures, and dashed them upon the deck, leaving the hips and every exposed part in a raw and bleeding condition. But what was most striking, was the expression of utter despair which the poor animals exhibited. Not one of them could stand on its feet. Every one of them had to be hauled on to the quay by the crane. Altogether the impression left was one never to be forgotten.

About seven we got on board, and next morning at the same hour we started on our voyage. Ere that, the latest mails and the Liverpool papers came on board. Then only did we hear of the terrible event which had happened the day previous; it was the wreck of the "Royal Charter" on the rocky coast of Anglesea. This vessel was from Australia, laden with a large number of passengers, and some £600,000 in gold. It was a sailing vessel with auxiliary steam power, and it had called at Queenstown the day before, leaving some impatient passengers to save a few hours' time, and with it their lives. Very unwisely the captain had, at the request of the passengers, turned out of his course when off Holyhead, to enable them to take a peep at the "Great Eastern," then lying there. The movement was a fatal one; he was too near the shore, and could not get properly out again; and the doomed ship was literally dashed to pieces on the rock-bound coast. Not one of the passengers or officers survived to tell the tale of the terrible disaster, and but two of the seamen, bruised and beaten, succeeded in saving their lives by climbing the rocks. Few worse catastrophes have ever happened. We were about two hours in steaming through the debris, which had spread far and wide from the ill-fated ship. It cast a gloom more than momentary over all on board.

We had 96 passengers in the saloon, and singularly assorted they were. There was a well-known young English evangelist whose name I will not give for certain reasons which will hereafter appear, and who was going out to conduct an evangelistic mission in the United States; an American Presbyterian minister, five Roman Catholic priests, one Roman Catholic bishop, and twenty-five nuns; the last batch with their clerical guardians being all bound for Savannah. The two ministers referred to conducted service on the Sunday in the saloon, while the bishop preached to a more lowly flock in the steerage. All went well for the first few days, till we woke up one morning to find ourselves in the midst of a terrific tempest of wind and rain, and with the sea running the proverbial mountains high. No one could stand on his feet, not a soul ventured to mount the deck, save the writer; I was in for adventure, I longed to see an Atlantic gale, and my longings were so abundantly satisfied, that I have never wished to see another. I breakfasted under great difficulties, but I was able to eat and drink, had an appetite like a hunter, and unlike most of the other passengers never was sea sick. But I will tell the secret of my fortunate freedom in this respect. I had reasoned before commencing my voyage that sea sickness was a natural result of the agitation of the muscles of the stomach, and if these were retained in their normal position by exterior control I should find the benefit. I had provided myself with a belt from three to four inches in depth, and this I braced tightly over the organs likely to be affected. The result was the absolute absence of *mal de mer*; and whether this was entirely due to the application or no, I commend it to the notice of all contemplating

a protracted sea voyage. Thus armed or accoutred, and with high waterproof leggings, sealskin coat, and ditto cap turned down over my ears, I mounted the deck. The coat I may say was a mistake, as I found to my cost. The salt waves and spray thoroughly saturated it, so that nine weeks after, when I returned to England, it had not yet got dry. "Alas! master, for it was borrowed."

(To be continued.)



The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street Finsbury, London, E.C.

- 3,136 W. Brown, for improvements in or relating to knitting machinery, and in appliances therefor.
- 3,169. J. Finan, for improvements in or appertaining to perambulators, bassinets, hand carts, velocipedes, and other vehicles.
- 3,235. H. Mundlos and R. Arenat, for improvements in and connected with presser foot for sewing machines.
- 3,534. A. Anderson, a communication from G. Neidlinger, for improvements in sewing machine attachments.
- 3,616. Messrs. Bradbury & Co. Limited, and C. Shaw, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 3,659. D. Noble and J. A. Brown, for improvements in or connected with foot motors for sewing and other machines.
- 3,812. E. and R. Cornely, for improvements in over-seaming machines.
- 3,959. J. C. Felton and T. B. Hitchman, for improvements in button hole sewing machines.
- 4,007. C. H. Eppen, for improvements in what are known as children's mail carts.
- 4,008. The Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Limited, John Groves, and J. Whatnall, for improvements in the manufacture of knitted fabrics, and in the means or apparatus employed therein.
- 4,048. H. B. Vorley, for improvements in and relating to perambulators.
- 4,149. F. O. Jerram, for improvements in or relating to sewing machines.
- 4,152. T. P. and S. Black, and A. Grass, for improvements in hem-stitch sewing machines.
- 4,353. V. Witte, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 4,471. The Nottingham Manufacturing Company, John Groves, and J. Whatnall, for improvements in knitted fabrics, and in means or apparatus employed therein.
- 4,536. D. Richards, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 4,575. A. H. Clayton and others, for an improved motor for sewing machines.
- 4,603. E. and R. Cornely, for improvements in embroid machines.
- 4,637. R. M. Esplin, trading as the Warwick Saw Mills Company, for an improved collapsible mail cart.
- 4,930. H. R. Tracy, for improvements in shuttle drive mechanism for sewing machines.
- 5,190. A. E. Adams, W. A. Sheffield, and J. Hallam, for improvements in apparatus for producing ornamental circular knitted fabrics.
- 5,258. J. Walker, for improvements in straight-bar knitting machines.
- 5,333. C. H. Aldridge, for improvements in rotary or flat-bar knitting machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

(Price 8d. each.)

2,435. *Driving Mechanism for Sewing Machines.* G. Hervien and A. Aubertin, both of London. Dated February 9th, 1892.

The objects of this invention are to overcome the dead points of the crank, and to work sewing machines by a swinging action from the knee. An angle piece is provided, one end being connected to the crank, and regulated by a spring or springs in combination with a rocking frame.

2,787. *Rotary Knitting Machines.* T. Kiddier and J. W. Kiddier, of Nottingham. Dated February 12th, 1892.

In order to enable various patterns and designs of tuck work to be produced, such as are required on the back of the hand of gloves or on hose, or other knitted fabrics, one or more of the needles are caused to be held out from the ordinary presser at intervals to form the desired patterns. Such needles as are not to have loops pressed off from them, are brought against stops placed just below the level of the knocking over bits, and are held away from the ordinary presser, whilst the other needles are pressed against the bar.

6,005. *Circular Knitting Machines.* L. N. D. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A. Dated, March 28th, 1892.

Relates especially to cylinders of large size, such as Balmoral cylinders, having a large number of sinkers or web holders. The object being to secure such sinkers to the needle cylinder with greater accuracy, and at less expense than heretofore.

7,012. *Knitting Machines.* G. Stibbe, of Glasgow. Dated April 12th, 1892.

The object of this invention is to improve the reciprocating carriage, and the guiding of the same in knitting machines of the "Lamb" class, and particularly to avoid the tendency in such machines to a twisting movement of the carriage, which is caused by the great distance between the points of attack and resistance, and the oblique position of the driving rod which reciprocates the carriage.

7,087. *Driving Mechanism.* J. L. Simpson, of Wenlock Road, London. Dated April 12th, 1892.

SIMPLE.

TEN MILLION

STRONG.

SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES
HAVE BEEN MADE AND SOLD.

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NEW SHUTTLE.)

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LONDON, E.C.**

SILENT.

& 545 OTHER BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND.

SPEEDY.

In machines driven by a treadle, a spring is combined with the treadle, with the crank to carry the latter over the dead centres. 8,973. *Driving Sewing Machines.* G. Hervien and N. A. Aubertin, both of London. Dated May 11th, 1892.

In order to do away with the dead points which occur in working sewing machines, as at present constructed, mechanism is provided, having a horizontal rotary motion instead of a vertical rotary motion as heretofore.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED FEBRUARY 7TH, 1893.

491,089. W. Diebel, Philadelphia, Pa., needle-picking device for circular knitting.

491,117. R. Kirkpatrick, Philadelphia, Pa., needle for knitting machines.

491,118. R. Kirkpatrick, Philadelphia, Pa., cam cylinder for knitting machines.

491,194. R. A. Shellard, Virginia City, Nev., sewing machine attachment.

491,265. G. F. Ruby, Columbus, Ohio, tension device for sewing machines.

491,327. L. N. D. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa., extra thread feeding device for knitting machines.

491,460. W. Z. Rockford, Ill., method of knitting fabrics.

ISSUED AND DATED FEBRUARY 14TH, 1893.

491,554. W. H. Hanna, Petersburg, Ill., sewing machine.

491,654. T. Kundtz, Cleveland, Ohio, sewing machine table.

491,655. T. Kundtz, Cleveland, Ohio, sewing machine table.

491,656. T. Kundtz, Cleveland, Ohio, sewing machine table.

491,751. H. A. Frantz, Tamaqua, Pa., motor for sewing machines.

491,911. L. N. D. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa., dial cam operating device for knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED FEBRUARY 21ST, 1893.

492,317. L. C. Wing, Somerville, ruffling attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED FEBRUARY 28TH, 1893.

492,452. A. M. Wright, McFall, Mo., buttonhole cutter.

492,539. W. Diebel, Philadelphia, Pa., knitting machine.

492,731. M. W. Lowensky, London, England, buttonhole facing.

HARPER TWELVETREES, Manufacturer of
Laundry Machinery, wishes to appoint a

SOLE AGENT

in every Town not yet represented. Liberal Terms to the Trade for cash, or quarterly accounts upon application.—Harper Twelvetrees, 8, City Road, London.

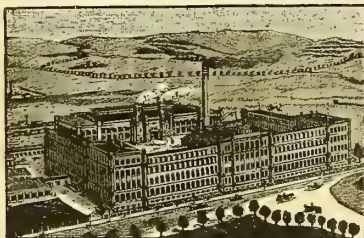
DEATH OF MR. CAIE, OF THE W. & W. CO.

In our last issue, through an oversight, we omitted to record the decease of Mr. Jno. M. Caie, who was well known to many of our readers.

Mr. Caie came to this country in the spring of 1887, after having had many years' experience of the trade in the States, particularly with the White Sewing Machine Company. His first duty was that of managing the London City retail business of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and he soon showed himself to be a man of ability, and made many friends in the trade. Last year he went on a business trip to Egypt, India, Australia, and other countries on behalf of his employers, and with first-class results. On his return in January last Mr. Caie did not appear to be quite so robust as formerly. He merely, however, complained of a cold. He was present at the trade dinner held at the Crystal Palace on the 27th of January, apparently in good health. But the next day, on visiting the house of an old friend, Mr. J. H. Yager, he said that he did not feel very well, and was recommended to stay and rest. Little did his friends think that a serious and fatal illness was in store, but he never left their house alive. The best medical skill available and two professional nurses were called in, when it was discovered that Mr. Caie was suffering from pneumonia. Only one lung was attacked, so that an early recovery was anticipated by the doctors. This, however, was not to be, as on the following Saturday, just one week after he was taken ill, the patient died, the immediate cause of death being syncope, produced through his jumping out of bed in a state of delirium.

Mr. Joseph Powell, the general manager, and the whole of the staff of the Wheeler & Wilson Company, were much affected at Mr. Caie's death, at the early age of 43, but have the satisfaction of knowing that everything possible was done to bring about his recovery. Among the friends who were untiring in their efforts was Mr. R. H. McKittrick, of the Standard Sewing Machine Company.

Mr. Caie's body was taken to Forfar, and laid there to rest by his relatives.

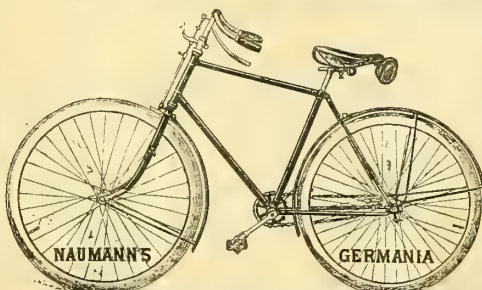


1,500 WORKMEN

TRADE MARK.

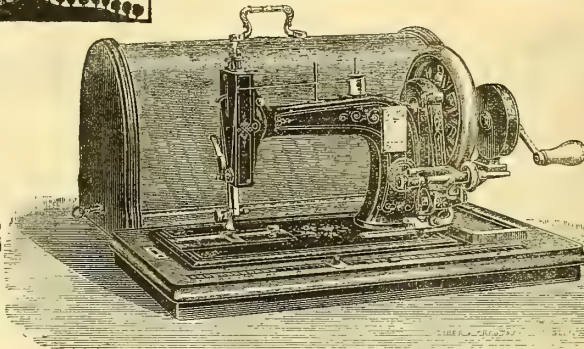


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8,000 Cycles.



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LONDON, E.C.

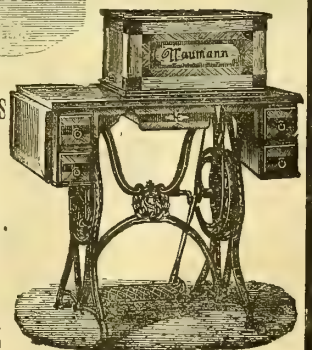


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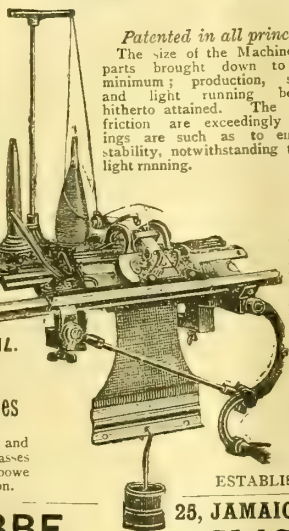
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Patented in all principal States.

The size of the Machine and number of parts brought down to an irreducible minimum; production, stability, safety, and light running beyond anything hitherto attained. The parts subject to friction are exceedingly few, the bearings are such as to ensure the utmost stability, notwithstanding the extraordinary light running.

NO Stops.
NO Sliding
Centre Cam.
NO Latch-opener
Knives.
NO Long Carriage
NO Projecting rod
NO turning of the handle required.

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WANTED, Manager, for our Paris Depot. Must speak French, but not necessarily English.—Address, White Sewing Machine Co., 48, Holborn Viaduct, London.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with several years of experience in the managing of a sewing manufactory and all business connected therewith, desires engagement.—Apply to Engineer, care of *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

SEWING MACHINE REPAIRER.—Wanted an experienced man, understanding machines of various makers.—State experience, references, salary, &c., Henry Thomas, Saint John's Church Square, Cardiff.

AS MANAGERESS of Sewing Machine or Bassinette Depot. Lady of West-end experience will be open for engagement May 1st. Highest testimonials.—Alpha, Office of this Paper.

NEEDLES (Family) 2s. per gross, carriage paid Other kinds very cheap.—Cox & Co., Alcester.

FOR SALE.—Four Tambouring Machines, by Leonard Bros. Heads, only two sizes, from 10s. to 15s. each. Also the heads of about 60 Wilcox & Gibbs' genuine old style in various states of repair, at 8s. each.—W. H. Fletcher, Machinist, Middle Street, Yeovil.

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Needles, Parts, and Fittings for these Machines, and for the Grover & Baker kept in stock.

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Local Papers.—Many of our readers are kind enough to send us copies of their local papers whenever they contain anything of interest to the trade, and for this we are deeply grateful. Would all our readers do likewise?

SEWELL & Co., Publishers.

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Editorial Notes.

Our Editor.

As reported in another column, we have been the recipient of a high honour the past month, and as many of the subscribers to the valuable 18-carat gold watch and chain which now adorns our editorial vest were not present at its bestowal, we take this opportunity of heartily thanking them for their kindly feelings. We must say that we were deeply touched by the manner in which several of the subscribers referred to the difficulties of our position. An editor of a trade journal must be more than mortal if he can please all persons in the trade. His duty, as we understand it, is to strive to be useful to the trade as a whole, and not to serve the interests of a mere clique, nor to hesitate, even though he may give offence to some parties, to promote a high standard of commercial morality. Even this may not command success, but, with such guiding principles, he certainly deserves it. Our testimonial has caused us to take a retrospect of our eight years' management of this journal, and we can recall many mistakes which we hope to eliminate in the future, but it has also caused us no little satisfaction. It is pleasing for us to recall the fact that we have never on any occasion sold our independence to a single firm, nor have we ever been asked so to do. Further, although we have reported upon many inventions and manufactures, we have invariably expressed our genuine opinions independent of gain or loss. Naturally, our opinion is not always a wise one, although we rarely express it without careful consideration and consultation with others in the trade. Mr. R. J. Johns, the ever-smiling southern representative of the Cherry Tree Machine Company, was bound to say that he could not speak for all the mangle manufacturers, which supplies us with an example of the difficulty of our position. As dealers will remember, we were asked by them to attend a meeting called to discuss what they considered arbitrary action on the part of the mangle manufacturers. We of course complied and inserted a report. The dealers ultimately gained their point, but the journal which merely did its duty as a vehicle for trade news was made the scapegoat, although in obedience to the manufacturers' request we published their side of the question equally with that of the retailers. This incident is now some years old, and we can look back to it calmly and critically, but we really cannot see where we were in error. Had we refused to give the manufacturers a hearing we might reasonably have been charged with unfairness. Our readers will remember, however, that we threw open our columns to both parties to the quarrel. What more could we do?

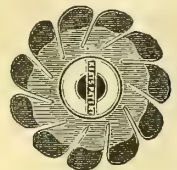
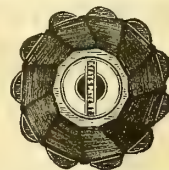
Railway Rates.

We report elsewhere a concession in railway rates on perambulators, which will give great satisfaction to the trade. We presume that this concession will be retrospective as from the first of January when the increased rates came into force. All our readers who have paid the increased rate should therefore put in claims for the difference between the two rates. We are unable to record a similar concession as regards mangles, but are hopeful that the makers will succeed in obtaining same. We know that they are working hard in that direction, and with good reason. The increased cost in mangle carriage has depressed the mangle trade to an alarming extent.

THE FEATHER-WEIGHT SPOOL.

An invention of a novel and useful character is now on exhibit at Aldermary House, Watling Street, E.C., the patent of Mr. John Keats, who is well known to many of our readers as one of the most prolific of living inventors, especially in regard to machines for leather sewing. It is a new kind of spool, called the "Feather-weight," made from wood pulp chemically treated and pressed to the thickness of a visiting card, having, as will be seen from our illustrations, a series of arms, on which the thread is loosely wound by means of a new machine, also invented by Mr. Keats. It is obvious that this method of winding ensures great compactness, but it is surprising to learn that ten of the new spools when empty weigh no more than a single empty wooden reel.

The questions of economy in transport and duty, however, important though they are to many persons, do not materially interest the sewing machine trade. What our readers will require to know is, does the new spool in machine sewing possess any advantage over the orthodox type? In order to answer this question we have made numerous experiments and taken counsel with a number of the best experts, and we now feel emboldened to introduce the "Feather-weight" as the spool of the future for the top thread in machine sewing. Our reasons for arriving at this conclusion are, briefly, as follows: 1. The ordinary method of winding wooden spools considerably reduces the elasticity of the thread, and appreciably alters its rotundity. 2. The shape and weight of the wooden spool operates adversely on the tensions of a sewing machine.



Some of our readers may not be willing to assent to these propositions unless they first test the same, as thus far they have had no alternative but to use the wooden spool. Such critics will, however, agree that thread wound loosely must certainly preserve more of its elasticity and pass through the eye of the needle in a rounder form. That these are advantages none will deny, contributing as they do to the production of a prettier and more elastic stitch, with less liability of the breaking of either needle or thread. A little reflection will also convince a sceptic that the resistance of the ordinary reel to the pull of the needle is not uniform, particularly in rapid sewing. Does it not follow, then, that an extremely light thread holder delivering from a common centre and a common plane must offer less variable resistance and tend to produce better stitching? No doubt we shall be met with the remark that it is merely a question of adjustment, to which we reply that few persons will trouble about adjustments, and that a sewing machine should be as automatic as possible. Thus we conclude that it should be less necessary to vary the tension set for the "Feather-weight" than for the ordinary spool, in short, that the former works more in concert with the tension device on the machine. Granted that our contentions can be substantiated—and we advance them with confidence—the sewing machine trade have every reason to accord a hearty welcome to the new spool.

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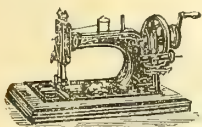
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EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.



THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of *The Sewing Machine Gazette*.

SIR,—I observe by your last issue that the Wheeler & Wilson Company have withdrawn their entries for the great show. I regret much that they have seen fit to take this course, as no exhibition of sewing machines can be regarded as complete in which this important company is not adequately represented. Nor can I regard the reasons assigned for the withdrawal as sufficient. The mere fact that they would be cut up into two or three sections is nothing particularly new, though it may be deplored. It has happened before, and will happen again. The British exhibits, like those of other nations, will appear in a number of different sections. Anyone who imagines that he will be found grouped nationally or geographically will find himself much mistaken. And if the Wheeler & Wilson Co. could not obtain all the consequence or obtain all the space to which they considered themselves legitimately entitled, they should, I think, have accepted the half loaf, and made the best of it. In America, at all events, I should have expected the industry would have been accorded that prominence which has too often been denied it elsewhere.

But, let me ask, do the W. & W. Co. imagine that their rivals in the sewing machine manufacture will disturb themselves very much on account of this abstinence? I am afraid they will rather rejoice that the more fish will be drawn into their own nets.

What about our English manufacturers? Can you inform us whether any of them will be exhibitors?

At the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 there were two English exhibitors, Kimbal & Morton and my firm. Commercially the results were a failure, for this ample and sufficient reason, that the Morrill tariff would not admit our goods into the States except at a duty that was absolutely prohibitory of profit. The McKinley tariff is, of course, no better, but that, we may anticipate, will shortly be reformed.

I am, yours respectfully,
NEWTON WILSON.

April 14th, 1893.

[No British sewing machine manufacturer will exhibit to our knowledge.—Ed.]

NEEDLEWORK PICTURES.

When Miss Pinkerton presented Miss Amelia Sedley to her friends, after her six years' course of tuition at the famous seminary, it was with the assurance that in every variety of embroidery and needlework her pupil would be found to realise her friends' fondest wishes. Miss Pinkerton might well have been the descendant of another eminent preceptress, who—writing a century earlier from the other side of the then neglected tambour-frame—declared that it grieved her heart "to see a couple of proud, idle flirts sipping their tea for a whole afternoon in a room hung round with the industry of their great-grandmothers." That an art which has been successfully practised in England for nearly a thousand years should show its periods of brilliancy and eclipse is as natural as are the revolutions of the wheel of fashion. The modern revival has been mainly in the direction of decorative work; but we are now probably to see a restoration to favour of the attempt to produce real pictures in needlework, of which the "sampler" work of our own grandmothers was but a feeble promise. For the practical and busy sewing machine has been turned to account, and by its means—as we are assured—landscapes, river-scenes, still life, animals' heads, and even portraits, "can be painted, as it were, with the needle."

Now, whether the sewing machine, thus applied, can be made to further the artistic personality of the worker seems at least a little open to question. A high authority on the subject enlarges upon the endless variety, startling effects, and lovely combinations of true handicraft, which differ from each other "according to the power or caprice of the worker." Here is the very note of genius; exultant power sometimes led astray by caprice. The worker in oils could aspire to no loftier praise; and, accepting it as possible for genius to manifest itself in needlework, the employment of the sewing machine does seem a little like the harnessing of Pegasus. Even in the time of Taylor, the Water Poet—as that eccentric versifier has himself assured us—between thirty and forty different kinds of stitches were used in embroidery, some of which are identical with those found in Egyptian and Greek work. How many of these can be converted into "machine stitches" is one of the curiosities of the subject which may profitably be left for female solution. The old needlework pictures were naturally of very various degrees of merit. They reflected the fashions and conventions of their time, and became "old-fashioned" in less

than a generation. There was an epoch of despairing shepherds under silken willows, who seemed to be in the perennial contemplation of suicide in the adjacent rivulets of mohair. When Lady Flora took her broodery-frame to add

"A crimson to the quaint macaw"

a healthier tone prevailed, and the "laudable mystery of embroidery" has bequeathed to us many artistic treasures of great beauty and value. But the true worker of pictures essayed bolder flights. At the beginning of the present century, Miss Linwood's exhibitions of cartoons, drawings, and pictures in needlework attracted universal attention in polite circles. Following a guide of the period through this ingenious lady's gallery in Leicester Square, "we find ourselves in a castle (presumably the Tower of London) contemplating the melancholy situation of Lady Jane Grey in her last prayer. A little further on, and the mind is diverted with the innocence of prattling children by the cottage fire-side. Then we behold the woodman and his dog taking shelter beneath a moss-grown oak from a storm (of beads); and turning to the opposite wall we are at once confronted by Daniel and the Lions—too well known to require comment, but their situations are almost inconceivable."

This is rather suggestive of the catalogue of Mrs. Jarley's "unrivalled collection" of waxwork, as edited by the facetious Mr. Slum. Nor are our ideas of what constitutes "art" easily to be identified with those then prevailing. A hundred years ago even Berlin wool-work was strongly represented in art catalogues, and in the year 1780 a picture by a lady in this medium was accepted and hung in the Royal Academy. Needlework pictures in hair also found their way to the same walls; but both were superseded, as they were indeed surpassed, by a more ambitious form of pictorial work probably imported from Italy. This consisted of an imitation of line engravings with black silk stitches on a white ground, usually of taffeta; and it is to work of this character, with such enlarged scope as may be attained by the employment of coloured silks, that the present revival of the fashion points. That really admirable pictures may be "painted in silk" was shown by those of the famous Madame Rozee, a Blemish artist of the seventeenth century. These were not executed with a needle, but by some secret method of her own this lady so artfully blended and manipulated floss silks of different shades and colours as to obtain wonderfully effective results. Her portraits were said to glow with life, while her landscapes breathed nature itself. One of these silken pictures, representing the trunk of an aged tree covered with moss, with a spider weaving his web among the branches, was sold for a large sum of money; but all trace of this work seems to be lost. The needlework pictures which formerly adorned the walls of our parlours and boudoirs were naturally the very opposite of the rich ecclesiastical embroideries which formed for so many centuries the staple occupation of female domestic life. But they have not varied more than other art industries, which must naturally shape themselves to the "form and pressure" of the time. The extraordinary richness and beauty of many of the worked hangings of the Middle Ages were hardly less wonderful than the skill and insight shown in their production. Some of the old art needle-workers were true "impressionists." They aspired to produce compositions and passing effects which could not be attained, if at all, by the vehicle they wrought in. The needle has been called the fairy wand of feminine dominion, but it must be admitted that its power is not omnipotent. When in the wonderful Bayeux Tapestry the Queen of William the Conqueror worked a blue horse, with red legs, yellow mane, and brown hoofs, we grant Her Majesty's good intentions, and need not smile at her poverty in coloured worsteds. In the fact that the faces of the figures are merely outlined in a kind of chain-stitch, we may detect a true instinct of artistic frugality, content to suggest what it was incompetent satisfactorily to carry out. Later on, English embroidery became equal to any in Europe, and for long ages the needle played the pencil's part with the greatest credit. The pictorial needlework of the present time is rich, beautiful, and conventional, and almost entirely what is technically known as "decorative." But it shows a wonderful adaptation of means to the end, which it is to be hoped the new development of the art will also keep in view. But we have scarcely attained to the kind of dexterous subtlety which in the best of the Japanese work, with all allowance for its eccentricity of perspective, almost rises to the eminence of the ideal. It exhibits a delicacy and grace which are the very flower of artistic patience and skill. Of course the materials are of the best kind, as, indeed, are those from which our own needlework artists now fashion such charming results. But we must not confound the beauty of the materials employed with the ultimate question of the artistic value achieved. It cannot, however, be doubted that in modern hands the needle is often guided with consummate skill, and works pictorial wonders worth alike of acknowledgment and honour.—*The Globe*, April 18th, 1893.

JOHN THOMAS JONES.

"Tom" Jones, says the *Sewing Machine Advance*, of Chicago, has been a familiar figure in the sewing machine world from the early times in sewing machine history, and his recent death at Utica, N.Y., his home for many years past, has removed another of the few remaining pioneer inventors that assisted in perfecting the workings of the sewing machine in its early days. Mr. Jones produced quite a number of improvements in sewing machines during the forty odd years he was connected with the industry, many of which improvements went into practical use, and his record as sewing machine inventor is no mean one among the hundreds of others now on the rolls.

We reproduce from a Utica paper a sketch of his life, premising that the writer of the sketch is in error in attributing to Mr. Jones' inventions the importance he has assigned to them; they having been mostly relating to minor improvements in the machine:—

At 10.30 last evening, at his home, No. 149, Park Avenue, died John Thomas Jones, the inventor, aged 60 years. Mr. Jones received injuries by accident on the Central Railroad at Rochester four years ago, from which he never fully recovered, and for several months past he has suffered from Bright's disease. No immediate serious

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Orders early.*

WORKS—LOWER HURST STREET,

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

Birmingham.

results were anticipated, however, until about a week ago, since which time he failed rapidly until death ensued.

Mr. Jones was a born inventor. He was a native of Quebec. He first became an apprentice in a Canadian machine shop. At the age of fourteen he removed to Boston and went to work in a machine shop in that city. In about the year 1850, Isaac M. Singer met Mr. Jones in Boston, who was then at work on a sewing machine of primitive design and construction. Mr. Singer took an interest in Mr. Jones, and they became associated in business, and from that time nearly every improvement in and attachment to the sewing machine has been the latter's invention. In 1855 Mr. Jones introduced the then last perfected machine in Glasgow, Scotland, remaining in Europe four years. When he returned to America, in 1859, he began the manufacture of machines at Philadelphia, but when the war broke out he found himself lacking the money necessary to continue business under the high prices that ruled. Some years later he went a second time to Europe, now for the Singer Company, for the purpose of establishing a manufactory in France, but the laws of that country were such that the scheme proved a failure. Returning again to America he continued inventing attachments of one kind and another to be applied to different machines, until to-day the records of the patent office show a remarkable number of different inventions to his credit. He invented the Remington sewing machine, and for some six years, beginning about the year 1870, was at the head of the mechanical department of the Remington Works in Ilion as expert, a position he had previously and for a long time held with the Singer Company.

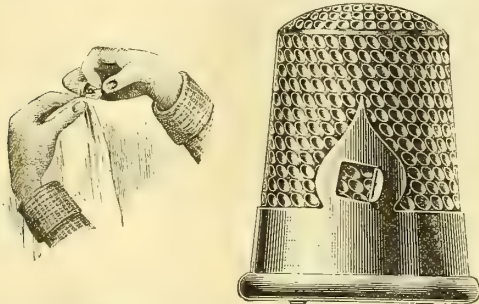
It has been said of Mr. Jones that whenever the manufacturers had a call for a machine for any special and unusual work, or one that would make any peculiarity of stitch, that they submitted the project to him. Often he would decide within a few minutes whether the machine could be constructed, and at other times he would study over the matter a day or two before deciding. Then he would go to work and draw the plans and construct the model necessary to finish the machine. It was his custom to do much of his work without making drawings. He would simply go to work and make the attachment or part needed, and when it was finished it would generally do the work required of it at first trial. It is probable that his improvements on the sewing machine would number at least fifty, to say nothing of the specially designed machines for different uses. The "jog" shuttle driver, now in use on nearly all machines; various changes and improvements in the tension; the vibrating pressure foot; two-needle machine; adjustable binding gauge; hemming binder; double-acting cam; double-acting feed-lever; returning thread guide; transverse shuttle; bobbin winder; device for changing the length of stitch; the operation of the shuttle by a crank at the base of the arm—in fact dozens of various ingenious and useful devices were the product of his brain and hands. He loved his work and nothing gave him more satisfaction than to so shape a piece of iron or steel as to make it perform some useful work. A large number of improvements and changes in special machines were under consideration by him at the time he was taken ill, and it is probable that he left no drawings that can be utilised to any great extent.

It can be truly said of him that he brought the sewing machine to its present state of perfection, and millions have been benefited and aided by his wonderful inventive powers. In every manufactory or house in this or foreign countries, where materials are joined together by stitches, the work is more easily, perfectly, and speedily performed by the aid of some of the devices invented by John Thomas Jones.

Mr. Jones has been a resident of Utica about fifteen years, having charge of the Singer Company's interests in this city and vicinity.

A PATENT THREADCUTTER.

A very ingenious and useful invention has recently been patented by Mr. E. Petersen, 54, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, London, which should prove a great boon to the fair sex generally when sewing. It saves their time and their teeth, and avoids the trouble and inconvenience of picking up scissors when a thread has to be cut. It



is cheap enough to be within reach of the poorest, and, when thoroughly known, will no doubt have an enormous sale. Ladies who have once accustomed themselves to its use will not sew without it.

The cutter (which we illustrate) is part of a neat ring made to fit any thimble, and removable at will, and the thread or cotton is severed by a small blade which can be worn on any part of the thimble as is most convenient to the sewer.

A PINCUSHION FOR MACHINES.

Messrs. Seidel & Naumann, the well-known Dresden sewing machine and cycle manufacturers, are making great progress. Their last year's output was 80,000 sewing machines and 10,000 cycles, giving employment to no less than 1,600 workers.

This firm's reputation has not only been built up by supplying only first class machines, but by the exercise of ingenuity and reform wherever these would be beneficial. Their latest device is a pincushion, which is affixed to a nickel plate hinged to the machine-

table, and, when not wanted, buries itself in an orifice in the table. It is obvious that this invention is very handy in preparing work, as the material can be pinned to the cushion and tacked as required. It is rather an ornament than otherwise, and is instantly brought into use by merely turning back the hinged top.

Messrs. Seidel and Naumann are now introducing a new and handsome cover, which will be found illustrated on another page.

At this firm's London warehouse, 23, Moor Lane, E.C., is now to be seen a fine range of their cycles. We have previously referred to these machines in favourable terms, and must repeat that they are well constructed and beautifully finished.

THE W. & W. CO. AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have issued the following letter:—

Dear Sir,—As you are probably already aware, we have, for good and sufficient reasons, withdrawn from the World's Columbian Exposition. The principal reasons for our withdrawal are set forth in our letter to the Director General, a copy of which is hereto appended.*

We have determined, however, to make an exhibit in the spacious rooms of our Chicago office at 185-187, Wabash Avenue, where may be seen a display of our latest products in the way of sewing machinery, cabinet work, and specimens of practical and artistic work done with our machines.

We extend a cordial invitation to all our agents, patrons, and friends visiting Chicago during the continuance of the Fair, to make themselves at home at our office there.

They may have their mail addressed to the care of our office, where they will receive good attention from our manager, Mr. J. L. Flannery, and his assistants.

Trusting that when you are in Chicago you will do us the favour of visiting our office, we are,

Yours truly,

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.

N. WHEELER, President.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 1st, 1893.

SEWING MACHINE SCREWS.

A LESSON TO EMPLOYERS.

Commencing on the 14th and concluding on the following day, there was tried last month an action, before Mr. Justice Day, in the Court of Queen's Bench, in which Hervé & Co., screw manufacturers, Clerkenwell, claimed from the Patent Button-hole Machine Company the sum of £65 for screws supplied to defendants. The case created considerable interest to many sewing machine men, judging from the numerous members of the trade present, both as auditors and witnesses. It turned out to be, however, one of the most unromantic lawsuits in our experience, and as the judge, after hours of argument and evidence, dismissed the action in the words "judgment for defendants with costs," we feel inclined to throw our voluminous report of the proceedings on one side, and say nothing more about the affair. We might just record, however, that the defendants had refused delivery of the screws, which they contended were not finished, and therefore unsuited to their work. Plaintiffs, on the other hand, affirmed that it was the custom of sewing machine manufacturers to polish their screws themselves, and called Mr. Clegg and Mr. W. Brown, of the Wilcox & Gibbs Company, to prove this contention. Another point of dispute was that Mr. Hervé had supplied iron instead of steel screws for which he had contracted. His reply to this was that he had sent in exactly what was ordered.

Mr. Moiser, the plaintiff's counsel, laboured his points to such an extent as to quite enrage the judge, who really decided the action on these grounds, viz., that since Mr. Witte, the principal of the Patent Button-hole Machine Company, contracted with Mr. Hervé for the supply of a specific article (steel screws) and that article was not supplied to him, Mr. Hervé had no claim against Mr. Witte, although Mr. Hervé contended that his departure from the terms of the contract was at the expressed wish of the manager of Mr. Witte's factory. "A servant," said the judge, "has no right to vary the contracts of his master." This is certainly sound law, and we have only troubled our readers with so much of this case in order that they may profit by its recital.

MANUFACTURING AGENTS

The White Sewing Machine Co. are forging ahead with their new safety bicycle called the "Wincycle," and are appointing agents in all parts of the country. Dealers should not let the chance slip of a thorough good cycle agency.

Messrs. S. Cox & Co., needle manufacturers, Eagle Works, Alcester, desire to arrange with a London firm to act as their wholesale agent.

* We gave this in our last issue.

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A FEW AGENCIES STILL OPEN.

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The VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
24, Aldersgate Street.



Section

Mr. Harry Pitt, cycle engineer and tool maker, writes us that he has removed from Liversedge to Cleckheaton.

We have during the past month inspected the "Wincycle" safety sold by the White Sewing Machine Company, and do not think there can be any machine to beat it at the price. It is thoroughly up-to-date in build, and is of splendid make and finish.

Mr. William A. Moore, of 19, Fleet Street, Dublin, writes us that he is about to adopt the hire system for cycles and perambulators.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy, cycle repairer, wishes us to let manufacturers know that he is constantly receiving letters addressed in the name of Kennesley, 16, Holgate Street, Manchester. His name is as above, and his address 1, Greenwood Street, Corporation Street, Manchester. We are pleased to hear that Mr. Kennedy finds his trade an improving one.

Mr. F. W. Bagshaw informs us that he has given up the cycle trade, and is now carrying on business at 7, Cuthbert Road, Sheffield, as a manufacturing silversmith. Tea and coffee services, trays, cruet, dish covers, &c., he claims to be able to supply to wholesale buyers on advantageous terms.

KEEPING CYCLES FOR HIRE: DOES IT PAY?

BY ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.*

My first experience of the above branch of our trade (for it is legitimately ours, if we care to retain it) was some years since when the tall spider bicycles and tricycles were in general use; and, though I found even with these I paid, there were drawbacks; as, for instance, the space the tricycles occupied, and the frequent damage to the tall machines by incompetent riders. As I could not spare the space, I sold the machines and let the matter lapse. But these drawbacks do not operate now, since safety bicycles have replaced the dangerous spider and the clumsy tricycle. I have, therefore, again commenced the hiring, which I am convinced, by last season's experience, is sufficiently profitable to compensate amply for the time, space, and capital devoted to it. But I recommend no one to try it who cannot spare the room, as although cycles are not in any sense bulky articles, they require a fair amount of space.

As to cost, it is evident that if one spends a certain amount for machines for hiring purposes, the probable return is slower than if the articles were sold outright; but the probable purchasers would be correspondingly fewer than the hirers, who, in most towns, are now numerous, as cycling is so rapidly increasing in popularity. According to a statement in *Tit-Bits*, in New York there is one rider to every 42½ of the population. The repairs are an important feature, and it is essential they be done on the premises if possible. In the case of safeties, they are not generally very serious, and need not in any sense be a loss, as the general repairing, which the business would attract, would more than cover any loss on disputed breakages by hirers.

As a rule, all hire charges should be paid in advance, as slender purses are sometimes emptied with cost of refreshments or slight accidents *en route*, and in case any repairs are to be charged, these seem a heavy amount when added to hiring and would be found to lead to disputes.

A special book should be kept with perforated leaves to make out hiring charges on; conditions should be printed thereon, and if a carbon leaf is used, a copy of the transaction is preserved, showing the time hired, &c.; also this would afford a record of the cash taken, so that one could easily tot up and see if the venture paid. Of course, customers' full name and address should always be taken, and deposits, when considered advisable, should be enforced as a protection.

A start might be made with only two machines if desired; but these would soon require supplementing by at least another safety, and a tricycle is almost a necessity for ladies. If the money which these earned be kept account of, it would soon form a fund large enough to purchase any further machines required. A moderate-priced strong machine is recommended, and cushion or solid tyre in preference to pneumatic.

It would soon be found that the sale of new mounts would be easily accomplished, also accessories, which show a fair profit. Needless to say, the person in charge should be, as is the writer of these lines, a rider.

Among the conditions which it is advisable that every hirer of a cycle should have brought to his attention, the following are important:—

Persons hiring machines are responsible for all damages to the same until returned.

Deposits are required from non-residents.

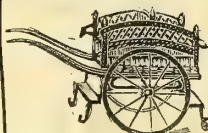
Hire charges are payable in advance.

Machines on hire must be returned during business hours, *i.e.*, between — a.m. and — p.m.

As a further guide I append my scale of charges.

* Ironmongery.

		TRICYCLES.			Sociables.		
Per Hour	...	0	1	0	Per hour, 2s. first hour,		
" Day	...	0	6	0	and 1s. 6d. per hour		
" Week	...	0	15	0	after.		
" Fortnight	...	1	10	0	Day	...	0 10 0
" Month	...	2	2	0	Week	...	1 10 0
Saturday to Monday	...	0	7	6	Fortnight	...	2 2 0
					Month	...	3 3 3
					Saturday to Monday	...	0 12 6
		BICYCLES.					
Per Hour	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
" Day	...	...	...	...	0	4	6
" Week	...	...	...	...	0	12	6
" Fortnight	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
" Month	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
Saturday till Monday	...	...	...	...	0	6	0



Section

Messrs. Simmons & Co., of Tanner Street, S.E., have sent us a proof of an illustrated list which they have compiled for dealers who buy their carriages. This list contains prices stated at just double the wholesale cost, and does not bear the maker's name, but space is left for the dealer's name and address. "Our business has enormously increased, and we are deluged with orders," state the firm, in a letter they have just sent us.

Mr. J. H. Wright, the Wheeler & Wilson agent for York, has removed to more commodious premises, and also taken up the sale of perambulators in addition to sewing, knitting, and washing machines.

Mr. L. L'Hollier, the well-known perambulator manufacturer, of Bath Passage, Birmingham, has of late given special attention to invalid carriages, which is now an important trade with him.

Mr. J. J. Keating, of 3, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin, informs us that his trade in cycles has so increased that he of late requires all his premises for their sale, and therefore he intends giving up the sale of perambulators.

Messrs. Simmons & Co., of Tanner Street, Bermondsey, have been good enough to send us the following letter, which they have just received, and which contains highly satisfactory news for the perambulator trade:—

"RAILWAY RATES.

"DEAR SIR,

"Your letters of 10th and 12th instant have been brought before a meeting of railway managers, and I am desired to point out in reply that as regards your traffic there has been a general reversion to last year's arrangements, and this, it appears to the companies, should be regarded as a reasonable settlement.

"Perambulators, in parts, packed in cases, crates, or boxes, which are specially referred to in your letter of 12th, are now restored to Class 3, and this arrangement applies to all companies.

"Yours truly,

"WM. BURT, Chairman of Meeting.

"Railway Clearing House, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W., April 28th, 1893."

BRADBURY'S SUMMER SHOW DAYS.

The rapid advance made by this firm in the bassenette trade is nothing short of marvellous. They have simply walked in and taken a front place, and when Messrs. Bradbury intimate that they are holding special show days, dealers know that there will be something fresh to see. This year their spring show days were ushered in at the Crystal Palace Exhibition, probably a little early for some buyers, so most dealers will no doubt take the opportunity of visiting the Summer Show, especially when we say that there are several new features, *viz.* :—

A new cheap round wood body, buff carriage.

A new cheap carriage suspended on straps in buff.

A new cheap double-handle carriage (suspended) in buff.

The No. 28, now finished in walnut and buff.

The No. 29, also finished in walnut and buff.

We can speak for several of these carriages being novel, and all up to the usual Bradbury standard. This Company have also an improved mail cart on exhibition. The show will be held at 14, Newgate Street, E.C., from Tuesday, May 2nd, to Friday, May 5th, inclusive.

One of the earliest sewing machine dealers has just gone out of the business. We refer to Mr. Runcieman, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. His premises are now used as a cycle depot by Buckingham & Adams, Limited.

Mr. W. F. Osterstock has been appointed city manager for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at 21, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. He has had upwards of 17 years' experience of the trade, starting with the Singer Company as a superintendent of canvassers in their Liverpool district. Mr. Osterstock was subsequently made district manager at Brighton; then wholesale traveller for Bristol district; finally settling down as manager of Singer's Wigan branch, which post he held five years. Before leaving Wigan, Mr. Osterstock was asked to join the employees at the Minorca Hotel for a social evening, at which he was presented with a silver dessert service as a memento of the respect felt for him by his subordinates and friends.

THE American Wringer Co.

(late BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO.)

beg respectfully to call the attention of the
Trade to their recent

REMOVAL

to much larger and more convenient premises
at

122, SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON, S.E.

WHERE WILL BE FOUND THE

LARGEST STOCK OF WRINGERS
AND
DOMESTIC MACHINERY
IN EUROPE.

IT IS A FACT

That no article in the whole
range of Domestic Machinery
pays the Dealer so well as Rubber
Wringers.

IT IS A FACT

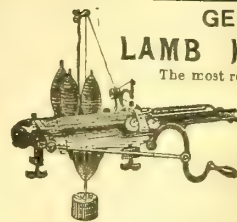
That the sale of our Wringers
is very largely on the increase.

ARE YOU SELLING THEM?

If not, you may depend upon it
your Competitor is.

PRICES FROM 8s.

ACCORDING TO SIZE AND QUALITY.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

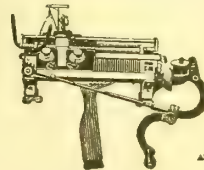
The most reliable and most easily running Stocking and
Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special
automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,

44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.



NEW HARRISON

SWIFT GOLD MEDAL

KNITTER

KNITS Stockings ribbed or plain
GLOVES and CLOTHING in
WOOL, SILK, or COTTON. INSTRU-
CTIONS FREE. List 3d per post.

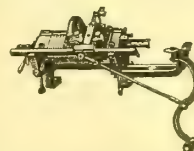
TRIUMPHANT AWARD at PARIS. The only
WINNER in the WORLD of 4 GOLD MEDALS
and 72 other Honours. HARRISON KNITTING MACHINE CO.
Works: 15, Upper Brook St., Manchester.

Telephone No. 4667.

Telegrams, "Groved, London."

GROVER & WOOD
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM
MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.
WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.



The New ROTHWELL KNITTER

is the only machine in the world
which can knit every garment
that can be done by hand.

It would take three days by hand what could be done on the
"New Rothwell Knitter" in an hour, and thousands of ladies
who have entirely abolished hand knitting are now earning good
incomes at their own homes by these machines, which Knit
Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Combinations, Vests, in
fact everything, in either silk, wool, or cotton.

Write for prices and full particulars to

W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgeman St., Bolton.

Failures and Arrangements.

FREDERICK ONLEY, Machine Repairer, Leeds.

Last week this bankrupt came up, before Mr. Registrar Marshall,
at Leeds Bankruptcy Court for public examination, with liabilities
amounting to £70 5s. 7d., and assets estimated to produce £13.
The debtor, in reply to questions put by the Official Receiver, said he
had been in business in Leeds for three years. He was formerly in
business in Birstall, Yorks, where he became bankrupt, paying 9s. 6d.
in the pound. He became surety for a friend, who absconded, and
consequently he was called upon to pay the amount he had
guaranteed. The debtor was allowed to pass his examination.

OWEN HOLDWAY, Machine Agent, 75, Wellington Street, Wool-
wich.

This debtor has filed a deed of arrangement, dated March 21st,
covenanting to pay the trustee £10 down, and £13 on the usual
quarter days, until he shall have paid sufficient for a composition of 5s.
in the £1. Trustee: Mr. Charles Bradbury, 249, High Holborn,
W.C. Unsecured liabilities, £146 15s. 3d.

The following are the principal creditors:—

Johns, R. J. & Co. ...	London	£12	7	0
Harris, W. J., & Co. ...	"	15	6	6
Ariston Organette Co. ...	"	14	9	3
Humphreys, Alfred W. ...	"	17	3	0
American Wringer Co. ...	"	14	0	0
Cherry Tree Machine Co. ...	Blackburn	13	9	9
Taylor & Wilson ...	Clayton-le-Moors	19	15	6
Summerscales, W., & Sons ...	Keighley	14	8	9

JOSEPH SCULTHORPE, House Furnisher, 23, Walton Road,
Kirkdale, and 113, Walton Breck Road, Everton.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement, dated March 21st.
Unsecured liabilities, £356 6s. 1d. Estimated net assets £232 8s. 11d.
Among the creditors are Summerscales & Sons, Keighley, £17 1s. 3d.

SO-ALL LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE CO. (Wilmot
Holland, trading as) 3, Oxford Street, W.

In our last issue we reported the issue of a receiving order in the
above. On the 20th ult. debtor came up for his public examination,
but it was adjourned until the 18th inst., in order that certain accounts
may be filed.

The following is a list of the creditors and a full statement of affairs:—

Anderson & Son	London	£23	0	0
Bucknell & Turner... ..	"	73	7	11
Bell, J., & Co.	"	37	7	10
Williams & Co.	"	150	0	0
Foss & Ledsam	"	300	0	0
Fuller, E. A.	"	100	0	0
Armstrong & Co.	"	1,206	0	0
"Financial Observer"	"	25	0	0
Goode, Thomas, & Co.	"	26	10	8
Hughes & Co.	"	20	0	0
Lewis & Allenby	"	21	0	0
Mallon, M. H.	"	483	0	0
Parker, Saville	"	600	0	0
Penny, S. G.	"	80	0	0
Raphael, R.	"	210	16	6
Raphael, G. W.	"	103	0	0
Rogers, J.	"	22	10	0
Sanguinetti, H.	"	400	0	0
Stuart, A.	"	100	0	0
"Star and Morning Leader"	"	30	0	0
Traiks, H. F.	"	500	0	0
Wade, H. B.	"	300	0	0
Weldons, —	"	60	0	0
Mathews, Humphrey & Mathews	Bickley	23	0	0
Bromley Gas Consumers' Co.	Bromley	41	15	9
Burgess, J.	"	24	19	5
Cooper, J.	"	21	12	0
Grinstead, D.	"	128	7	2
Hunter, J. H.	"	45	6	6
Weeks, G., & Sons	"	31	6	3
Hallam, W.	Cudlam	95	15	6
Kimball & Morton	Glasgow	59	5	10
Steele, J.	Hawick	37	10	0
Borer, Levi	Keston	31	4	9
Crisp, E.	"	25	18	0
Dunnall, J.	"	23	4	0
Hookham & Co.	Oxford	28	18	3
Mason, J. H.	Rottingdean	151	12	5
Cuttall, W.	West Wickham	178	11	6
Wellington College	"	47	7	4

FULLY SECURED CREDITORS.

Guinness, Mahon & Co.	London	5,000	0	0
Lawford, Godfrey	"	4,100	0	0
"BANKERS' CLAIMS"	"	2,050	0	0

PARTLY SECURED CREDITORS.

Drummond, —	London	6,369	0	0
Holland, E. L. C. B. & Mrs. E.	Roehampton	13,550	0	0
LIABILITIES ON BILLS	"	6,400	0	0

(Of which £1,050 is expected to rank.)

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	"	10,228	10	0
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(Of which £2,000 is expected to rank.)

PREFERENTIAL CREDITORS	"	146	2	9
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STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

LIABILITIES.

Unsecured creditors	£6,526	14	5
Fully secured creditors	£11,150	0	0
Estimated value of securities	20,500	0	0
Surplus, to creditors partly secured	£9,350	0	0
Partly secured creditors	£19,919	0	0
Less estimated value of securities	18,400	0	0
Liabilities on bills	£6,400	0	0
Contingent or other liabilities	£10,228	10	0
	£11,195	14	5

ASSETS.

cash	£135	0	0
Trade fixtures, fittings, &c.	20	0	0
Lease of premises... ..	250	0	0
Household furniture and effects... ..	1,500	0	0
Farming stock	200	0	0
Book debts:—			
Good	25	0	0
Doubtful	£375	0	0
Bill of exchange	£200	0	0
	£2,210	0	0
Less preferential claims	146	2	9
	£2,063	17	3
Deficiency	9,131	17	2
	£11,195	14	5

ISAAC ROSS, Machinist, Preston Street, Leicester, and Holly Villa Green, North Evington.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement, dated March 27th. Unsecured liabilities, £407 11s. 9d. Estimated net assets, £189 10s. 1d. Secured creditors, £15 10s. A receiving order was made, and the debtor adjudicated bankrupt on April 15th. Among the creditors are:—

Holmes, Pearson & Midgley	Keighley	£23	0	6
Gimson & Co.	Leicester	38	3	11
Holyland, A.	"	16	9	3
E. T. ROSE, Wringing Machine Maker, &c., 37, Nun Mill Street, and 15, Railway Street, York.				

The trustee in the above was released on February 11th.

WM. SAYNOR, Cycle and Domestic Machinery Dealer, 22, Copley Road, and Station Road, Doncaster.

Trustee released February 25th.

WM. RALPH, Furniture Dealer, 258 and 260, Scotswood Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In the above bankruptcy we hear that the following are creditors:—

Watson & Whalley	Keighley	£10	2	9
Summerscales & Sons	"	25	4	6
Gough, John... ..	Manchester	29	10	0

A County Court Judgment was registered on March 10th against James and Hall, Perambulator Makers, of 38, St. Helen's Road, Swansea, for the sum of £25 17s. 5d.



THE FURNITURE TRADES EXHIBITION.

During the past month there has been held at the Agricultural Hall, London, an exhibition of furniture, promoted by Messrs. Smith & Botwright, the proprietors of the *Furniture Press*.

The exhibitors numbered about 80, and included one sewing machine firm—the Singer Co.

There were not many novelties on show in household furniture, but a large number of articles of approved design and finish. The cabinet manufacturers whose goods appeared to us to be of the most interest to our readers were the following:—

Frederick M. Benjamin & Co., of 102, Leonard Street, E.C.; H. L. Benjamin, of 8, Great Eastern Street, E.C.; A. Rubery, of 24, Great Eastern Street, E.C.; S. G. Vaughan & Co., of 18, Great Eastern Street, E.C.; J. Fallows & Co., of Curtain Road, E.C.; W. Bartlett & Son, of Sheraton Chair Works, High Wycombe; Cumming & Smith, of 84, Great Eastern Street, E.C.; W. Gifford, of 25, Baches Street, Hoxton, N.; B. Lucraft, of 18, Northport Street, Hoxton, N.; B. & M. Sandground, of 41, Bethnal Green Road, E.; and S. Trier & Co., of 30, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. All these firms had on show a variety of goods too numerous to detail, but worthy of the consideration of dealers.

A large portion of the building was devoted to bamboo and wicker articles of furniture, among the exhibitors in this class being the following:—Falet Walker & Co., of 20, Worship Street, E.C.; Clarke & Braun, of Tabernacle Street, Finsbury, E.C.; The Mikado Bamboo Co., of 13, Gooch Street, Birmingham; J. C. Plimpton & Co., of 105, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; J. B. Kohn, of 170, Pentonville Road, N. and Eastendoff & Co., of Euston Square, N.

Among the other articles on exhibit were pianos by Avill & Smart, Ltd., of Tabernacle Street, E.C.; also by Shenstone & Co., of Grange Road, Leyton; and an automatic piano by J. M. Grob & Co., of Dufferin Street, E.C. The Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co. were also to the fore, and ingenious carving machines were shown in action by the Seaman Co., of Tabernacle Street, E.C.; and by the Pneumatic Wood Carving Machine Co., of 1, Gresham Buildings, E.C.

The latter struck us as a particularly useful invention, and one which is well worthy the attention of perambulator manufacturers for ornamenting panels.

Although we expected the exhibition to be patronised by manufacturers more extensively, it must certainly be counted a success both from a commercial and a spectacular point of view, and we congratulate the enterprising promoters accordingly.



Mr. W. H. Stoyel, house furnisher, etc., 7 & 8, Bampton Street, Tiverton, writes us that he is open to receive price lists from makers of American organs.

* * *

Messrs. Maslin & Mann, of the Old Cirencester Furnishing Stores, 11, Crickdale Street, Cirencester, write us that they are about to open a cycle department, and are open to accept a good agency for machines.

* * *

Messrs. Bain, Thompson, & Co., cycle and sewing machine factors 57, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, are about to take up the sale of knitting and washing machines, also of perambulators, and would be pleased to receive price lists from manufacturers.

* * *

Mr. A. Cromack, for seven years collector and manager for the Singer Co., has started business at 85, Nelson Street, Middlesboro, on his own account, as a sewing machine dealer and repairer. He is open to arrange for agencies.

* * *

Mr. W. T. Fowweather, cycle dealer, 16, Boston Street and 70, Bridge Street, Bolton, writes us that he is about to take up the sale of perambulators. He is further open to accept an agency for a cycle manufacturer who would undertake the risk of a hire trade in cycles.

* * *

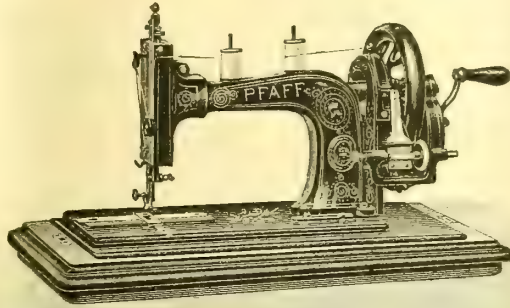
Messrs. Jarvis, Syers, & Co. (late Grant & Jarvis), cycle manufacturers, 24, Ada Road, Camberwell, and Oswin Street, Southwark, S.E., write us that they are about to push the sale of sewing and washing machines, prams, etc., and are open to receive proposals as to agencies.

* * *

Mr. T. Palmer, of the Cycle Stores, Keston, Kent, informs us that he has commenced to sell perambulators and mail carts.

PFAFF Sewing Machines.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance. All the Important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.



Perfectly Noiseless Motion, and numerous other Improvements.

The Pfaff "B" Perfect Sewing Machine.

G. M. PFAFF SEWING MACHINE FACTORY:
KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY,

Recently enlarged by the purchase of the König Sewing Machine Factory.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

WILHELM & CO. 132, Wool Exchange, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE—IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

THE "BRANSTON"

Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co., LIMITED.

Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

MECHANICAL & TECHNICAL

By R. E. PARER, in the New York Sewing Machine News.

TINKERING.

In the general acceptance of the term it may, when applied to a mechanic, imply that he is a valuable man, and it may mean that he is not. I have heard it said of a good repairer of sewing machines, one who was frequently called upon to devise attachments and contrivances of all kinds, "He is a good man. He is a good tinker." So far, so good. But don't allow yourself to think that the methods employed by tinkers in general will make you a good repairer. It is really quite the reverse. A sewing machine tinker is usually a mere guesser, and such a man is of no practical use in the repair shop. When the "doctor" is called to a machine, be the same one in a factory or in the home, he should investigate in a thorough manner, by asking questions of the operator, and by a careful examination of the machine, just what the trouble is, after which his judgment must suggest the proper remedy.

An article I saw recently in the *Manufacturers' Gazette* covers this ground very completely. It says: "Some men never seem to be happy and contented unless they are tinkering. They are always watching for a chance to use a monkey wrench or hammer, and not only waste valuable time, but do more toward spoiling the machinery in their charge than years of constant wear will ever do. If a machine is out of order, or there is some part that needs tightening up or repairing, the tinker takes his monkey wrench and screw driver and goes at it, regardless of where or what the trouble is. He spends an hour or two twisting and turning nuts and bolts, and when he gets tired of this amusement concludes that everything is all right, and starts up the machine, only to find that he has not improved it any by tinkering. Then he goes at it again. Such men are not profitable workmen. The competent and experienced man never tinkers. If the machinery needs fixing, he does not go about it in a

haphazard manner, but looks it over carefully until he locates the trouble, and then does what is needed, without making a bad matter worse by acting upon the supposition that because one part is out of order the whole machine needs tinkering.

(To be continued.)

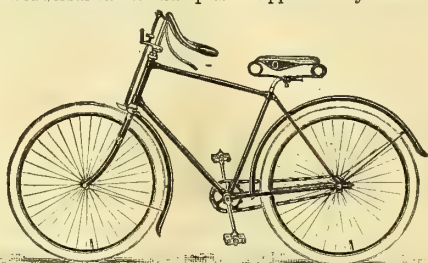
ST. GEORGE'S CYCLE COMPANY, 298, Upper Street, N., the Cheapest and Best house for cycles, cycle fittings, accessories, lamps, bells, saddles, &c., tyres of all kinds, pram. tyres, cement, and pram. fittings. Send for our 1893 List which is now ready, and will be found the most complete and useful in the trade. All repairs, nickel-plating, and stove-enamelling executed with despatch. Our new rubber mud-guard and toe-clip for rubber pedals was the novelty of the National Show.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address, The "Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

WANTED AGENTS for the **NEW ROTHWELL CIRCULAR AND FLAT KNITTING MACHINES**. For terms, &c., apply to W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgman Street, Bolton.

SAFETIES for CASH.

Guaranteed quality, best finish throughout, improvements up to date, wonderful value. Samples on approval anywhere.



Best 1½ in. grey cushion Tyres, £6 5s. each; list price, £22. Silvertown Closure Pneumatic Tyres, £8 7s. 6d.; list price, £25 10s. Address—

DEREHAM ROAD CYCLE CO., NORWICH.

WHEELS. WHEELS. WHEELS.

R. Wood & Sons have the largest and most varied stock of Toy, Perambulator, Bath Chair, and Carriage Wheels of any firm in the United Kingdom. Mail Cart Woodware is a speciality with us. Large buyers should give us a visit. Write for Special Lists for Perambulator & Mail Cart Fittings, &c.

RICHARD WOOD & SONS, Wholesale Ironmongers, **BRANDON ST. & WADDING ST., LONDON, S.E.**
YORK STREET, WALWORTH ROAD,

And don't you forget it.

HOME RULE will be nowhere without the **CHERRY TREE MACHINE CO.'S "SPRAY" WASHER**. It will wash everything to perfection, and so easy a child can use it.

CATALOGUE AND TRADE TERMS OF

R. J. JOHNS,

59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON,

AND

CHERRY TREE MACHINE CO.,
CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.



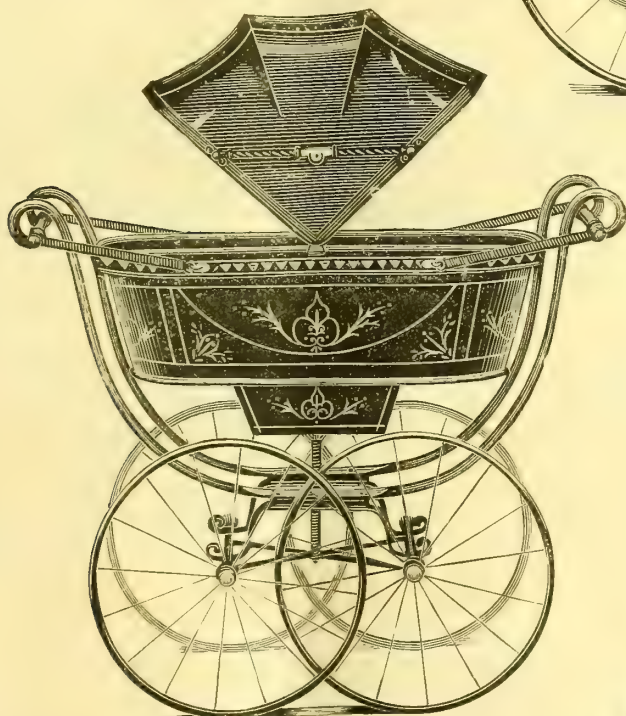
I TELL YOU

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FAMOUS

Patent Goldendine,

the admitted finest carriage in the trade, is now fitted upon L'Hollier's Patent Spiral Springs (formerly Dunkley's Patent), but improved to such an extent that the



even to a perfectly rigid article if preferred.

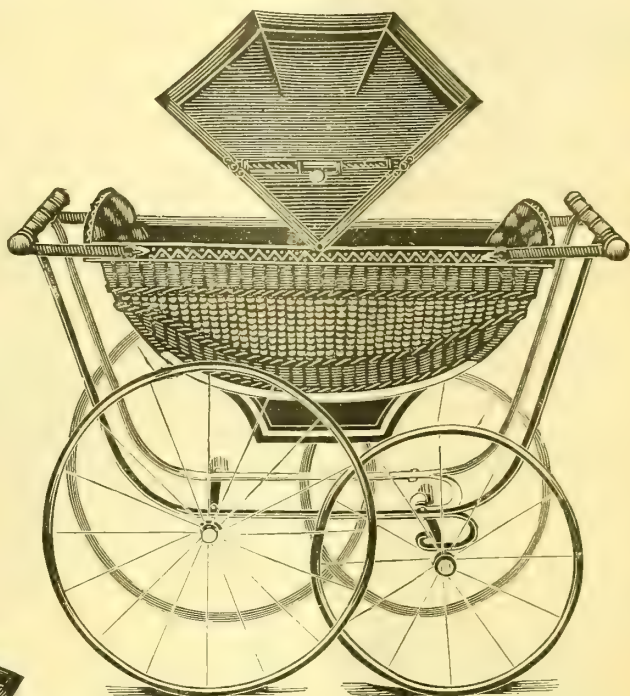
These two patents, having been brought together, make the most perfect Bassinette it is possible to imagine.

LEON L'HOLLIER,

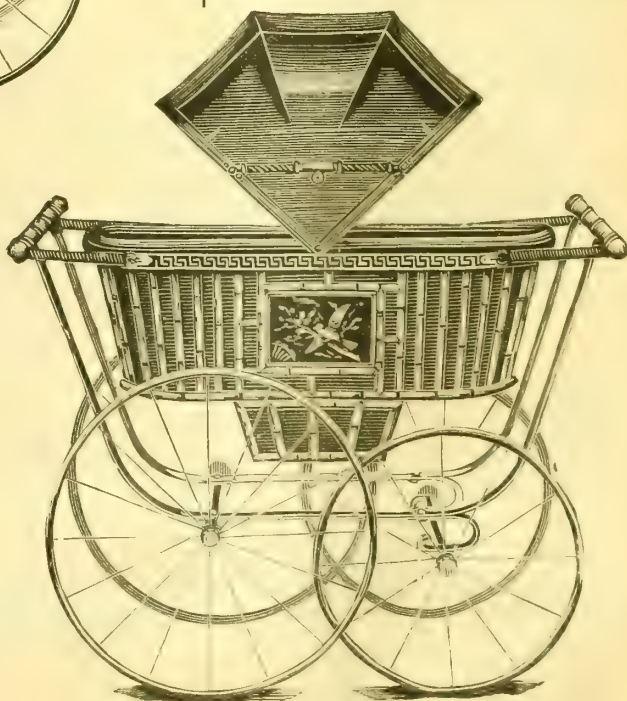
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too great elasticity that previously existed in this valuable patent has disappeared. By the aid of better and stronger Springs, and also the addition of a fifth Spiral Spring under the body, to which is attached a leather strap, the carriage can now be instantly fixed to any degree of elasticity required, and



JOTTINGS

Mr. J. W. Wilsdon, who was manager of the Newcastle-on-Tyne branch of the Jones Sewing Machine Company, Limited, has ventured into a business for himself as auctioneer and estate agent at Morecambe. We wish him every success.

Before leaving Newcastle, Mr. Wilsdon was presented by the employees of the depot and sub-depots with a handsome gold hunter (Waltham lever), suitably inscribed, as a mark of their esteem.

Mr. Wilsdon's successor at Newcastle is Mr. G. J. Glaister, whose experience with both the Singer and Jones Companies well qualify him for the position.

Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Lim., of Haymerle Road, London, S.E., and branches, report this year as one of the busiest they have ever known, especially in sewing machines; in fact their business in this article is growing so fast that they are having another large warehouse built, in which to store no less than 3,000 machines at a time.

Mr. George W. Phillips, of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company, has just returned from a continental journey, and reports a decided improvement in trade, both in France and Belgium.

The Singer action against Spence is now expected to be reached in the early part of June.

With this number of the *Gazette* we issue a circular of the White Sewing Machine Company, giving particulars of their new safety called the "Wincycle." It is a splendid machine, and can confidently be recommended to dealers.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. F. Rawson, ironmonger and domestic machinery dealer, Alfred House, Alfreton.

Mr. W. Marshall, cycle dealer, 47, Harbro' Hills, Barnsley, is a subscriber of the right sort. Seeing a report in his local paper of trade interest, he forthwith cuts it out and posts it to his trade organ. It is not a cutting of much importance, and we cannot afford space for it in full, except to state that it records a sentence of three months' imprisonment on one William Jennis, of Wombwell, for stealing a cycle left by its owner—another Mr. Marshall—at a local hostelry. These kinds of theft are far too common, and require putting down with the strong arm of the law.

Mr. J. Watchorn, cycle manufacturer, and dealer in all kinds of domestic machines, 110, Wentworth Street, Sheffield, writes us that he is thinking of adopting the hire system.

James Thompson, who describes himself as a sewing machine agent, late of Claypath, Durham, is a humourist. Recently he has lived in Harrogate, and not on the best of terms with his wife, whom he has on several occasions told that he had something in his pocket which would do her grievous harm. When brought before the magistrate the other day, he took a Bible from his pocket, and said that was all he had threatened her with. There were some notes in it which would do her harm. He did threaten her, and then kissed her about twenty times, and she seemed to like it. Defendant then asked for a separation order, and if he obtained one, he would get married the next day. Finally the Bench bound defendant over to keep the peace for six months.

Mr. S. Compton, of Lincoln, sends us a list of testimonials which he has recently received from users of his patent "Little Wonder" combined washing and mangling machine.

Mr. H. Clews, of Union Street, Wednesbury, informs us that he is now acting as shipping agent for Hans Baswitz & Co., importers of cycles, perambulators, sewing and washing machines, Market Square, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Mr. G. W. Larkin writes us that his father, after having conducted the wholesale and retail supply stores at Henlow, Biggleswade, for upwards of 20 years, is retiring, leaving the business to his son and daughter, who will continue it under the old and honoured name of Larkin & Co.

The Singer Company have closed their Lurgan office, and also removed their Portadown branch to 41, High Street.

Messrs. Walter Kemsley & Co., exporters of sewing machines and cycles writes us that they have removed from 147, Leadenhall Street, to larger offices on the ground floor at 44 and 46, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

The Singer Company estimate their loss through the great fire in Boston in March last at no less than £20,000. It was all the more regrettable because they had only just moved into their premises, which were splendidly equipped as a wholesale department. As most of our readers know, this Company do not insure their premises, but have a sinking fund to provide against losses, which of late years have been by no means trifling.

Mr. D. B. Kennard writes us that he has given up the sale of sewing and washing machines and perambulators, formerly carried on at 42, Northumberland Street, Margate.

As we were going to press with our last issue, a deputation of the mangle manufacturers was waiting on the general managers of the principle railway companies at the Clearing House in London in regard to the rates on mangles, &c. They were very kindly

received, and, after some considerable discussion, they were promised that their grievances should receive careful consideration. The deputation left with every reason to believe that the result will be very satisfactory.

Mr. Thomas Boyle, of the Domestic Machinery Warehouse, Perth, writes us that his address is now 17, Leonard Street, and is kind enough to add, "I may take this opportunity of thanking you for the very useful information derived from your valuable paper, which is certainly a boon to any one in the trade."

SECOND SMOKING CONCERT OF THE SEWING MACHINE AND KINDRED TRADES.

On Thursday last was held another smoking concert of the trade at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., Mr. Joseph Powell being in the chair, with Mr. R. J. Johns as vice-president. The committee of management consisted of the following:—Messrs. Chas. Bradbury (Grimme, Natalis & Co.; Taylor & Wilson), Thos. C. Cole (American Winger Company), W. J. Harris (W. J. Harris & Co., Limited), James A. Jackson (Bradbury & Co., Limited); R. J. Johns (Branton Two-Reel Sewing Machine Company, Limited); Cherry Tree Machine Company), H. V. Lloyd (Lloyd & Co.), Joseph Powell (Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company), Geo. W. Phillips (Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company), and Geo. Sawyer (White Sewing Machine Company; Triumph Cycle Company, Limited).

Several professional entertainers were engaged, as at the previous concert, including Messrs. Fred W. Stephens, A. Dewell, and Sid Carter, whose efforts were received with acclamation, as, too, were the other singers and reciters, who comprised Mr. Cox (Bishop's Cluster Co.) and Mr. James A. Jackson (Bradbury & Co.), not forgetting Mr. Frank H. Jackson and Mr. Alfred Inch, also Mr. Chas. Bradbury, who accompanied many of the songs on the piano.

During the evening an incident occurred which deeply interested the editor of this journal, and which, therefore, it is rather difficult for us to refer to. Mr. Powell, general manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, arose and said that he had an interesting duty to perform, which was none other than on behalf of other firms and his own to present to Mr. Samuel J. Sewell a memento of their appreciation of his services to the sewing machine and kindred trades. He went on to refer to the fact that this was to be taken as evidence of their personal appreciation, and said that Mr. Sewell had exerted himself on many occasions in the interest of the trade entirely independently of any material benefit to himself. They all knew that he had a very difficult position to fill, but they felt that he was thoroughly independent in the way he conducted his paper. He, therefore, had great pleasure in asking his acceptance of a gold watch and chain subscribed for by numerous persons in the trade, adding that they had found no difficulty whatever in getting the money together, but, on the contrary, had to limit the rate of subscription, or they would have received more than they had provided for. In conclusion, he asked them to drink Mr. Sewell's health.

This was done in a very hearty manner as the recipient of the honour was conducted to the front and fitted with the testimonial.

Before calling upon Mr. Sewell to reply, the chairman asked if any other gentleman would like to say a few words.

Mr. W. Cunliffe, general manager of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Lim., arose and said that of late years a better and more kindly spirit had grown up in the trade. At one time they were referred to in sneering terms, but now they were rapidly being considered as public benefactors, and the public were waking up to the fact that the hire system is not what its enemies say it is.

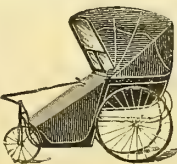
Mr. Sewell, said Mr. Cunliffe, had done much towards bringing about improved relations in the trade, and in assisting to preserve the hire system. He was, therefore, very pleased to know that the proposal to present him with a testimonial had been responded to so generously.

Mr. R. J. Johns, on behalf of the mangle trade, also made a few complimentary remarks; as, too, did Mr. W. J. Harris, and Mr. H. V. Lloyd as perambulator manufacturers.

Mr. Geo. Sawyer, general manager of the White Sewing Machine Company, said that his company recognised that Mr. Sewell had worked hard to serve the sewing machine and kindred trades, and were pleased to join in the testimonial.

In rising to respond, Mr. Sewell said that he was quite taken by surprise, as he had no idea that any testimonial was in preparation, and, indeed, was ignorant of it until the chairman had stated the fact. He fully recognised that it was only by being useful to the trade that he could expect to win their appreciation. He felt that there was an opening for service of the character he could render, and he strove to fill the post in the best possible manner. It was quite true that he took an interest in his business apart from mere commercialism, particularly in the hire trade. It had surprised him that respectable hire firms should droop their heads as though they had something to be ashamed of. He felt that the hire system was as honest as any other method of trading, and he had worked hard and would continue so to do in order to remove the prejudice against it, which prejudice was mostly founded on ignorance. In conclusion, he heartily thanked all the subscribers to the testimonial, which he valued mostly as evidence that he had earned their good opinion in the past, but in the future he hoped to show himself to be more worthy of their confidence.

Then followed several other speeches, including thanks to the testimonial committee, to the chair, &c., and the proceedings, which were enthusiastic throughout, only ended at a late hour.



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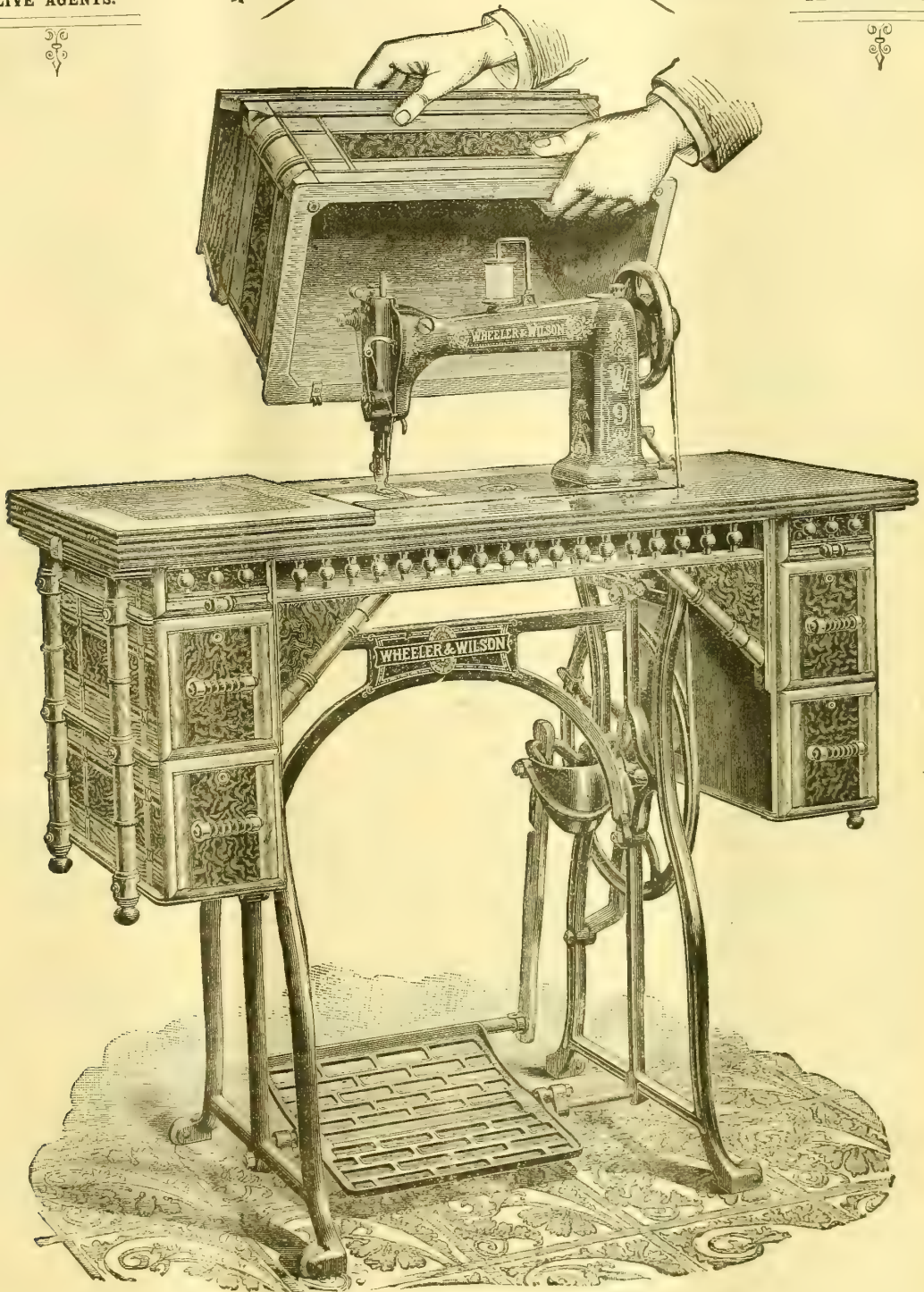
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The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

5540. M. E. Hall, for improvements in hem-stitching attachments for sewing machines.
 5656. W. T. Rowlett and W. J. James, for improvements in circular knitting machines.
 5749. R. Hutchinson, for improvements in and relating to knitting machines for the manufacture of elastic fabrics.
 5752. W. Ludski, for improvements in or connected with mail carts, perambulators, and the like.
 5792. J. Thomas, for improvements in the manufacture of sewing machine shuttles.
 5793. E. Klotz, J. Londry, and F. G. Beyroux, for an improved machine for sewing tubular articles.
 5824. J. P. Wright, for improvements in canopies for children's carts and perambulators.
 5903. G. Benson, for improvements in sewing machines.
 5915. J. Reid, for improvements in and relating to infants' chairs.
 5971. A. and A. B. Hughes, for improvements in or relating to circular reversible knitting machines.
 6034. H. M. Foulds, for improvements in knitting machines.
 6053. A. J. Boulton, a communication from J. P. and A. Bastie, France, for improvements in embroidering machines.
 6150. A. Avrial, for improvements in sewing machines.
 6186. J. Smith, for improvements in circular knitting machines.
 6244. A. M. Cardwell, a communication from H. Cardwell, Italy, for an improved appliance to be used in darning.
 6339. F. A. Abbiss, for a combined needle-case and threading device.
 6360. W. and R. Pringle, for improvements in and relating to knitting machines for the manufacture of knitted plaited fabrics.
 6487. J. Reece, for improvements in button-hole stitching or sewing machinery.
 6656. Pearson and Bannion, Ltd., for improvements in or relating to sewing machines.
 6668. W. Jones and H. G. and J. Hall, for improvements in sewing machines.
 6714. J. Thomas, for improvements in the manufacture of sewing machine shuttles.
 6898. T. McGrah and F. W. and F. E. McGrah, for combined bassinette and mail cart.
 7009. W. P. Thompson, a communication from A. Hesselschwerdt, Germany, for improvements in perambulators or children's carriages.
 7012. V. K. Stander, for improved workholder for sewing tables and the like.
 7060. G. W. Prideaux, for improved automatic brake for perambulators, bassinettes, and invalid carriages.
 7113. E. Kohler, for improvements in sewing machines.
 7114. M. Ailion, for improvements in children's cots or cribs.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

(Price 8d. each.)

3525. *Sewing Machines*, H. R. Tracy, of New Brighton, N.Y., and J. E. Tracy, of New York, U.S.A. Dated February 23rd, 1892.
 The object of this invention is to produce a sewing machine for making the ordinary lock-stitch in which both threads can be used directly from a spool or cop, thus saving the time usually required to wind up the shuttle thread upon a bobbin, and in which the necessary take-up can be accomplished without the provision of a separate device for the purpose; also to produce a sewing machine for making the ordinary lock-stitch, in which both threads can be used directly from a spool or cop, and in which the loop-taker is so arranged as to allow the loops of the needle thread to pass through or beyond the shaft of the loop-taker, to enclose the shuttle thread, and in which the loop-taker is so formed as to serve as a take-up.
 4838. *Sewing Machines*, C. R. Munch, of Leipzig. Dated March 11th, 1892.
 Relates more particularly to double lock-stitch sewing machines, the principal features of novelty being a special manner or means of holding the shuttle and the arrangement of the bobbin holder in the interior of the shuttle.
 5702. *Knitting Machines*, F. Kapatka, of London. Dated March 23rd, 1892.
 Relates to improvements in straight knitting machines, especially those machines in which the needles work in two slanting, rectangular beds, having their longitudinal edges opposite and parallel to each other. The essential feature is the system employed to operate straight rows of needles by means of several sets of suitable shaped cams symmetrically arranged upon two parallel shafts, which revolve in opposite directions, imparting to the needles a succession of reciprocating movements as required for making the stitches.
 6474. *Knitting Machines*, A. Chapman, of Vulcan Iron Works, Limehouse. Dated April 4th, 1892.
 Consists of an improved welting cam cap, with improved welting cam and method of working the same; also of an improved movable post made in the form of a bell crank lever for adjusting the relative positions of the needle cylinder and dial.
 7232. *Sewing Machines*, C. Kohler, of 99, Cheapside, London. Dated April 14th, 1892.
 Relates to an improvement on the former patent, in which a forked loop-holder is described, the function of which is to take the loop from the shuttle and hold it open in the path of the needle at its next descent, whereby in a lock-stitch sewing machine a chain-stitch may also be produced at will. The loop-holder also receives an oscillating motion caused in one direction by a cam piece, and in the other by

a spring. The object of the present invention is to provide for the oscillation of the loop-holder by direct means, and to ensure the regularity of the embroidery stitch.

8674. *Knitting Machine Thread Carriers*, W. and R. Pringle, of Hawick, N.B. Dated May 7th, 1892.

The improved carrier has one fixed guide-eye and one guide-eye in the form of a tube, so fitted that it can be raised or lowered.

8802. *Sewing Machines*, A. Anderson, of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Works, a communication from G. Neidlinger, of Hamburg, Germany. Dated May 10th, 1892.

Relates to improvements in sewing on shank buttons to fabrics by the aid of ordinary sewing machines. The shank of the button to be sewed on is supported in a horizontal position to the fabric placed on the needle plate of the machine, whereupon the latter is caused to form one or more stitches in such a manner that the needle will pass through the fabric alternately inside and outside of the eye of the button shank.

9735. *Sewing Machines*, V. Tomsa, J. Spidra, B. Ludikar, and K. F. Mayr, all of Prague, Austria. Dated May 23rd, 1892.

Relates to a new type of sewing machine, which makes two stitches per each revolution of the driving wheel. The chief differences of construction between the machine and the older constructions are: (1) the shuttle is pointed at both ends; (2) the horizontal driving shaft is made in two parts, independent of each other; (3) the new machine makes two stitches for each revolution of the driving wheel instead of one only as formerly; (4) the mechanism is oscillatory in its action, yet the work always moves in one direction.

20451. *Knitting Machines*, E. Dubied & Co., of Convet, Neuenberg, Switzerland.

The improvements make it possible to produce upon knitting machines articles knitted in left-and-left stitching with widenings and narrowings, and permit to pass immediately from the left-and-left knitting to any other kind of knitting. The process for producing the left-and-left stitch upon machines provided with the new invention consists principally in that the loops or stitches formed by the one row of needles are automatically transferred to the opposite row of needles immediately after they have been formed.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 7TH, 1893.

493131. H. R. Tracy, New Brighton, N.Y., shuttle actuating mechanism for sewing machines.

493217. L. L. Miller, Newport, K.Y., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 14TH, 1893.

493374. E. Cornely and R. Cornely, Paris, France, embroidering machine.

493399. S. M. Cretau, Providence, R.I., sewing machine needle.

493417. C. E. Wilkinson, Westville, Conn., bobbin for sewing machines.

493461. R. G. Woodward, Waukegan, thread controlling device for sewing machines.

493496. M. E. Hall, Boston, Mass., hem-stitching attachment for sewing machines.

493575. E. R. Branson, Philadelphia, Pa., circular-knitting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 21ST, 1893.

493637. J. B. Morgan, Middleborough, Mass., thread waxing and tension device for sewing machines.

493845. J. Scott, Willimantic, Conn., bobbin for sewing machines.

493869. A. E. Johnson and C. H. Porter, Brockton, Mass., combined presser foot and thread holder for sewing machines.

493871. J. M. Merrow, Merrow, Conn., tension device for sewing machines.

493909. G. H. Coburn, Laconia, N.H., cam guard for knitting machines.

493924. A. P. Griffith and T. N. Caswell, circular knitting machine.

494038. G. Speight, Bradford, England, sewing machine.

494039. G. Speight, Bradford, England, sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 28TH, 1893.

494224. S. W. Philbrick, Woburn, Mass., presser foot for sewing machines.

494229. A. Roscher, Chemnitz, Germany, circular knitting machine.

494258. G. J. Manderfield, Royersford, Pa., stop motion for knitting machines.

494280. J. Reece, Boston, Mass., button-hole sewing machine.

494480. G. S. Hill, Bradford, sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 4TH, 1893.

494679. J. D. Krenz and W. D. Frederick, Peoria, Ill., guiding attachment for sewing machines.

494744. T. Von Martini, Frauenfeld, Switzerland, embroidering machine.

494971. W. M. Webber and L. E. Webber, Buckhannon, W. Va., hemming attachment for sewing machines.

A MODEL GLASGOW FACTORY.

In days when the factory-worker is hedged by Acts of Parliament and guarded by a Government Department from the evil effects of trade competition, some extra credit is due to an employer who makes improvements beyond the contemplation of either. In the fitting-out of their William Street factory Messrs. Arthur & Co. (Limited) have done this. They have reduced the danger from machinery to a minimum and vastly improved the place from a sanitary point of view—shown, in fact, exactly how much perfection in these respects is compatible with commercial success. The building is 280 feet long and 40 feet broad, and there are five floors and a basement; but as a central wall, fitted with fireproof doors, divides the establishment into two sections, there are practically ten flats. To the hundreds who toil in these spacious apartments, fashioning garments for every description of mortal, Hood's famous poem is rather a pointless production. There is no weary stitching—hardly any drudgery here. Rows upon rows of

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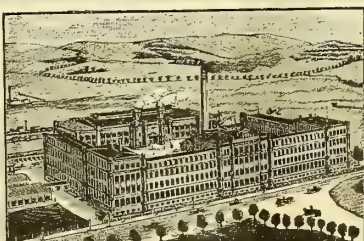
sewing machines driven by steam, and deftly controlled by well-cared for young women, rattle through most kinds of work at the rate of from 1,600 to 1,800 stitches a minute. Circular knives cut layers of material into certain shapes indicated in chalk on the uppermost lengths, and perform the work so expeditiously that the supply is often over than under the demand of the hundreds of workwomen. Machines of the ordinary type with equal precision put the pieces together and, roughly speaking, give the things some form; and then they are passed over to where ingenious contrivances which represent the highest development of the sewing machine are constantly doing nothing else than slitting and finishing button-holes and sewing on buttons. Naturally, nothing is soiled in a process so purely mechanical, and the finished goods are as absolutely clean as the material was at the commencement. For certain manufacturers, of course, a visit to the laundry is necessary; but even in that department the stay is of the briefest, everything possible being done there as elsewhere in the building to facilitate the process of production. With so much machinery in motion the danger to life and limb is obviously great; yet in Messrs. Arthur's establishment the possibility of serious accident is always remote. The pulleys, shafts, and belts are protected in such a manner that a break anywhere could have no more serious consequence than a temporary cessation of work. The necessity, too, for stopping the machinery in an instant when danger is apprehended is provided for, the smashing of a small glass disc conveniently placed on the walls of the more important flats automatically bringing to a standstill practically the whole establishment. A reversal of the same electrical arrangement downstairs throws the engine out of gear instantaneously, and a governor, which ought to form part of the equipment of every engine, automatically prevents racing. On the boilers there is a remarkable arrangement styled a "steam loop," which tends to economise fuel by enabling the firm to re-use what would otherwise be waste steam. The principle embodied is certainly opposed to engineering practice, or engineering practice rather ignores it; but the invention exists, and—Messrs. Arthur say—to some purpose. In striving in these directions to facilitate labour the firm did not lose sight of the fact that a great deal still depended upon the provision of healthy quarters for their workpeople. Everything that could be done to make the place bright and sweet was done. Recently electricity as an illuminant displaced gas, and only the other day the Sturtevant system of heating and ventilating, which has proved highly successful in America, was introduced. Briefly described, the system consists in the massing of steam pipes in peculiarly constructed coils, and the locating of them, enclosed in steel-plate jackets, in the basement of the building or some other convenient point. The fresh air to be heated is taken from out of doors, passed by means of a Sturtevant fan across the surface of the steam coils, and then distributed in the building through properly proportioned ducts, built into the walls, or metal pipes provided for the purpose. Previous to being drawn or forced through the heater the air is passed through a filter screen in order to remove atmospheric impurities, and at this point, when circumstances

render the process advisable, it is moistened and washed to increase in some degree the humidity, which will be affected by the rise in temperature, and also to procure absolute freedom from smoke or dust particles. As the air is introduced into the building under slight pressure, all leakage is necessarily outwards—a feature which, considered in connection with faulty sewers and drains, is important from the sanitary point of view. In Messrs. Arthur's place the best arrangement possible was to lead a large vertical brick-built flue narrowing as it passed each floor, and parted with a proportion of the heated air, from the fan-house in the basement to the attic floor, on either side of the dividing wall. From these vertical flues air is distributed to each floor according to the number of workers on it. The displacement necessary to perfect ventilation varies, of course, with the nature of the employment and other circumstances, but it may be affirmed generally that no scheme is satisfactory which does not provide hourly for each worker at least 2,000 cubic feet of perfectly fresh air. In this factory there is accommodation for 1,000 workers, and the air which the heating apparatus is capable of supplying is considerably in excess of the quantity necessary according to this calculation. The apparatus has been supplied by the Sturtevant Blower Company, and consists of a fan 7 feet in diameter and 4 feet in width, driven by a direct connected engine with steam cylinders 7 inch in diameter and a 10½ inch stroke. The heater, which is made up of six separate sections, and derives the whole of its heat from the exhaust steam of the main engine, consists of over three thousand lineal feet of steam pipe, all enclosed in a steel plate jacket, and together with the fan and engine, covers a floor space not exceeding thirteen or fourteen feet square. On winter mornings the fan is started half an hour before the factory opens, and with a temperature outside below freezing point, the workers find themselves on entering the building in a comfortable atmosphere of about 60 degrees. This temperature is maintained with hardly any variation during working hours, and in that time the fan also discharges throughout the different floors a continuous stream of over two millions cubic feet of pure warm air, and displaces an equal quantity which has become vitiated. In every other respect, it is almost unnecessary to add, the factory is thoroughly and completely up-to-date. Much might be said in praise of a policy which expends so much money on what were not so long ago considered unnecessary improvements; but a game of this kind must be worth the candle or Messrs. Arthur would not continue to occupy the prominent place they do in the markets of the world.—*Glasgow Herald*.

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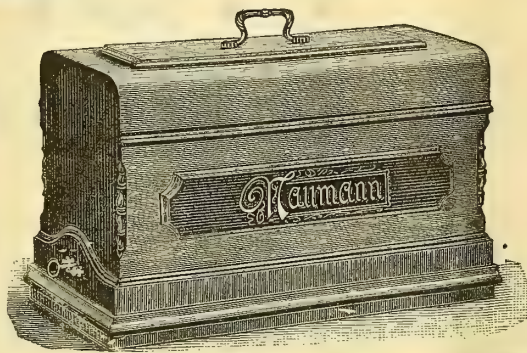


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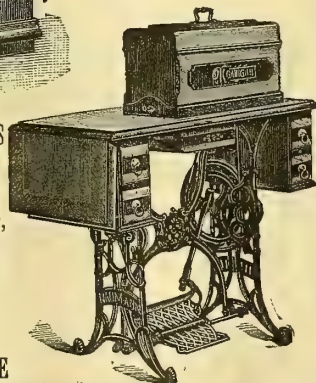


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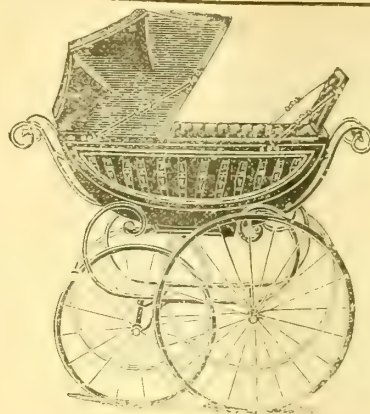
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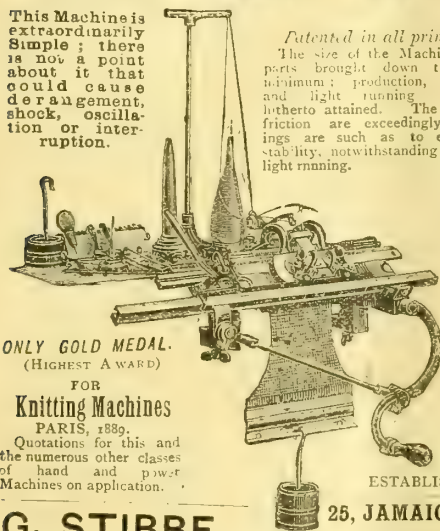
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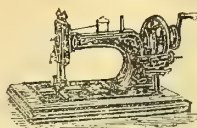
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Editorial Notes.

The So-All Failure.

The report, given elsewhere, of the failure of the So-All Sewing Machine Company is instructive reading. From this it will be seen that Mr. W. Holland, the proprietor of the business, paid no less than £3,000 for the patent of a machine which by any competent person in the trade would not have been valued at as many pence. He then gives an order for 12,000 of them to be made at a cost of 14s. 6d. each. This was in 1889. At the end of that year he takes extensive and splendidly located showrooms in Oxford Street, at a rental of £400 a year, and tickets the machines at 27s. retail. Naturally enough he did not find the business pay, and as is now customary under these circumstances, then desired to form a public company. His first attempt fails, but he is not disheartened, and tries again in December last. As an extra bait he offers to guarantee 6 per cent. for three years on a capital of £35,500. His last prospectus now before us is perhaps one of the most sanguine productions of modern times. It is undeniable that he had received from the manufacturers 12,000 So-all machines and, after much pushing, had only sold in four years 2,000, of which number 1,000 went at 5s. each, although they cost 14s. 6d. at the factory. It is undeniable that he had lost £18,000 in the business, for he says so himself. Yet he tells the public that he expects to sell at least 40,000 machines a year, and produce a profit of £13,000!!! For the patent on which he had lost in four years £18,000 he had the audacity to ask £20,500, and actually succeeded in finding five persons of standing to rank as directors. Surely we are justified in branding this as one of the most barefaced attempts to sell to the public a worthless business, at a huge price in the history of the sewing machine or any other business.

Our readers will be interested to know that at length a Parliamentary Committee has been appointed to inquire into the working of the Railway Rates Act of last year. Another item in connection with this matter is the introduction of a Bill in the Commons, by Sir James Whitehead, powerfully backed, to the following effect: "After the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any railway company except with the permission hereinafter specified to demand for the conveyance or carriage of merchandise or the provision of any accommodation or the performance of any service in connexion with such conveyance, carriage, or accommodation, or for any two or more of such matters any rate or charge which exceeds the amount of the actual rate or charge made by the company in respect of such matter or matters on the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two."



The Story of the Sewing Machine.

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

CHAPTER XVI.

FIGHTING RENEWED.

ABOUT the period at which we left off in the last chapter a notable invasion of the Picts and Scots occurred. These, from their northern fastnesses, respectively Glasgow and "Auld Reekie," descended upon their neighbours south of the Tweed and Solway, making predatory inroads into Mr. Thomas's domains. In other words, the Wheeler and Wilson Company, and the I. M. Singer & Co., who had opened depots in the two cities referred to, began to extend their business by vigorous assaults from a safe distance on Mr. Thomas's possessions, or preserves they might be called, for William Thomas undoubtedly believed that England and Wales, if not Great Britain and Ireland, were to him a sacred preserve, and every man was a poacher, be he who he may, or be his machine what it might, who ventured to trespass therein.

In former chapters it has been explained that separate patents required to be taken out for each particular part of the United Kingdom. Now the Howe patent had been taken out for England alone, and could exercise no possible control in Scotland or Ireland, the former of which was made the base of operations for the two companies referred to. There was nothing to prevent the machines being sold in the southern part of the United Kingdom, but there was everything to prevent their free use when they reached their destination. The agents of Thomas were ubiquitous, and they pounced upon the offending machines, or the owners of them, with merciless rigour. Wherever a man dreaded a law-suit—and that embraces the large majority of men—he settled with his foe by paying the heavy fee demanded: and it was not the weak men who adopted this course, but the large and wealthy manufacturers, to whom the money demanded was a less consideration by far than the trouble and annoyance of a long-continued lawsuit.

A shirt manufacturer in a very large way of business, and a noted sportsman of the day, who kept his stud of horses, Mr. William Blenkiron by name, of Wood Street, Cheapside, told the writer that he had paid to Mr. Thomas, as royalty, eight hundred pounds on eighty Wheeler and Wilson machines. A sum like this would have gone far to contest the rights improperly claimed by the owner of the patent.

The solicitors of Mr. William Thomas were a very active firm in the city, Messrs. Wilson & Bristow, subsequently Wilson, Bristow, & Carpmal; the latter gentleman's decease was recently noticed, with a portrait, in the *Daily Graphic*. All the while that they were carrying on their proceedings against Mr. Foxwell and myself, they were hauling in the royalties from infringers of their patent with surprising facility—a facility almost rivalling that of the croupier at Monte Carlo. It has never been possible to ascertain what was the total amount thus received, but it must have been many thousands, ere the trial of the actions to which we are about to refer proved that the patent was void, and that those monies ought never to have been paid. Yet the law held then, and it holds now, that all monies paid as royalties in such case, are absolutely irrecoverable, even though it be subsequently established that the patent was null and void.

The disclaimer to which I have before referred being granted, Mr. Thomas presumed that his patent was now valid, and recommenced his suits. The trial came on at Westminster before Chief Justice Campbell. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, subsequently Chief Baron of Exchequer, was our leader, with Mr. Knowles and Mr. Hindmarsh as juniors. All of these are now dead!

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Mr. Foxwell had the same leader, with Mr. Webster (father of the present Sir Richard Webster) and Mr. Theodore Aston as juniors. Only Mr. Aston remains on the active scene.

In preparation for the trial, Mr. Foxwell had prepared a model, on a reduced scale, of the Fisher and Gibbon's machine of 1844, and this was intended to show that a machine with a number of needles and shuttles could also be made a machine of one needle and one shuttle. Hence, Mr. Thomas's claim for one needle and one shuttle was bad. In making this machine, Mr. Foxwell had introduced a shuttle that had been taken from a Thomas' machine, of the kind then in use, and though this was a matter of not the slightest importance to the case, yet Mr. Bovill for the plaintiff seized upon it with a view to damage his opponent. "Why, they've taken our shuttle," said he. There is no doubt that this little discovery acted prejudicially with the jury. Lord Justice Campbell, in summing up, pointed out that the plaintiff could hold no claim for the needle and shuttle as such, in combination, inasmuch as the eye-pointed needle had been manufactured before by a Mr. Smith, of Leicester, and had been employed in one of the machines under the patent of Newton and Archbold, of 1841. Evidence to this effect had been adduced. But Lord Campbell was not content with this; he went on to point out that the real invention of Howe consisted in the pressing surfaces for holding the fabrics together, and that had Howe confined his claim to *this*, his patent would undoubtedly have been good. But Lord Campbell little knew that this, too, the only novel feature, as he held, of the Howe patent, had been anticipated by Saint, in his invention of 1790. Unfortunately, no one else was acquainted with this fact; the Saint machine was not unearthed till sixteen years later.

Result: Verdict for the defendant. Mr. Thomas had to pay the costs; he settled with Mr. Judkins by a liquidated sum of £500, which properly ought to have come into my hands, as I had either furnished myself or obtained the whole of the money expended in the conduct of the case. Not a penny of this found its way into my pocket. The reason I forbear to explain.

Mr. Thomas immediately proceeded to enter a third and last disclaimer, confining his claims very much within the limits of Lord Campbell's judgment. Thereafter Mr. Judkins and myself thought proper to accept licences, covering our trade for the remainder of the patent, which had at that time less than two years to run. On the other hand, Mr. Foxwell and Mr. Thomas occupied in relation to each other the position of two semi-exhausted gladiators—defiant, but inactive; Mr. Foxwell firm, with his back to the rock, awaiting the renewal of the attack which was never to come. The temple of Janus was, in fact, shut; but, as in the days of the good king Numa Pompilius, the temple remained closed for but a very short period. Nevertheless, the close of this action may be said, to mark the close of the second stage of our story. The first might be termed the struggle for birth, the period during which successive inventors made effort after effort, largely fruitless, to attain an end continually beyond their grasp. One failure succeeded another, but the time at length came when the efforts of different men, and their varying inventions, became concentrated in one or two concrete and perfect forms. That period of evolution properly terminated with the patent of Edward Joseph Hughes, in August, 1852. This it will be remembered, presented in its complete state the Grover and Baker, and the Singer machines.

The second stage of our story is that in which the early machines, or rather their proprietors, made strenuous efforts to maintain existence and establish position against the monopoly which threatened them with total extinction. The vigorous defence which was led by Mr. Foxwell on the one side, and the writer on the other, alone prevented this catastrophe.

The iniquitous condition of the patent laws, prior to 1883, enabled one particular patent to act as a master patent, and to override all the rest. The evil was felt more strongly in this country than it was in America; for, in the latter case, it was soon found that union in support of the Howe patent was a longer-headed policy than that of destroying it, which was the only resource

left open to such self-assertive individuals as Mr. Foxwell and myself.

Had Mr. Thomas licensed successive inventions on reasonable terms, invention would have been stimulated, and the industry rapidly enlarged. Instead of this, it was held in check by all the means which money and monopoly could exert, and the home manufacture which should have proceeded under improved conditions, giving to inventors at large the opportunities of perfecting their different patents, and with them their tools and appliances, and thus enabling our countrymen to take their proper place in supplying the markets of the world, instead of this was crippled for years, and during all that time our American rivals, by their union and their corporate wealth, were enabled to gain a start and maintain a lead which no efforts of later years could overcome.

(To be continued.)

DEATH OF THE INVENTOR OF THE HEMSTITCH MACHINE.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Joseph Buchanan Robertson, the inventor of the Hemstitch machine, which occurred on the 1st of May. The deceased had been in failing health several months; indeed, when we last saw him, early in March, we thought that he was decidedly breaking up. At the beginning of April, owing to the bursting of a blood vessel, he became seriously ill with inflammation of the brain. He remained, however, perfectly coherent until the 26th of that month, when he became unconscious, and remained so till the last.

The funeral took place on the 3rd ult., the body being consigned to the Robertson family vault in the new cemetery, Lurgan. The richly-mounted coffin of polished oak was drawn from the late residence of the deceased in Grosvenor Street, Belfast, in an elegant four-horse hearse, and the *cortege* was met on the Belfast Road by a large concourse of the manufacturers and business men of Lurgan and district, while numerous local vehicles fell in behind the mourning coaches from the city. Shops were all partially closed along the line of route, and many operatives of nearly all the weaving and sewing factories of the town were lined along the footpaths in Queen Street, High Street, and Union Street. As the funeral passed the premises of the Lurgan Hemming and Veining Company—of which the deceased was manager for many years—the sight was particularly impressive, large numbers of those who were associated with him in former years watching after his coffin in the glass-panelled hearse. Indeed, many of them followed his remains to the moss-lined grave in which they were deposited. The chief mourners who walked behind the hearse were Messrs. William, John, Joseph, Malcolm, Thomas, and James Robertson (sons), and Mr. John Wilson (brother-in-law of the deceased).

Mr. Robertson was certainly one of the cleverest mechanics ever connected with the sewing machine trade, and we cannot miss the opportunity of placing on record a recognition of his services. Born in Scotland in 1825, when a mere boy he displayed mechanical gifts of no mean order, although he never received any special training or apprenticeship. He first tried to earn a living as a tinsmith, but failed to attract sufficient local patronage. He then visited a neighbouring town, and asked a tradesman for work. The tinker handed him a new teapot with the query, "Could you make a teapot like that?" The boy looked at the vessel, and replied in words which were characteristic of his after life—"I may not be able to make a teapot like that, sir, but I can make a better one." He was set to work, and the first display of his inventive faculty in this business was that instead of putting a grating at the mouth of the pipe, he inserted a sheet of perforated tin across the entrance to the spout, an improvement which secured him the employment he sought. The deceased subsequently became a weaver, and it is asserted that photography, watchmaking, and the manufacture of musical instruments claimed his attention in turn.

In 1860 Mr. Robertson left Scotland and went to live at Londonderry, where he was employed as a repairer and adjuster of machines in the local shirt factories.

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Three years later he entered the service of Mr. John Harrison, at whose handkerchief factory in Dromore, county Down, he acted as superintendent of the sewing machine department, where numerous W. & W. machines were at work. It was here that he first conceived the idea of hemstitching by machinery. He discussed the proposal with several persons in the town, but none of them gave him any encouragement. The consequence was that for a year or two after conceiving the idea of the machine he did nothing to carry it into effect. At length he was twitted with being unable to construct his machine. This decided Robertson to go ahead with the invention.

As our readers will remember, Mr. Robertson, in 1889, fully detailed in the *Sewing Machine Gazette* the history of his hemstitch machine, and we shall not, therefore, do more than briefly refer to same. Writing on this subject in our September, 1889, number, Mr. Robertson says:—"I soon had many inquiries on the subject from different interested quarters, but to the friendship and interest of my respected employer, Mr. Harrison, I have to give the credit of having introduced me to the gentleman, Mr. John Allan Pentland, who purchased my rights in this, undoubtedly the first, hemstitching machine. My idea as to the real utility or commercial value of the machine, however, was such that I very gladly accepted what would now appear as a mere nominal sum, viz., fifty pounds and the expenses of taking out letters patent; said patent bears date 16th October, 1865, No. 2,667." This specification describes a sewing machine of simple construction, "such as the Thomas, dispensing with the ordinary feeding eccentric, and adapting the feeder to a lateral as well as a progressive motion."

Robertson found, however, after six months' trial that his machine was defective. He then came across a "Florence" sewing machine, which gave him an idea which resulted in a fresh patent dated 28th April, 1866.

Now commenced the manufacture of the hemstitch machine, but there were the usual prejudices to overcome, and it was several years before the merits of the invention became generally recognised. Differences arising between the inventor and his employer, the former a few years later started business on his own account with Mr. Jno. Wilson, his brother-in-law, as partner. Their factory at Lurgan was, however, burned down in June 1887, and Mr. Robertson shortly afterwards removed to Belfast, where he resided until his decease.

During the past five years Mr. J. B. Robertson has perfected several inventions, among them a new hemstitch machine, which he sold to the Singer Company. He has also been engaged on a knitting machine. He has several times talked with the writer of a machine for darning socks, but this, we believe, was never perfected, and the same remark applies to other inventions, including a flying machine. Latterly he has given much attention to cycle construction, in which he has been greatly assisted by his son Thomas. The outcome has been the production of a pneumatic tyre, which bids fair to come in for extensive adoption. Strange to relate, on the same day as the purchasers of the patent had notified their readiness to pay Mr. Robertson £1,000 on account our old friend, breathed his last.

Mr. Robertson was a man of genial temperament, and was universally respected. He was certainly one of the greatest benefactors the north of Ireland has ever had, and the Ulster people will be most ungrateful if they do not erect some monument to his memory in Lurgan, the centre of the hemstitch trade.

The *Lurgan Times* rightly says: "It is no mean idle figure of speech to say that for the past thirty years the name of J. B. Robertson has become a household word in the town and neighbourhood, and many generations must come and go before it can be utterly forgotten."

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A Gentleman well acquainted with the Sewing Machine, Bicycle, and Perambulator Trades has a splendid opening for those goods, on Sale or Return, to be sold for cash only.—Address, Machinist, 22, Middleboro, Colchester.

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EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A MACHINE DEALER.

At the Shrewsbury County Court on the 7th ult., before His Honour Judge Harris Lea, Mr. Clement Robert Trueman said he wished to make an application for his Honour to direct a prosecution for perjury in connection with a case that was heard at that court in October last. The plaintiffs in the case alluded to were Messrs. H. Jones & Co., sewing machine dealers, of 48, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, and the defendant William Downes, of Oak Cottage, Stapleton. The claim was for £2 15s. for a sewing machine supplied to the defendant, the total cost of which was £3, and on account of which defendant paid 5s. on receiving the machine. The plaintiffs swore that the machine was sold to the defendant, but the latter stated that the machine was obtained on the hire system. He (Mr. Trueman) alleged that the plaintiffs committed wilful and corrupt perjury, and as a result obtained a verdict from his Honour for the amount claimed. He would be able to produce affidavits from members of the Downes family in support of his application for his Honour to direct a prosecution for perjury against the plaintiffs in the case alluded to.—His Honour: Whom do you appear for?—Mr. Trueman: Her Most Gracious Majesty.—His Honour: Whom?—Mr. Trueman: I represent Regina in this case.—His Honour: Then I don't think I can hear you. I don't think you have any *locus standi*. Do you appear for the plaintiffs?—Mr. Trueman: No. I appear on behalf of the public generally, as a sufferer in this court who has had false documentary evidence laid against him. I think your Honour will appreciate this application if you will hear it.—His Honour said he did not know that he was entitled to hear the present application. It was a case of great difficulty, and certainly not one in which he ought to make any exception to the rule.—Mr. Trueman said he had been heard in the High Courts on the same grounds. As a representative of Regina he had a perfect right to be heard before his Honour.—His Honour asked if applicant had served notice on anybody, and Mr. Trueman replied that it was not necessary.—His Honour: Do you wish me to order a prosecution for perjury without notice or without the parties having an opportunity of being heard?—Mr. Trueman: You heard the case.—His Honour: That was six months ago.—Mr. Trueman: In this case we have affidavits of all persons who were present before you and gave evidence.—His Honour: There are no affidavits from those whom you wish to be prosecuted for perjury.—Mr. Trueman: Of course not. I am quite disinterested between the parties—in fact, I know nothing about the man, but having suffered very seriously from the abuse of the oath in this court I shall have very great pleasure in bringing any such cases before your notice. I shall make it a special study in future. (Laughter.)—His Honour: You will have to become a solicitor. (Renewed laughter.)—Mr. Trueman: I don't think so.—Mr. Trueman then quoted from certain Acts in support of his right to make the application. He added that this matter had only been laid before him the previous week, and that was how six months had elapsed before the matter was brought forward. He thought it was time for some one to take the matter up if it was possible in the nineteenth century that such documents as were produced in the case alluded to could get a judgment. He was in a position to prove up to the hilt that a more corrupt and wicked act was never committed in a court. The people imposed upon were poor and illiterate—not so educated as himself—and could not deal with it. He asked his Honour to read the affidavits, and if he thought he (Mr. Trueman) had brought an improper case before him, he would receive his Honour's reprimand.—After further arguments, Mr. Trueman asked his Honour if he would look at the evidence which he was prepared to lay before him, and added that if he refused to do so he should probably present the case from some other source.—His Honour said he looked up the matter, and found that it was purely a matter of discretion and not of right. He did not know whether he ought to read the affidavits, because he did not know whether Mr. Jones knew anything about the matter or not. It was not likely that he would deal with a matter of this kind six months after the case was heard without the plaintiffs knowing anything about it.—Mr. Trueman said he was not assuming to dictate how his Honour should act in the matter. He had prepared these affidavits, and the Commissioner who dealt with them had done so gratuitously in the interests of justice. If his Honour would read the affidavits and then say whether he (Mr. Trueman) had acted discreetly, he would be perfectly contented.—His Honour said he would read the affidavits and refer to them the next day, but Mr. Trueman must not take this as a precedent in any way. His Honour added, however, that it would be outrageous on his part to order a prosecution without hearing the other side.—Mr. Trueman said he would await his Honour's decision on the matter.

On the following day his Honour said that he had read the affidavits submitted to him by Mr. Trueman. He might say that he had read the affidavits submitted to him with considerable care, and he thought there was something in them which required further consideration or action. At all events he was not disposed to put them aside, as perhaps he might have done. There were two or three courses which might be adopted. It might be possible to move for a new trial. He could order a new trial if he felt disposed to do so, or it would be possible to take the course which had been adopted by Mr. Trueman. The latter course could only be adopted after very thorough consideration, and he must say that he himself would not think of doing it unless he had the matter properly presented to him by some solicitor.—Subsequently, at the suggestion of the Judge, Mr. F. W. Williams consented to take the matter in hand and investigate the case.—Mr. Williams said if his Honour requested him to make investigations it would be a pleasure to him to do it, but beyond that he could not go. Again, if his Honour requested him to see the parties, he would be quite willing to do so, but beyond that he could not go.—His Honour said he should not have asked Mr. Williams unless he had thought there was something which required investigation.—Mr. Williams said under these circumstances he would take the papers from his Honour and make investigations, and report to the Court, or make any application which might be necessary.

An Unquestionable Fact

THE HIGH ARM

Vertical Feed

SEWING ♦

♦ **MACHINE**

IS THE

Best on Earth.

A FEW AGENCIES STILL OPEN.

Send for Catalogues, and Samples of Work.

The VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
24, Aldersgate Street.

SEWING MACHINES—PAST AND PRESENT.

We have received from Messrs. Billing, Son, & Co., of Livery Street, Birmingham, a copy of a book of 50 pages, bearing the above title. It is not intended as a complete history of the sewing machine, but deals with the principles underlying most of the early machines, and leads up to the new two-reel machine made by the Two-Reel Lockstitch Sewing Machine Company, Limited, of Birmingham. It is obvious that the purpose of the writer is to educate the public to the advantage of adopting a machine of the two-reel type as patented by Mr. Daniel Jones. The author, however, is clearly a skilled mechanic, and does not content himself with a mere recommendation of Daniel Jones' machine, but describes, as a mechanic, in simple language, where its merits lie.

We might add that there is much in this treatise that is interesting, so that it is no mere advertisement of a particular make of machine. It is printed and illustrated in first-class style, and is well worth its published price, which is sixpence.

A NEW USE FOR A SEWING MACHINE.

We have received from Australia particulars of a remarkable incident which took place in the town of Koondroon, Victoria. One evening last month Mrs. J. M. Ware, wife of a leading citizen, having put her child, eighteen months old, to bed, was astonished to hear it laughing merrily. Going into the bedroom she found the child scrambling over the head of the crib, evidently trying to catch something. The mother, however, could see nothing on the bed, but, being a nervous woman, decided to carry her child into the kitchen. Returning to get the child's feeding-bottle, she was surprised to find it empty. Hearing something fall off the bed she stooped down to investigate, the result being that she narrowly escaped a bite from a large snake. When her husband returned he lit a candle, placed it on the floor, and asked his wife to play the harmonium, thinking that the music might draw the snake from its hiding-place. This experiment failed. The sewing machine was rapidly worked for about five minutes, in the hopes that the "burr and hum" might lure the reptile into open ground. This latter plan proved successful, for he slowly crawled across the floor until he reached the lighted candle, when a well-directed blow from Mr. Ware killed the brute, a tiger snake, 4½ ft. in length. When the child was brought in to see the snake it laughed just as its mother had heard it in the afternoon, and the parents are now convinced that for some time past the child has been in the habit of playing with this reptile, for it had always shown a great desire to be placed on this bed early in the evening, evidently a favourite resort of the snake, and had frequently surprised the mother by its merry laughter when left alone in the darkness.

MECHANICAL & TECHNICAL

By R. E. PARER, in the *New York Sewing Machine News*.

TINKERING (continued).

While the above is meant in the sense of a man having charge of large machinery, it is just as applicable to one whose business it is to look after sewing machines. Don't have it said of you. If you are called upon to repair a machine don't jump to the conclusion that the machine is dirty, and go to work and take it all down, and wash it in soda water. This may be what it needs, but it is not always the case. A machine may be as clean as a new pin, and yet skip stitches, because the needle is bent or the shuttle blunt, or because it is out of time. Find out what's the matter first, then look for the cause, and then remedy it. You may not always find out what the trouble is with the first trial, for there may be causes that produce effects that have escaped your notice, and several of them all, tending to the same end, may exist at the same time. "Doctoring" sewing machines is very much like curing people. The physician tries his regular remedies, and when they fail he tries something else, but a good one never guesses. What will cure one person will have but little effect on another, and the same is true in a more limited measure of sewing machines. This may be caused by the difference in the working of other parts, to all appearances having no bearing on those where the trouble is apparently located. Breaking of the upper thread, for example, may take place in such a way as to mislead one into the belief that it was caused by some point of contact on top, when the real trouble is below. The shuttle may be out of time, and thus retain the upper thread when it should liberate

it. Or the shuttle carrier or driver may be of a shape that favours the detention of the loop a trifle too long. Very few machines break thread from causes above the table. The effect is generally there, but the cause is below. You should always ascertain the cause before attempting to remedy the trouble.

I was passing through a factory one day, where about three hundred sewing machines were running, stitching corsets. The average speed of the machines was, I should judge, not much over 1,200 stitches per minute. While I stood talking to the machinist in charge a girl came to him complaining that her machine broke thread. "Loosen your upper tension," was the terse reply. "I can't," the girl said. "The tension is as loose as it can be and make a decent stitch. If I loosen it any more I'll have the work coming back on me." We went and looked at the machine together. The tension was not too strong, in fact, had it been reduced any it would have been too light to do good work. The cause of the breaking was found to be in the shuttle driver. From constant use this part of the mechanism had become worn. The shuttle had pounded and battered it until it had worn quite a groove in the same, and in this groove the upper thread was pinched and so securely held that the take-up, when rising, snapped it. After the driver was smoothed up and closed so as to fit the shuttle again, the breaking stopped even with a much stronger tension. This machine was not "tinkered," for the remedy fitted the malady. Unless the tensions are tight beyond all reason, they are seldom the cause of breaking. Untimely detention in the passage of the thread, up and down through the goods, will nearly always do it.

Every adjuster, who has ever "got a machine ready" for corset work knows that the original factory adjustment has to be changed in many respects. A larger, more powerful feed has to be substituted along with a presser foot to match. The hole in the needle plate must be smoothed out, but not so as take away the edges—only prevent them from cutting. Then the shuttle mechanism must be made as easy as possible—that is, the thread must be allowed to pass around and between all points in the easiest possible manner, so that the exertions of the take-up and tensions may be most effective with the least possible resistance. Nearly all the sewing or stitching on corsets is crosswise of the goods, and the nature of the same is such that, unless a pretty strong tension be used, the thread will lie on the top of the cloth and present a bad appearance. Adjusters in sewing-machine factories do not realise this fact, and the result is that they try "corset" machines lengthwise of the goods. A good stitch is easily attained in that way, and the result is that the machine is marked "O. K." when really it is not.

Many other branches of factory work require special adjusting and special treatment in their case. All these points must be considered and thought out. No, guessing won't do. The monkey wrench and screw-driver tinker will never make a success of these special machines. At least not for his employer.

But I have drifted about in a manner that will give this article a bad name if I do not stop at once. Like "W. H. O.," in the November, 1892, *News*, "I do not pose as a teacher." These thoughts came to me when reading that little piece in my paper, and I thought that I might aid some one, not by telling him what to do nor how to do it, but by suggesting a way to go to work and find out for himself just where to take hold, and above all things avoid tinkering.

DEALERS requiring AGENCIES

Mr. John Richards has commenced business as a dealer in cycles, perambulators, and sewing and washing machines, at Bower Hinton, Martock, Somerset, and is open to receive price lists from manufacturers.

Mr. H. Stevens, shoe manufacturer and dealer in domestic machinery, Akeman Street, Tring, is open to arrange an agency for a pianoforte manufacturer.

We understand that the negotiations for an amalgamation of the American Sewing Machine Companies have broken down, and the scheme will not now be carried through.

THE American Wringer Co.

(late BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO.)

beg respectfully to call the attention of the
Trade to their recent

REMOVAL

to much larger and more convenient premises
at

122, SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON, S.E.

WHERE WILL BE FOUND THE
LARGEST STOCK OF WRINGERS
AND
DOMESTIC MACHINERY
IN EUROPE.

IT IS A FACT

That no article in the whole
range of Domestic Machinery
pays the Dealer so well as Rubber
Wringers.

IT IS A FACT

That the sale of our Wringers
is very largely on the increase.

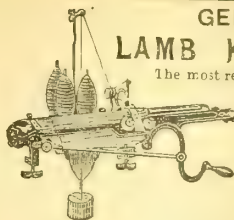
ARE YOU SELLING THEM?

If not, you may depend upon it
your Competitor is.

.....

PRICES FROM 8s.

ACCORDING TO SIZE AND QUALITY.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

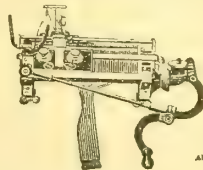
The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and
Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special
automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,

44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.



NEW HARRISON

SWIFT GOLD MEDAL

KNITTER

KNITS Stockings ribbed or plain

GLOVES and CLOTHING in

WOOL, SILK, or COTTON. INSTRU-

CTIONS FREE. Tested per-pat.

TRIUMPHANT AWARD at PARIS. The only

WINNER in the WORLD of GOLD MEDALS

And 22 other Honors. HARRISON KNITTING MACHINE CO.

Works: 47, 49, or Brook St., Manchester.

Telephone No. 4667.

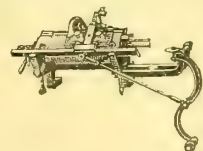
Telegram, "Groved, London."

GROVER & WOOD

AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM
MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

✉ WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.



The New ROTHWELL KNITTER

is the only machine in the world
which can knit every garment
that can be done by hand.

It would take three days by hand what could be done on the
"New Rothwell Knitter" in an hour, and thousands of ladies
who have entirely abolished hand knitting are now earning good
incomes at their own homes by these machines, which knit
Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Combinations, Vests, in
fact everything in either silk, wool, or cotton.

Write for prices and full particulars to

W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgeman St., Bolton.



SECTION

As our readers thoroughly understand, we do not undertake in our
columns to give more than an outline of the principal events in the
cycle trade, leaving our purely cycling contemporaries to fully record
the movements of the trade. Our cycle department is really more legal
than commercial, and we often hear from cycle dealers that we render
them no small service in conducting an instalment trade. We were,
therefore, all the more pleased to receive the following unsolicited
testimonial from an advertiser of cycles in our columns:—

Mes rs. Sewell & Co.

Sewing Machine Gazette.

"Gentlemen,

It may interest you to know that since we commenced adver-
tising our Winicycle Safety in the *Gazette* we have had a lot of inquiries
from agents, many of whom have taken an agency for it, and with
great success—if their success is to be judged by the number they have
sold. Please continue the advertisement, and much oblige

White Sewing Machine Co.

48, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

May 30, 1893.

The cycle trade continues brisk, but there is little that is new in
any other than the tyre department of the trade. In yesterday's
daily papers the prospectuses of two pneumatic tyre companies were
advertised, making a total of five for the last month.

The first prospectus issued in May was that of the Sydney Pneumatic
Cycle Company, who required £50,000—and got it.

The next company to advertise for capital was the Panature Proof
Pneumatic Tyre Company, who only asked for £20,000 but had
applications for shares of the value of £500,000.

No. 3 was the Preston-Davies Tyre and Valve Company, with a capital of £60,000.

Prospectus No. 4 was issued by the Surrey Pneumatic Tyre Company, who asked for £50,000, and lastly the McDonald Puncture Proof Tyre Company solicited a like amount from the public for patent purchase-money and working capital.

We understand that several other tyre companies will appeal for capital during the current month, and it seems to us that this sort of investment must prove disastrous, as it is being overdone to an extent that is almost incredible. We really cannot see how it is possible for all the existing companies to pay a dividend that is honestly earned, considering the limited extent of the cycle trade, and the trifling nature of several of the inventions for which as much as £30,000 has been paid. We warn dealers against stocking machines fitted with untried pneumatic tyres.

It is instructive to turn from the above to the report of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, which speaks of cycles as follows:—"In view of the fact that our own town is the original home of this industry, it is very gratifying to record that we have, to some extent, regained a share in a manufacture which never should have left us. The outlook for the future at present is rather gloomy, for the supply has still further exceeded the demand, and the introduction of the pneumatic tyre has benefited the makers of it at the expense of the cycle manufacturers."

Among the concerns seeking capital last month was the Cock Cycle Company, which asked for £75,000 as purchase-money and working capital for carrying on the business of Mr. W. J. Cocks, of Ealing. This gentleman, until a short time ago, was a dealer in domestic machinery, but three years since he started to make cycles and with such success as to justify him in asking £65,000 for his business!!!

Mr. W. Greenwood, who until quite recently carried on the business of a cycle dealer at Rochdale, has gone to Canada to reside.

Messrs. Farniss & Lindsay, late cycle dealers, Manchester, have also given up business and gone abroad.

Mr. H. Jowett, late dealer in cycles, mangles, and prams, has left Altrincham.

Mr. G. Shellard, of Guildford, has gone out of the cycle business.

Mr. W. T. H. Hall, of Castle Road, Southsea, and Messrs. J. Oldham & Son, of Darwen Street, Blackburn, write us that they have given up the sale of cycles. The latter firm, however, will continue to sell sewing and wringing machines.

There are to be two cycle shows this year, the same as last season—the "Stanley" to be held at the Agricultural Hall the last week in November, and the "National" at the Crystal Palace, probably during the following week or a week later. The attempt at amalgamation has proved a failure.

Mr. M. J. Schulte, of the Triumph Cycle Company, has patented an appliance which can be affixed to a cycle lamp and serve as a receptacle for matches, tyre-repairing outfit, &c.

The St. George's Cycle Company, of Upper Street, London, N., are introducing a useful appliance in the shape of a clip for holding a pneumatic pump either on the handle-bar or the frame of safeties.

The White Sewing Co. are doing a good trade with their "Win-cycle" Safety, and we recommend all London commission agents and dealers to write for terms as the Company are allowing a paying commission.

NEW COMPANY.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Registered by the Phototype Company, 303, Strand, W.C., with a capital of £25,000, in £5 shares. Object: To acquire the undertaking of the Patent Automatic Knitting Machine Company, now carried on at 67, Southwark Street, S.E., and elsewhere, and to develop and extend the same.

NEW BOOK BY MR. TUDOR

ON THE

HIRE SYSTEM.

The SEIZURE CLAUSE in HIRE AGREEMENTS.

How, When, and Where to re-take Hired Goods.

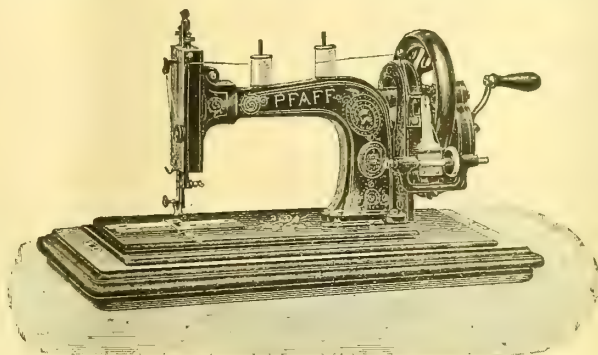
POST FREE ONE SHILLING.

SEWELL & CO.,

28, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

PFAFF Sewing Machines.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance. All the Important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.



Perfectly Noiseless Motion, and numerous other Improvements.

The Pfaff "B" Perfect Sewing Machine.

G. M. PFAFF SEWING MACHINE FACTORY:
KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY,

Recently enlarged by the purchase of the König Sewing Machine Factory.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

WILHELM & CO. 132, Wool Exchange, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE—IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

THE "BRANSTON"

Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,
LIMITED.

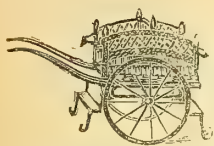
Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite

Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.



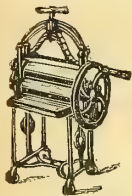
Section

The long spell of fine weather has contributed to make the pram season thus far one of the best of recent years. Trade at the time of writing has slackened a little, but during March and April most of the manufacturers were working night and day to fulfil their orders.

We are often asked by dealers where they can obtain canopies for carriages and carts. It might be useful for us to state that Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, S.E., make a specialite of these goods.

It is a long time since perambulator manufacturers figured so largely in a bankruptcy as in the estate of G. H. Hedges, of Brighton. As will be seen elsewhere, among the creditors are six of these firms, whose total debts amount to about one-fourth of debtor's liabilities.

A bath chair, or something like it, propelled by electricity and capable of carrying four persons at seven miles an hour, is being introduced by a Chicago company.



Section

The ironmongery and mangle business formerly carried on at Lower Hill Gate, Stockport, as Congreve & Brownswood, is now styled R. & W. Brownswood.

Mr. A. Cromack, sewing and wringing machine dealer, has taken premises at 37a, Wilson Street, Middlesborough (opposite the Exchange), and will act as agent for the Wheeler & Wilson and Vertical Feed machines.

Mr. Asquith Fortune, dealer in furniture, pianos, and mangles, Keighley, has lost £200 through his recent fire.



COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London, solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinets, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.

AN ENERGETIC, experienced, and thoroughly trustworthy person wanted for a large Complete Furnishing Establishment. Must be competent Book-keeper, and have knowledge of the Hire Trade. Liberal salary to a suitable man. Preference given, other qualifications being equal, to one who can invest in the business, one of the principals being about to partially retire. Business established 1866—Address, R. Morris Hill, Marshside, Southport.

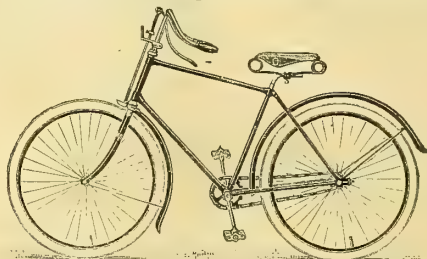
ST. GEORGE'S CYCLE COMPANY, 298, Upper Street, N., the Cheapest and Best house for cycles, cycle fittings, accessories, lamps, bells, saddles, &c., tyres of all kinds, pram. tyres, cement, and pram. fittings. Send for our 1893 List which is now ready, and will be found the most complete and useful in the trade. All repairs, nickel-plating, and stove-enamelling executed with despatch. Our new rubber mud-guard and toe-clip for rubber pedals was the novelty of the National Show.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address, The "Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

WANTED AGENTS for the **NEW ROTHWELL CIRCULAR AND FLAT KNITTING MACHINES.** For terms, &c., apply to W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgman Street, Bolton.

SAFETIES for CASH.

Guaranteed quality, best finish throughout, improvements up to date, wonderful value. Samples on approval anywhere.



Best 1½ in. grey cushion Tyres, £6 5s. each; list price, £22. Silvertown Closure Pneumatic Tyres, £8 7s. 6d.; list price, £25 10s. Address—

DEREHAM ROAD CYCLE CO., NORWICH.

WHEELS. WHEELS. WHEELS.

R. Wood & Sons have the largest and most varied stock of Toy Perambulator, Bath Chair, and Carriage Wheels of any firm in the United Kingdom. Mail Cart Woodware is a speciality with us. Large buyers should give us a visit. Write for Special Lists for Perambulator & Mail Cart Fittings, &c.

RICHARD WOOD & SONS, Wholesale Ironmongers, **BRANDON ST. & WADDING ST.,** LONDON, S.E. YORK STREET, WALWORTH ROAD,

And don't you forget it.

HOME RULE will be nowhere without the **CHERRY TREE MACHINE CO.'S "SPRAY" WASHER.** It will wash everything to perfection, and so easy a child can use it.

CATALOGUE AND TRADE TERMS OF

R. J. JOHNS,

59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON,

AND

CHERRY TREE MACHINE CO.,

CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.



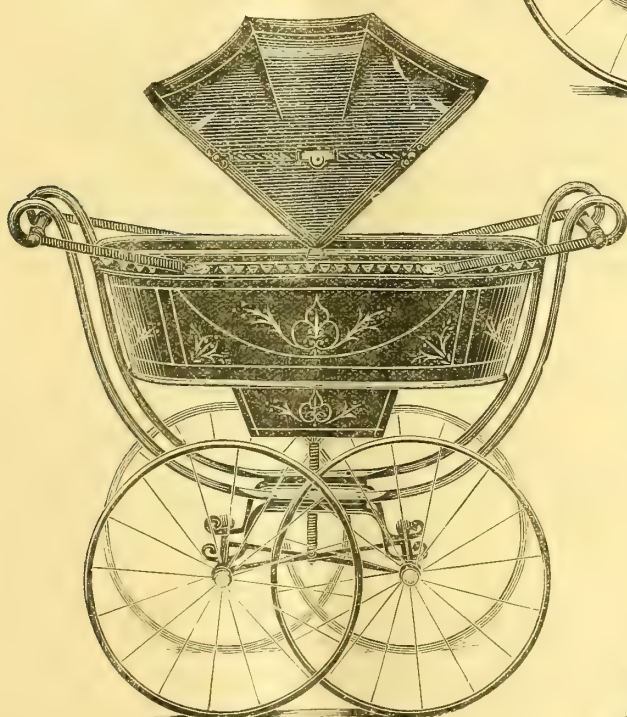
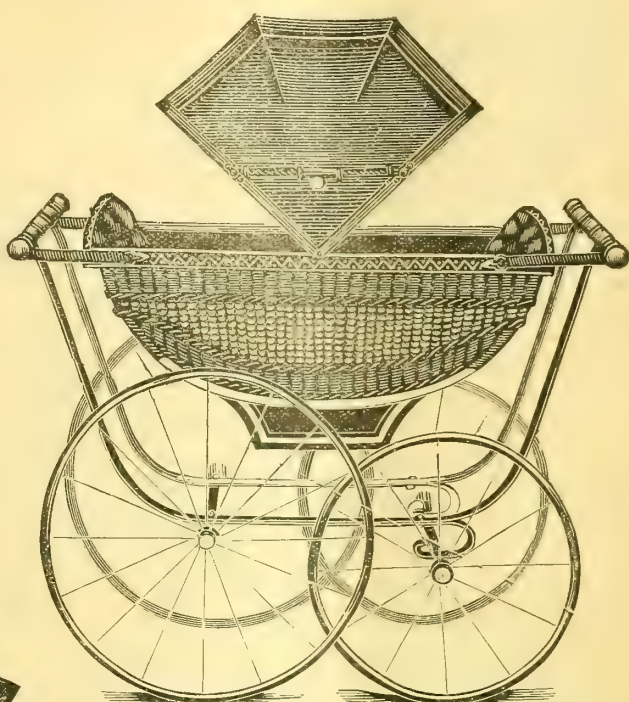
I TELL YOU

L'HOLLIER'S

FAMOUS

Patent Goldendine,

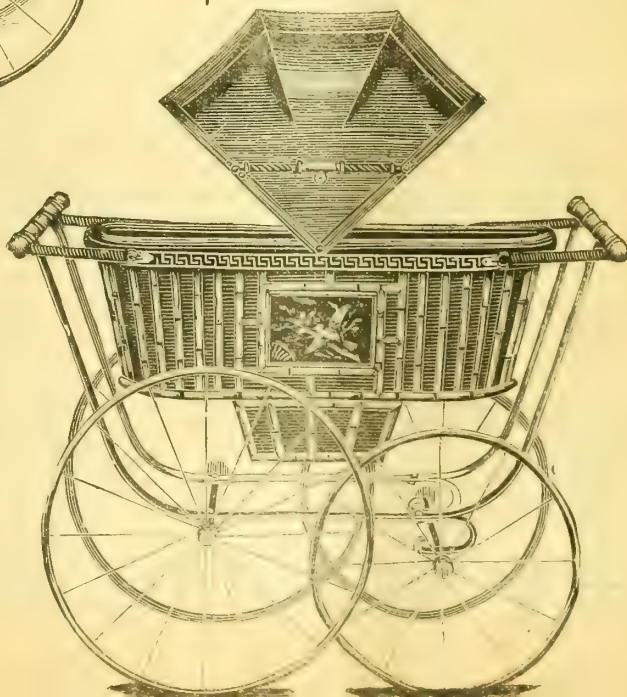
the admitted finest carriage in the trade, is now fitted upon L'Hollier's Patent Spiral Springs (formerly Dunkley's Patent), but improved to such an extent that the



too great elasticity that previously existed in this valuable patent has disappeared. By the aid of better and stronger Springs, and also the addition of a fifth Spiral Spring under the body, to which is attached a leather strap, the carriage can now be instantly fixed to any degree of elasticity required, and

even to a perfectly rigid article if preferred.

These two patents, having been brought together, make the most perfect Bassinette it is possible to imagine.



LEON L'HOLLIER,

* BATH PASSAGE, *

BIRMINGHAM.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

JOTTINGS

Mr. Robert P. Watt, cycle and sewing machine dealer, of Stranraer and Newton Stewart, is removing to larger and more central premises in the former town, known as 85, Hanover Street. He intends to energetically push the sale of cycles and machines in his new quarters, which were formerly occupied by Singer's.

The address of Mr. W. H. Stoyel, house furnisher and domestic machinery dealer, is now 14 and 16, Bampton Street, Tiverton.

The catalogue of the Two-Reel Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine Company, of Albion Street, Birmingham, is now issued, and can be had on application. We learn that the company have now constructed 1,000 machines, all of which will be absorbed by the concessionaires of the patents in foreign countries under contracts. The first batch of machines available for the home trade will be ready in a week or two, when orders will be executed in rotation.

Mr. David Barnett has retired from the business carried on as D. Barnett, 5, Old Market Street, North, and at Swansea.

CAUTION.—A man (?) not a thousand miles from Dudley Road, Birmingham, is ordering goods from our advertisers and on receipt of same sending them to an auction room, where they are sold for what they will fetch. It is needless to add that he does not pay for the goods so dealt with.

Friend Moiser, the well-known sewing machine and cycle dealer of Sheffield, gave us a call a few days ago, and told us that the demand for sewing machines in Yorkshire was unprecedentedly great. He finds no difficulty in securing orders, but in getting hold of machines to supply. He has had a big run on "Standards" this last few months; in fact, the demand is greater than the supply. To remedy this really brought Mr. Moiser up to London. He had run short of a special class of machine—viz, the "Standard" No. 2, walnut—which is becoming a universal favourite in Yorkshire. Mr. Moiser had the satisfaction of seeing 100 "Standards" leave for Sheffield before he went away. Mr. Moiser is also pushing the new "Wheeler-Wilson" No. 9 machine. During last month he received a small consignment from America of 300 machines at his Sheffield depot. Mr. Moiser seemed delighted with "Wheeler's" new woodwork, and he pronounced it the very best he had ever seen, and we understand this is the first consignment of machines from the famous "W. & W." factory with this special woodwork. This enterprising dealer is now pinning his faith to rotary shuttle machines, which, he says, are certainly superior to any other.

We hear that a new electric motor, called the "Meston," working on alternate current circuits, is about to be placed on the market by Messrs. Shippey Brothers. It is specially constructed for driving sewing machines. We have not yet seen it, but must say that if it is not better than what has been introduced hitherto it has no chance of success.

That great progress is being made in this country in art productions on the sewing machine is patent to all on examining Singer's latest example now on exhibit at their Cheapside depot. It is nothing less than a "needle painting" of a Newfoundland dog, life size, and we have heard expert sewing machine men express their disbelief as to its having been worked on a sewing machine. We can assure the trade, however, that it is thoroughly genuine, as we had several opportunities of watching the growth of the noble animal, and can positively state that it was fed entirely on a sewing machine. It only took three weeks to produce, and almost immediately on its being shown to the public a gentleman offered no less than £15 for it, although it was not intended for sale. In our opinion there is a great future for this class of work as a business for ladies who have a little artistic taste.

Yesterday Singer's exhibited in their Cheapside window the result of the Derby by means of three horses heads worked on the sewing machine, the winner being placed first as soon as the result was known, and the others in their proper order, signifying second and third. It will be remembered that a similar thing was done on Boat-race day, and in both cases enormous crowds have congregated outside the depot in order to learn the result.

The Singer v. Spence action has not yet been reached, but is now expected to be taken in the third week of the present month.

A unique piano, made by Nussbaum, is at present on view at Messrs. Maple's. There is nothing unusual in the appearance of the instrument when closed, but on opening and letting down the back a second set of keys is discovered. It is intended for quartette playing.

Mr. J. R. Howarth, of the Inventor's Bazaar, 243, Pentonville Road, London, N., has submitted to us samples of a useful domestic appliance. It is nothing less than a milk boiler, consisting of a tube topped with a series of spouts, and which, placed in a saucepan, causes milk or other liquids on boiling to be kept in circulation by fountain action; thus milk, cocoa, &c., will never boil over or burn. The appliance only costs a few pence, which it economises almost immediately.

Mr. W. Rothwell, the well-known knitting-machine inventor and manufacturer, has gone to the States in the interests of his company. No doubt he will be able to show our American cousins that we excel them in certain branches of knitting.

It is not generally known that Mr. E. Baker, of Fisherton Street, Salisbury, alternates the selling of domestic machinery with the giving of "grand dioramic entertainments." We have before us a tastefully-printed circular of such an entertainment at the Town Hall, Wokingham, "for two nights only." We hope that Mr. Baker finds the showman business a profitable enterprise.

Our hearty congratulations to Mr. C. Lohmann on his marriage last month. This interesting ceremony took place on the 4th ult. at Buckeburg, under the most propitious circumstances, the lady being Miss Fanny Bensen, daughter of the Physician-General to the Dutch Government. The many friends of Mr. Lohmann will be interested to know that, after having seen this lady, we consider that he has made a good choice, and will join with us in wishing the pair a long and happy union.

Failures and Arrangements.

ISAAC ROSS, Sewing Machine Agent, Leicester.

This bankrupt was publicly examined at the Leicester Bankruptcy Court, before the Registrar, on the 17th ult. The statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to £398 4s. 6d., and assets estimated to produce £179 15s. 8d. In reply to questions, the debtor said he had been in business for himself three or four years. During the time he was working as a journeyman he let out a number of sewing machines on the hire-purchase system to the value of £150. Last autumn he was short of money, and had to sell his hire and purchase debts. He was turned out on short notice from his premises in Charnwood Street, and was pressed at the same time by his creditors. He believed he was then solvent, and the present deficiency had been incurred since August. The forced removal of his plant, &c., stopped him for about two months, and, he considered, ruined his trade. Since August last he had received about a dozen writs, but he had not taken stock since then. He had conveyed his furniture to his wife by deed of gift. He borrowed some money from a loan office in October last, and in filling up the form he said the furniture was his own. That statement was untrue, as it belonged to his wife. He also stated that his assets were £496 and his liabilities about £209, but that was only a rough guess, and he could now see it was not true. The debtor was finally allowed to pass.

JOSEPH VINCENT GREEN, Perambulator Manufacturer, 67, Long Street, Sparkbrook; and 62½, Ashley Street, Birmingham.

A deed of arrangement dated April 26, was filed on April 23. Unsecured liabilities £150 3s. 8d. Estimated net assets £60 15s. The following are the principal creditors:—

Lill, J. W., Birmingham ...	£59 12 8
Hughes, G. H. " ...	55 0 0
Worcester Wharf Co. " ...	14 10 0

WILLIAM SCULL, Ironmonger, 80, Victoria Street, Dowlais.

A private meeting of creditors took place on May 5, when a statement was produced showing liabilities £371 18s. 9d., preferential claims £34 5s. Assets estimated to produce £165 1s. 7d. An offer was made of 7s. 6d. in the pound, but this was considered inadequate. Finally it was resolved to accept a composition of 8s. 6d. in the pound, payable at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months. Among the creditors are Summerscales and Sons, Keighley, £14.

JAMES KITCHEN, Perambulator manufacturer (now out of employment), late 125, Vernon Road, afterwards Arnold Road, Basford; now lodging at 331, Radford Road, all Nottingham.

A receiving order was made, and the debtor adjudicated bankrupt on May 12.

GEORGE WILLIAM SMITH, Cabinet Maker and House Furnisher, 13, Macklin Street, late Crompton Street, Derby.

In the above bankruptcy the Midland Perambulator Company are creditors for £15.

G. H. HEDGES, Toy & Domestic Machine Dealer, 31, Norfolk Square, Brighton.

A private meeting of the creditors of the above was held in London last month, when the following statement of affairs was submitted:—Liabilities, £796 18s. 10d.; assets, stock and goods out on hire, £175; book debts estimated to produce £40; fixtures, &c., £10. Total, £225. The deficiency is thus £633 11s. 4d.; most of the creditors are local firms, the trade creditors being as follows:—

Allwood & Son ...	Redditch	£5 6 4
Bishop's Cluster Co. ...	London	30 6 6
Coleman Chas. & Co. ...	"	13 15 0
Green & Co. ...	Nottingham	108 0 0
Grimme, Natalis & Co. ...	London	5 14 0
Ixion Cycle Co. ...	"	1 8 6
Kerr & Co. ...	"	1 8 5
L'Hollier, L. ...	Birmingham	62 0 0
Lloyd & Co. ...	London	7 3 0
McPhean, J. & D. ...	Glasgow	3 15 0
Parker Bros. ...	London	0 15 8
Summerscales & Sons, Lim. ...	Keighley	5 6 0
Thompson, H. ...	London	27 0 0
Vertical Feed S. M. Co. ...	"	13 9 5
Wells, G. H. ...	Birmingham	7 18 0

After a prolonged discussion it was decided to leave the estate in the hands of Mr. H. Reason. This gentleman is one of the largest creditors (£100), and has a place of business almost adjoining that of the debtor. He proposes to continue the business under his own supervision, by which means he expects the estate will pay 5s. in the £.

Since the meeting a deed of assignment has been registered, Mr. Reason acting as trustee.

BIG DISCOUNTS.

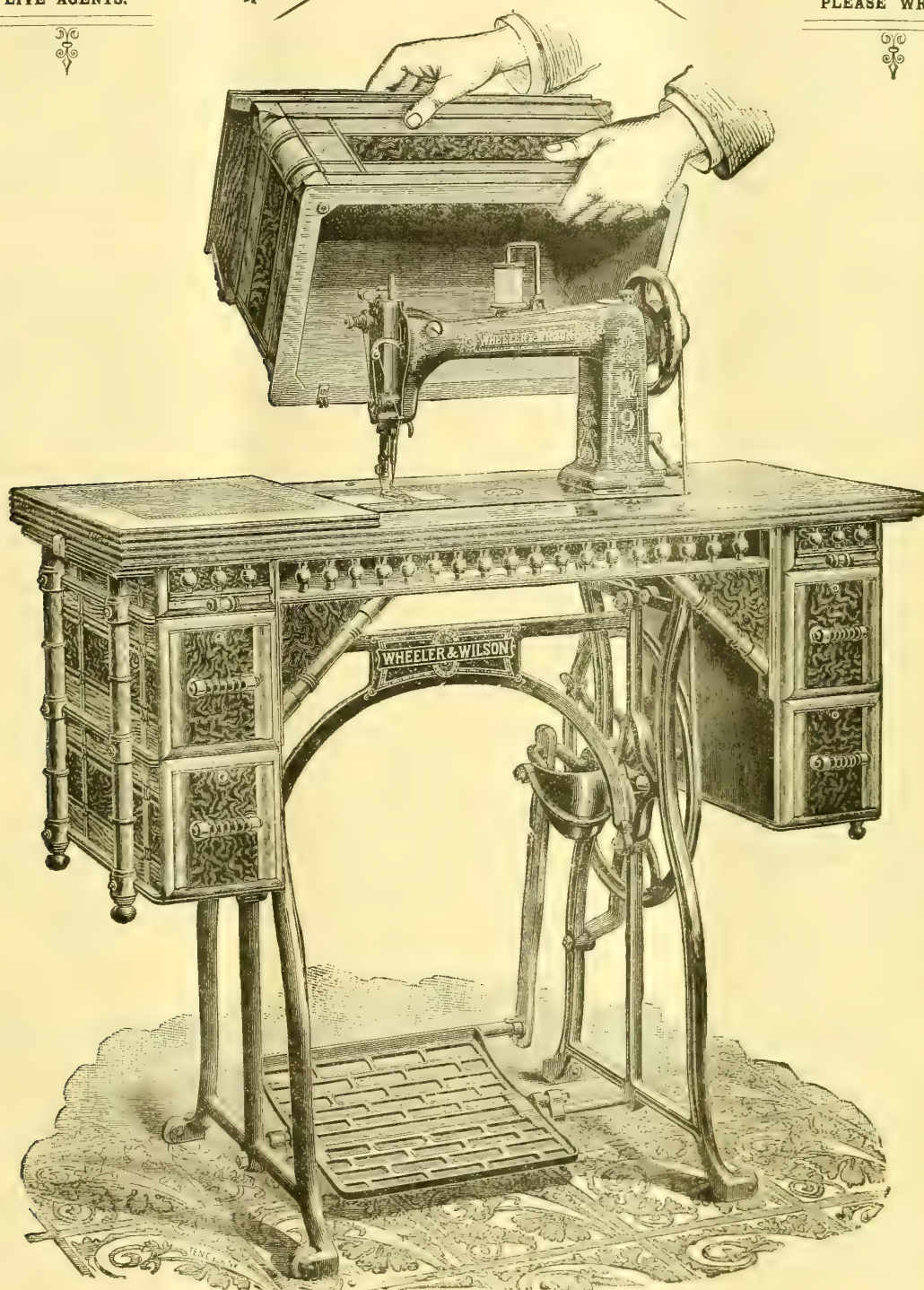
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THE SO-ALL LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
(WILMOT HOLLAND), 3, Oxford Street, W.

The above debtor, whose statement of affairs we gave in our last issue, attended at the Bankruptcy Court on the 18th ult., in order to pass his public examination. His accounts show liabilities £54,370 7s. 2d., of which only £11,195 14s. 5d. are expected to rank, against assets returned at £2,063 17s. 3d. Mr. H. Brougham, Official Receiver, attended to conduct the examination; Mr. Waldron appeared on behalf of the trustee under the proceedings; Mr. Hurd and Mr. Woodfall represented creditors, and Mr. Houghton was briefed on behalf of the debtor. In reply to Mr. Brougham the debtor stated that from 1855 to 1892 he was a partner in a linen manufacturer's business, and he retired in the latter year without receiving any cash consideration, his interest being put against his overdrawn account. His income from the business had averaged about £600 per annum. In 1889 witness purchased for £3,000 certain sewing-machine patents, and started business as the So-All Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine Company. At first the undertaking was carried on at Lombard Street, but later premises were taken at 3, Oxford Street, where he traded until the failure. A great deal of money had been sunk in the business, which resulted in a very heavy loss. In addition to the sewing-machine patents witness had been interested in various enterprises, among the number being a weaving and knitting machine. Those transactions extended over four or five years; every one of them proved disastrous, and cost witness a deal of money. They were purely private speculations or investments. He had acted as director of public companies, his income from fees and shares having amounted to about £2,400 per annum. Witness took an active part in the business affairs of these companies, he having joined the various boards in order to augment his income by means of the fees to which he became entitled as a director. He attributed his failure to losses in connection with various speculations, and more particularly to those in respect of the So-All Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine Company. He was further liable as surety for another, and, although that was only a contingent liability, it was one of the causes for his being in the Bankruptcy Court. Although his accounts showed ranking liabilities £11,195, he understood that proofs to the amount of £24,000 or £25,000 had been tendered by creditors. The assets, valued in the statement of affairs at £2,000, would be increased by the addition of £1,500 in respect of the stock of sewing machines at Oxford Street. Witness had given a charge over those machines, but it was discovered to be invalid as against the trustee in bankruptcy. Certain books of account were kept at Oxford Street, but he admitted they were imperfect. The cash-book, for instance, did not show the moneys paid into the business by witness, and no creditor's ledger was kept to record the amount of the liabilities. A balance-sheet was drawn up in December, 1892, but it was only a rough one. The only record kept of the speculative transactions was that contained in the bankers' pass-book. He certainly could not admit that he had been insolvent for a long time, because he had a large stock of sewing machines, and had regarded that business as a valuable property, it standing at an estimate of £20,000. That could not be considered an excessive estimate, having regard to the fact that there was a stock of 10,000 machines, manufactured at a cost of 14s. 6d., the retail selling price being 27s., each. The balance would be represented by the goodwill of the business and the value of the patents. He purchased the latter in the first instance for £3,000, and as they had been considerably improved since, the value had correspondingly increased. Further, he regarded the lease of the Oxford Street premises as being of some value. Pressed as to whether he would not have found he was insolvent two years ago if he had thoroughly looked into his affairs, witness refused to accept that view of the case. He admitted that he was in embarrassed circumstances in 1892, was being pressed for money all that year, and experienced considerable difficulty in raising money to meet his engagements. He further admitted that 1,000 So-All Machines had been sold to a large wholesale firm at 5s. each. In all, he had sunk about £18,000 in the So-All Lock-Stitch Company before 1892, and only £2,000 had been recovered therefrom. In the early part of 1892 he had to borrow £12,000 to enable him to pay off money owing to the bankers. A further liability of £8,000 was incurred in August, 1892, by witness consenting to stand as surety for another. In the September and December following, witness engaged in accommodation bill transactions with a view to raising money for his own purposes. His income during the past six or seven years had amounted to between £3,000 and £3,500 per annum, and his expenditure had been slightly in excess of that sum, but he did not ascribe his failure to excessive expenditure. This was the first time he had failed, or had to arrange with his creditors. In reply to Mr. Waldron, the witness said the estimate of £18,000 lost over the So-All Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine Company was not entirely cash out of pocket, but the major part was included in the present liabilities.—By Mr. Hurd: Witness had not engaged in Stock Exchange speculations to any extent worth mentioning. He had kept about eight servants at his residence.—Re-examined by Mr. Houghton, the witness said he purchased the patents with a view to selling them to a company. The attempt to form such company failed in December last, and it was only then that he relinquished the opinion that the patents were a most valuable property. Before endeavouring to float the company, he took the premises in Oxford Street, with a view to ascertaining that a profitable and successful business could be carried on. The examination was ordered to be concluded. The Official Receiver in his "observations" includes the following:—"With regard to the stated charge on the stock of 'So-All' machines, no claim has been made in respect of the same, and it would appear that the security is invalid as against a trustee in bankruptcy, and that the proceeds of the goods (part thereof having lately been sold and realised £1,343 17s.) form part of the assets divisible amongst the unsecured creditors, although not so shown in the Statement of Affairs. The asset, 'Book debt, doubtful, £375,' arises out of a transaction by the debtor's manager in the 'So-All' machine business, and appears to be a matter for investigation."

INCIDENTS IN MY CAREER.

No. 3.—CROSSING THE HERRING POND.—Continued.

By NEWTON WILSON.

Thus clad, however, I reached the quarter-deck. There, lashing one of the short ropes from the reefed sail of the mizenmast tightly round each wrist, I stood, or essayed to stand, immediately under the yard-arm. The vessel as I have before said, was a screw, and this class of vessel has an unfortunate habit of rolling deeply from one side to the other. This is bad enough with an ordinary sea, but in this case it rolled to such a degree that I only touched *terra firma* (in this case anything but firm, the deck) when the ship was at the centre of its roll, otherwise I was maintained to a considerable extent in a state of actual and literal suspense. The pitching was tremendous; descending into the trough, it seemed as if every succeeding billow would overwhelm the devoted ship, but each time it gallantly crested the wave, which broke harmlessly in floods over its bow.

The appearance of a great Atlantic billow is very striking; its long slope suggests the idea of ice rather than water, and it seemed as though one might walk on its surface like Peter of old (and one would sink as soon), or like that sea of glass pictured in the Apocalyptic vision. The scene was terribly grand, nothing grander I ever saw, or can ever see again.

As I stood there alone, the captain came up. "Well, captain," I said, "What do you think of this?" Said he, "I wish it was over, I have not been in such a gale for eight years." But all things come to an end and so did the gale.

Fine weather returned, and the sea became calm as the proverbial fishpond. One day we passed through an extensive shoal of porpoises, and the next we had a still greater treat in steaming through a shoal of nearly a hundred whales, which frisked and gambolled about the ship utterly heedless of our great hulk.

Another day we were favoured with a distinguished stranger. It was a large iceberg, but we were not sufficiently near to recognise its cooling effect on the atmosphere. What its dimensions were I cannot exactly say, but certainly they would not compare with one reported in the papers a few days ago as having been seen in the Southern Ocean, and which was 700 feet high and 15 miles in length, or nearly half a mile in perpendicular height, each iceberg being, as is known, two feet below the water for one foot above.

We got up entertainments in the saloon. I was invited to take part. When called on I said I will first tell you a story. It is very short, and is as follows:—One day at Liverpool a boy came on board an American steamer and asked to be taken on in any capacity. The officer questioned him as to his antecedents. He had just lost his father, and had left home to seek the wherewithal to assist his poor and aged mother. The frank open-heartedness of the youth struck the officer, who was a man with a heart as well as a head, and he at once engaged him. This was two or three years ago, and from that time to the present that boy never ceased to send the whole of his wages home to his mother. The story, you may say, contains nothing remarkable in it, but it will perhaps interest you to know that he who thus discharged his filial duty was that fine youth who now waits at the captain's table, and the officer who so kindly took him by the hand is the second officer of the *City of Baltimore*: and the boy and the officer—now, at the time I write, Captain Mirehouse, and the story-teller—came from that moment famous.

With some instruments of music like concertinas—for there were no pianos on ship board in those days—with recitations, with readings, and with songs we managed to compound a very enjoyable entertainment.

The captain evidently mistook my calling, for on the following Sunday he asked me to take the saloon for the evening. "Why do you ask me?" said I; "I am not a minister." "I don't care," said he, "whether you are or no; several of the passengers have asked me to invite you." "Certainly not," I said; "ask the Rev. G. G." "No, I shan't, I don't like him," said he. "Then allow me," I said. "Well, if you wish it, you may," said he. Result: Rev. G. G., the minister above referred to, officiated.

Now, I am half disposed to hold, with Dr. Parker, that if a preacher cannot deliver himself within half an hour he cannot deliver himself at all, but if half an hour be a fair standard for the shore pulpit then twenty minutes is surely sufficient for that of the sea. The weather during this day had been fine, but towards evening there sprang up a strong wind, and the waves soon began to break loudly against our sides. Yet the reverend gentleman was so absorbed in his discourse that he continued it for exactly one mortal hour and twenty minutes. I don't think that any of the sermons addressed to Job exceeded this in length; if they did, his proverbial patience would have become thoroughly exhausted. In this instance we were compelled *volens* to let patience have its perfect work, and so sat it out.

In one portion of his discourse the preacher referred to the retributive future punishments which would await the unrepentant of this life. Waving his long arm in one broad sweep from pole to pole, he uttered the word "torments." "Think of that," said he, and proceeded to spell it through that entire sweep, "t-o-r-m-e-n-t-s, torments-s-s"—a hiss on the "s"s—"think of that," said he. I believe the whole of his congregation committed the orthography of that word to heart.

Next day was memorable—a clear, unclouded sky, with magnificent sunshine, a total cessation of wind and wave, and so warm that the passengers were lounging on quarter-deck without extra clothing, and this on the 6th or 7th of November. The golden sun gilded a golden sea, and set in the distant horizon just after we sat down to dinner. Up we started, a number of us, to witness the glorious spectacle, and a few of us more enthusiastic than the rest essayed the ascent of the rope ladders. I was little higher than the bulwarks when a foot trod upon my left hand. In a twinkling some sailors below lashed a rope over my legs and held me fast. As I did not wish to lose my dinner, I forthwith capitulated to the foe, and, knowing the value of silver keys, called out, "I'll stand Sam," which had a liberating effect. I

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SPEEDY.

paid 2s. 6d. for my footing, and, descending to the saloon, was greeted with a roar of delighted derision.

I had promised the captain to get up an entertainment for that evening, and had made some preparations for the same. The co-operation of three of the "Fathers" had been secured, who promised to give songs. I had also done a bolder thing in asking the Lady Superior to allow some of the nuns to favour us with a duet. This was in defiance of a wager laid by some that I should not be able to obtain assistance in that direction. The consent of the Bishop, said the lady, would be required for that. I had perhaps secured the right rev. gentleman's goodwill by going to hear him preach the previous afternoon in the steerage. At all events, the consent was given. Everything went off delightfully. The priests took their parts, the nuns theirs, and everyone else theirs, till, when the evening was far advanced, I called on my companion in my stateroom. He was a Scotchman and a man of education, a Californian by location, and he was then returning from a visit to the diggings of Australia to San Francisco by way of Liverpool. When called on, he rose and said, "I am anything but obliged to you, Mr. Wilson, for calling upon me; this is not my forte. I am not like some men; they can take you up to the heavens above, and describe all the movements of the heavenly bodies and the wonders of the starry firmament; they can bring you down to the earth below, and tell you everything about the marvels of the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral kingdoms which crowd its surface, and then can take you to the tunnel beneath—ah! tunnel!" And, with a sweep of his arm, he spelt the word, "T-u-n-n-e-l; tunn-hell," with a strong accent on the second syllable. "But," said he, "as I cannot do that, I will give you as a reading 'The Margate Vulgar Boy.'"

I leave the reader to imagine the effect; but I did not envy the feelings of a certain reverend gentleman sitting at a distance of nine feet.

About 10 p.m. the same evening we reached Cape Race, the moon shining and the sea calm. The vessel was stopped near the point and close to the lighthouse.

Here the captain should have landed his dispatches by boat, which ought to have met us from the shore; but no boat appeared. In vain we sent up rockets, exposed blue lights, and fired cannons. The men had undoubtedly left their station, or were enjoying a Rip Van Winkle repose. "Why don't you send your own boat ashore?" I said to one of the officers. "Why, the officers object," said he. "And why?" asked I. "Look at that surf," he said, pointing to where the swell broke on the shore. I said, "That is a charming place for landing; I would go directly." "Will you?" said he. "Certainly," "Then," said he, "I'll go and tell the captain." "I shall be ready by the boat is lowered," said I, and, descending to my stateroom, donned my life-belt to be ready for a souse.

Returning to the deck, I found the captain had changed his mind. He had thrown the tin dispatch case overboard, saying the men would find it with their boat in the morning; but they never did, and the dispatches were never recovered.

A little later the captain asked me if I would take the first officer's watch, from 12 to 4. "You are joking, captain," I said. "I'm not," said he, "I am quite serious. You know he was seriously hurt in the gale, and he is not fit for duty. I want to give him a little rest, and you are the best sailor we have on board." "Oh, if you are serious, captain, I'll take it." In due course I mounted the bridge and paced it backwards and forwards for four hours of the bitterest and most piercing cold I ever experienced.

Many years after this (nearly thirty), I mentioned the incident to a Liverpool gentleman who was visiting me. "Impossible," said he; "I cannot believe it. I never heard of such a thing as the captain of a liner yielding the care of his ship to a passenger; but added he, I know Captain Leitch very well, he is living now just outside Liverpool. I shall be there in a few weeks, and will call upon him." On his return I saw him again. "Well, did you see Captain Leitch?" I said. "I did," said he, "and asked him if he could recollect Mr. Wilson. 'Yes, I do,' said he, 'well.' Then I named the watch on the bridge, and told him of the doubt I had expressed. 'I do not exactly recollect that incident,' said the captain, 'but if Mr. Wilson says he did it you can accept his word;' and my friend straightway apologized for his unbelief and rudeness. There is no doubt he thought I had been guessing.



The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 7664. Leo Jonas, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 7706. W. L. Dash, of Dunsmore Road, Stamford Hill, London, for an improved detachable cover for the handles of perambulators, &c.
- 7953. J. H. Woodward and F. Shaw, for improvements in straight-bar knitting machines and radial work produced thereon.
- 7998. J. A. Stokes and W. Edwards, of Grosvenor Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham, for an improved method of constructing the wheels of perambulators and the like.
- 8118. J. R. U. Morton, of 11, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow, for an improved method of driving sewing machines by foot.
- 8131. G. Patterson, for improvements in children's mail carts.
- 8154. E. & R. Cornely, for improvements in embroidery machines.
- 8313. A. Anderson, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Company of United States, a new or improved mechanical movement.
- 8378. G. Benson and J. Laird, of 48, Fountain Street, Belfast, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.
- 8428. C. H. Aldridge, for improvements in straight-bar knitting machines.
- 8438. H. F. Ainley, for a hemming machine.

8557. A. Anderson, a communication from G. Neidlinger, of Germany, for improvements in sewing machines for sewing on shan buttons to fabrics.

8577. Y. Normington and H. Blades, for improvements in rocking-horses, cradles, rocking-chairs, or the like.

8706. W. Cromack, for improvements in children's mail or go-carts.

9119. D. Jones and H. P. Truemann, for improvements in or relating to stands for sewing machines.

9211. J. A. Burleigh, for improvements in knitting machines.

9335. J. Garnett, for improvements in bobbins and spools.

9516. D. Jones and H. P. Truemann, for improvements in the driving mechanism of sewing machines.

9541. J. S. Fairfax and E. Moritz-Bach, of Germany, for improvements in the method and means employed in stitching together pieces of fabric joined edge to edge.

9609. T. Wilde, for improvements in or relating to straight-bar knitting machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

(Price 8d. each.)

7217. *Perambulators*, W. H. Dunkley, Birmingham. Dated April 14th, 1892.

The cushions, seats, or bodies of perambulators or the like are supported upon coiled springs, or the bodies may be formed of such springs, which are covered with india-rubber with or without inflated chambers.

9325. *Sewing Machines*, A. Legg and C. W. Weston, both of Milton, N.Y., U.S.A. Dated May 17th, 1892.

Relates to all kinds of sewing machines, and consists broadly of a sewing machine needle having a recess adapted to engage and let go the thread at each stitch, and of means attached to the presser bar of threading the needle at each stitch.

10026. *Sewing Machines*, M. T. Denne, of Eastbourne. Dated May 26th, 1892.

Consists in the combination with the needle of a thread guide adapted to form with the needle when in its lowest position a V-shaped notch and a thread-puller for drawing the thread into the notch, so that it will lie against the needle, and in the upward movement of the latter the barb of the needle will take the thread.

10025. *Sewing Machines*, M. T. Denne, of Eastbourne. Dated May 26th, 1892.

Relates chiefly to that class of machines known as lock-stitch fair stitching machines and in which barbed needles and rotary shuttles are used. According to this invention, the rotary shuttle of such a machine takes the thread directly from the needle, whereby the usual thread-lifter is dispensed with, and the shuttle is arranged to rotate in a plane at right angles to that in which the needle moves, the shuttle being arranged above the needle, so that the spool thread will lie in the channel of the sole.

11077. *Knitting Machines*, W. J. Ford, of West Humberstone, Leicester. Dated June 13th, 1892.

Refers to circular knitting machines, and embodies mechanism by which a splicing or an additional thread may be fed on to either the whole circle of needles for any number of courses, so as to form one part of the fabric produced thereon of a greater thickness than the other parts, or to a portion only of the needles at each course, so as to thicken the fabric at a certain part of its circumference, as in the knee, just above the heel, and the bottom of the foot of a stocking.

3534. *Sewing Machine Attachments*, A. Anderson, a communication from G. Veidlinger, of Hamburg. Dated February 17th, 1893.

The purpose of the attachment for trimming or scolloping, which can be easily fixed to any sewing machine, is to cut off automatically whilst sewing the edges of the material which hangs over by means of a knife, which swings to and fro.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 11TH, 1893.

- 495020. H. Case, Cloversville, N.Y., sewing machine trimmer.
- 495068. H. P. Snyder and M. J. Fisher, Little Falls, N.Y., stop motion for knitting machines.
- 495452. H. E. Cole, Rochester, N.Y., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 18TH, 1893.

- 495472. E. Buxtorf, Paris, France, yarn feeding device for knitting machines.
- 495542. V. P. Buck, Auburn, Me., thread-cutting attachment for shoe sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 25TH, 1893.

- 495973. L. C. Huse, Laconia, N.H., thickening thread mechanism for circular knitting machines.
- 495990. F. Muller, Elizabeth, N.J., machine for winding sewing machine bobbins.
- 496060. G. J. Manderfield, Royersford, Pa., electrical stop motion for knitting machines.
- 496062. J. G. Powell, Philadelphia, Pa., straight knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 2ND, 1893.

- 496660. C. Maldaner, Chicago, Ill., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

HARPER TWELVETREES, Manufacturer of Laundry Machinery, wishes to appoint a

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in every Town not yet represented. Liberal Terms to the Trade for cash, or quarterly accounts upon application.—Harper Twelvetree & S, City Road, London.

GEO. WHALLEY & CO.,

Washing, Wringing and Mangling Machine Makers.

Also Makers of Agricultural Machines, Garden Rollers, and Wire Mattresses.

Eagle Iron Works, KEIGHLEY.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS.

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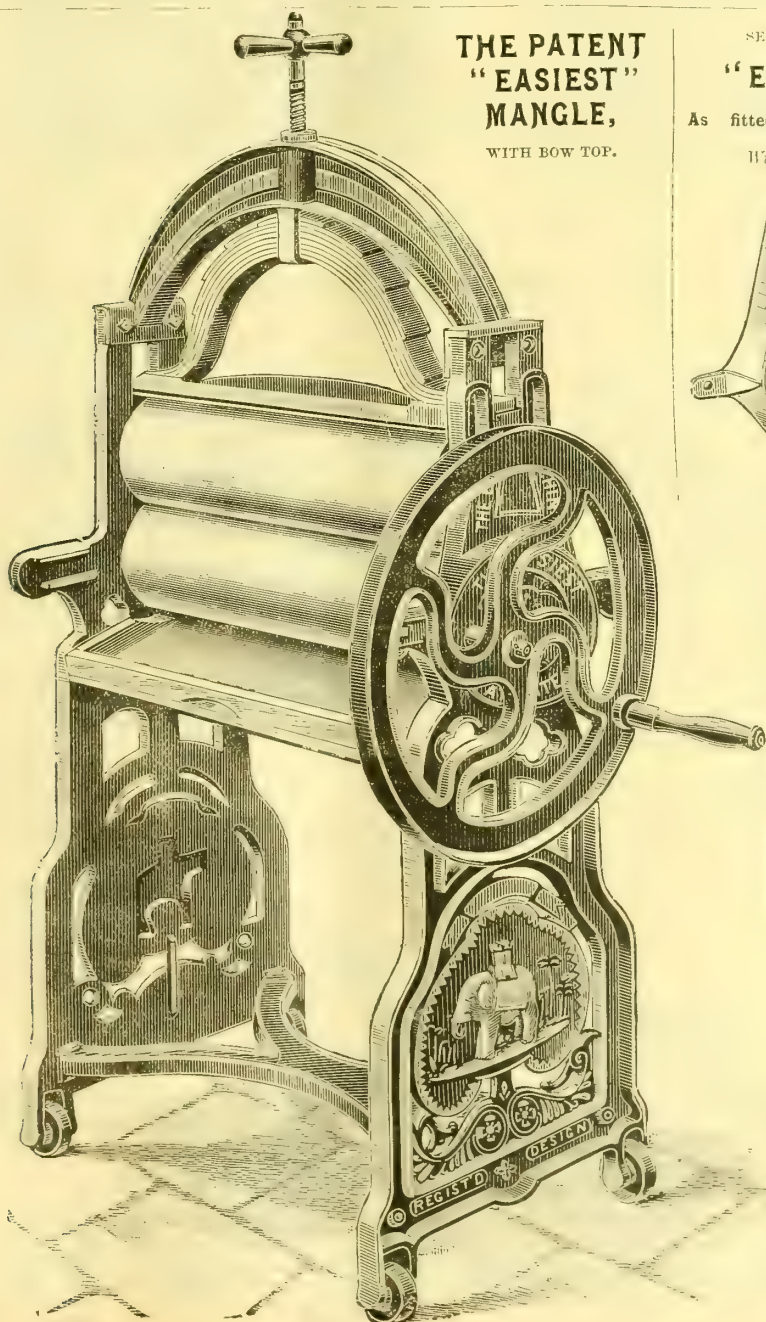
NO MORE BROKEN WHEELS

OR OTHER TROUBLES BY USING THE

NEW PATENT "EASIEST" WRINGER AND MANGLE.

Which is STRONG, DURABLE, EFFICIENT, NOISELESS, EASY, and far away the Best in the Market.

The Patent "Easiest" gearing makes the Machine work much easier, and causes less friction, thereby greatly reducing the risk of breakages of wheels. In addition to this we have so arranged the guard screws that anyone can fix or unfix it.



THE PATENT "EASIEST" MANGLE,

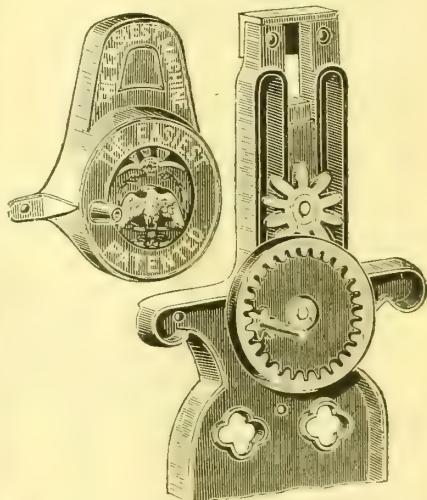
WITH BOW TOP.

SECTION OF THE NEW PATENT

"EASIEST" GEARING.

As fitted to the "EASIEST" MANGLE

With Guard Removed for Inspection.



IT HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES OVER ALL OTHERS.

- 1.—There are fewer wheels, consequently less gearing.
- 2.—The wheels are much stronger.
- 3.—There are no cogs on the fly-wheel, the pinion is cast-steel.
- 4.—The stud and stud wheel are entirely dispensed with.
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- 6.—All the gearing is at one end of the machine.
- 7.—The bearings can be more easily oiled.
- 8.—The machine is more compact and stands in less room.
- 9.—It is easier to work, and makes less noise.
- 10.—Finally, it is stronger, more durable, and less liable to get out of order than any other machine.

Gentlemen,

We have had no complaints whatever about the new "Easiest" Wringers; to the contrary they already at work are very highly spoken of, and the sample shown has led to the order recently sent you for fifteen samples for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Harrogate, which we have no doubt the least doubt will lead to a very extensive business in the Australian Colonies. Therefore we consider the best Winger we have ever seen.

Yours Respectfully,
W. GASKILL & CO.

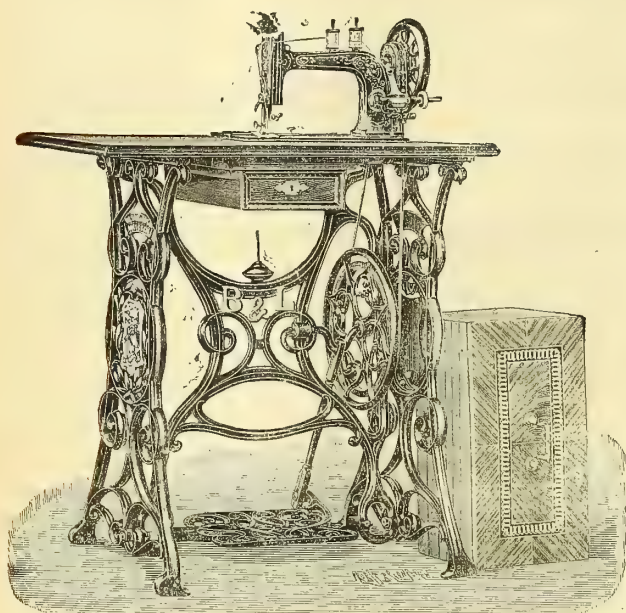
BIESOLT & LOCKE, MEISSEN, SAXONY,

ESTABLISHED
1869,

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED
1869.

NON-GENUINE WITHOUT

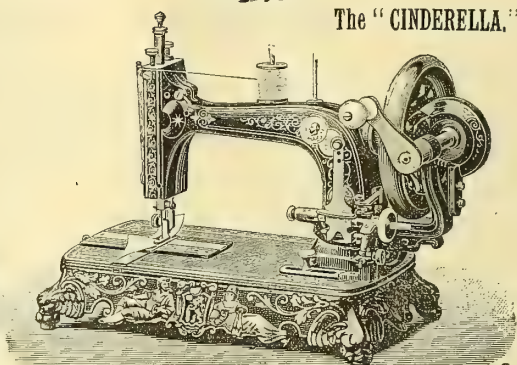


B. & L. Machine, Lt. B. (high-arm) for family use, with New Shaped Stand.



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The "CINDERELLA."

Perfect Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Appearance superb. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

SPECIALITY—SACK-SEWING and the "NORNE" SACK-CUTTING MACHINES.

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Mounted on four 20-inch Wheels, all complete.

Wholesale to the Trade only 24s. each, or 22s. 6d. each for an order of twelve.

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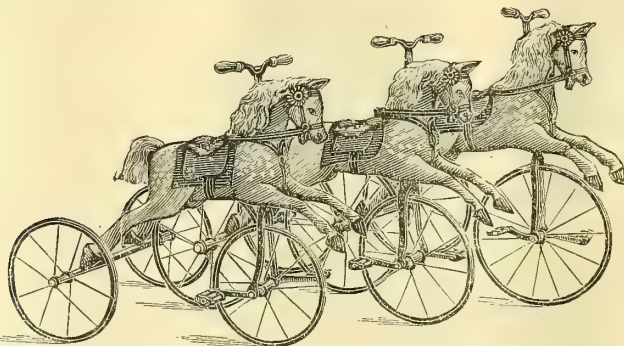
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122, Southwark Street,
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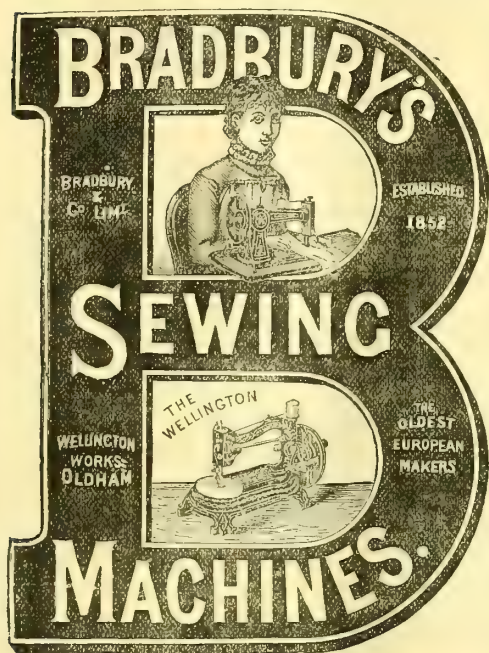
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THE BEST FOR THE MANUFACTURER.

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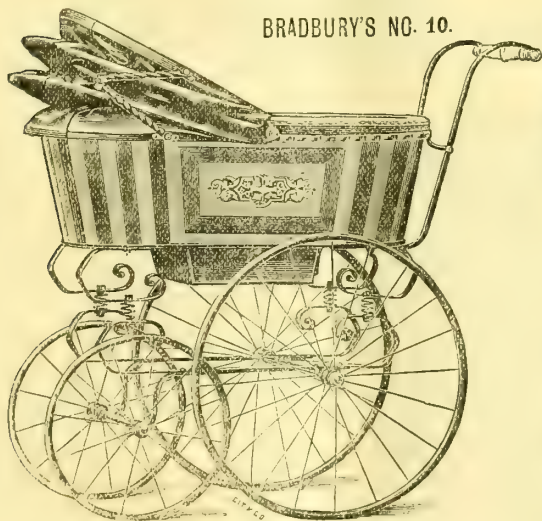
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OUR cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes in a more handsome, substantial, and better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

BRADBURY'S NO. 10.



Handsome Circular body of Walnut and Canarywood, French polished, upholstered in Crockett's best leather, mounted on new registered design (No. 205,508) spiral springs, 25 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with registered pattern China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, and reversible hood, with twisted brass joints. Every article used in the manufacture of this carriage is of the highest quality, and great attention is paid to the finish.

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Landau body, same as the Nos. 30 and 31, but fitted on registered design (No. 205,507) Rocker springs which are fastened to C-springs, and mounted on 25 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels. When the carriage is stationary a gentle rocking motion can be imparted to the body of carriage by the person in charge of same, who has only to turn a thumb-screw. When desired the body can be detached from the C-springs, and can then be used as a cradle, and will rock as easily and as noiselessly as the best of cradles. There are no complications, no risks, no danger of upsetting, and the carriage runs as lightly as an ordinary bassinette. It has the same fittings, and is upholstered in the same style as the Nos. 30 and 31.

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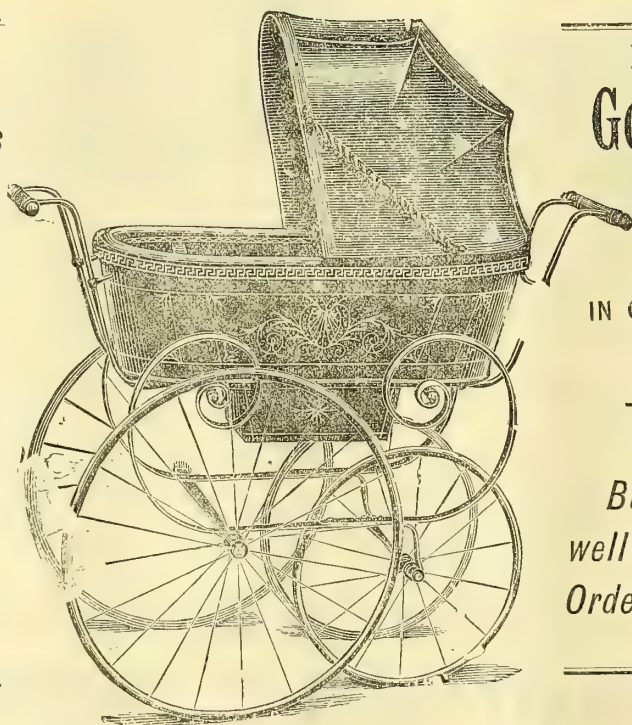
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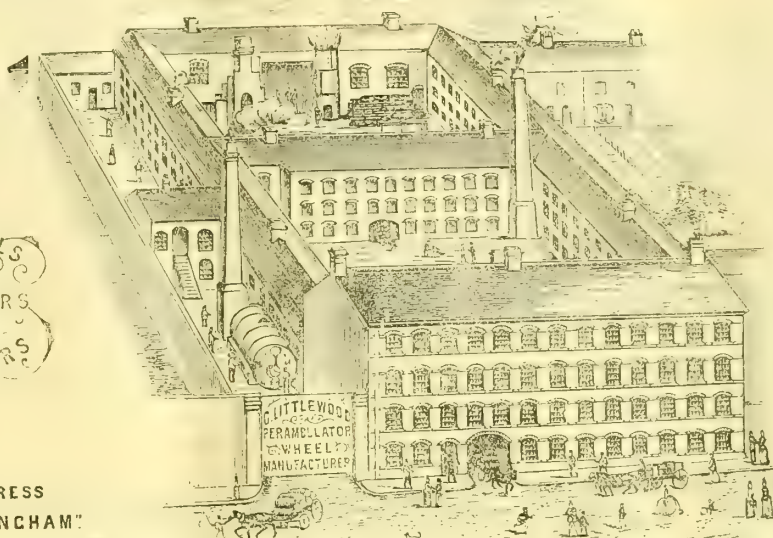
THE TYRE QUESTION.

GEORGE LITTLEWOOD

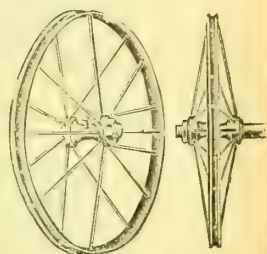
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"ARIEL BIRMINGHAM"



PATENT NO 15671



PATENT IMPROVED TYRE WHEELS
TO PREVENT HEAD OF SPOKES
FROM WEARING AWAY.

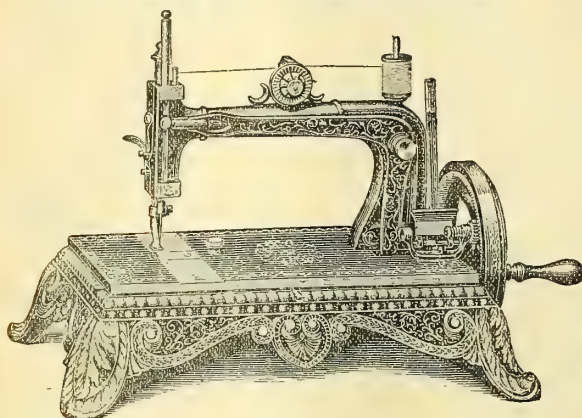
ARIEL WHEEL WORKS, COURT ROAD,
BALSALL HEATH, BIRMINGHAM

TELEPHONE
NO 3026

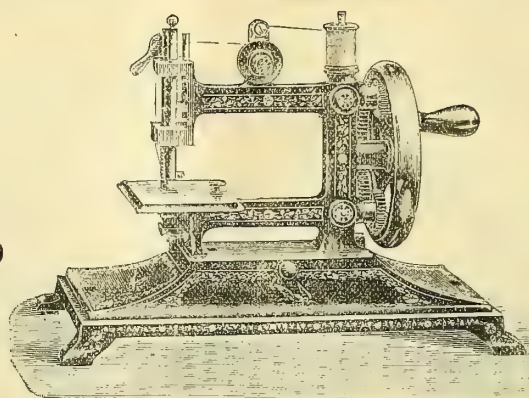
To the Perambulator Trade.

LITTLEWOOD	<i>for Perambulator Wheels.</i>
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ORIGINAL BRUNONIA**Double Lock-stitch Sewing Machine**

With internal Gear, of solid construction and elegant outfit. For any kind of domestic work. Cheapness and quality combined.

IMPROVED LILIPUT**Chain-stitch Hand Sewing Machine.**

This machine is of the most simple construction and the quickest working of all chain-stitch machines, because it makes four stitches on one turning of the driving-wheel; it chiefly excels through perfection of work, easy management, and elegance of outfit.

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Missing Carriage

THE

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THE MARVEL.

Made in three Classes

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PRICE 24/- EACH.

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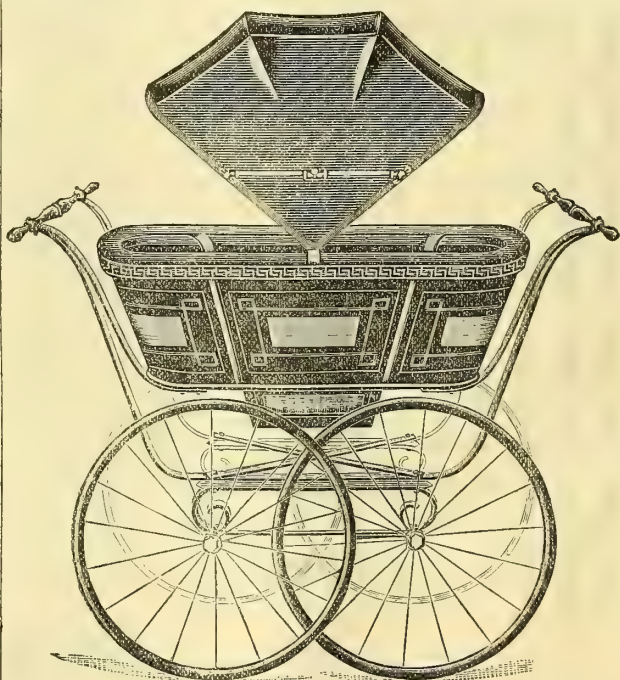
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CARTETTE,

Circular wicker body, bent shafts, 21 in. wheels,

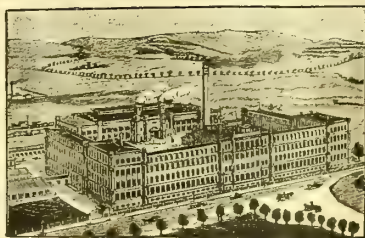
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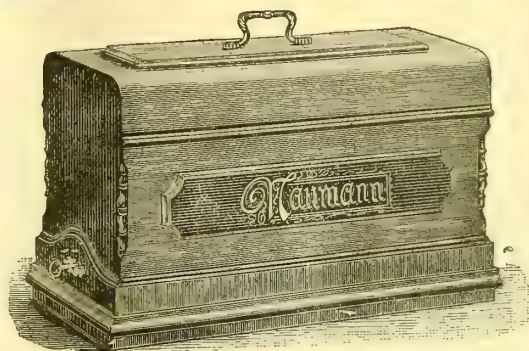
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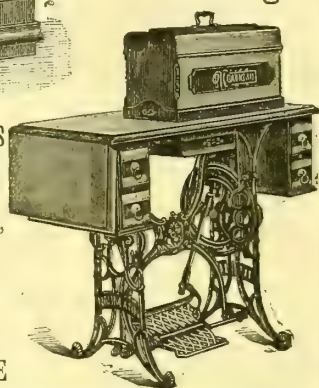


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BEST MATERIAL,
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LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

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CYCLE WORKS,
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks.

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,

AS SUPPLIED

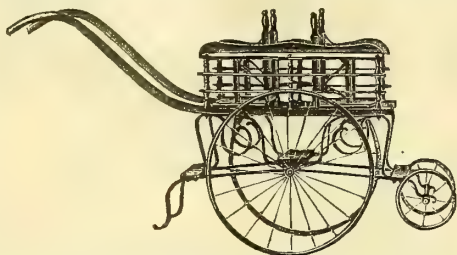
TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE.

Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals
AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.

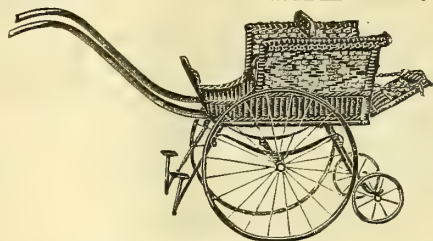
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THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD.
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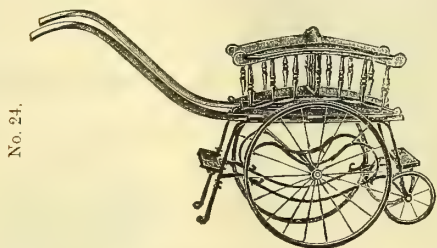
POOLE'S LATEST SPECIALITIES.



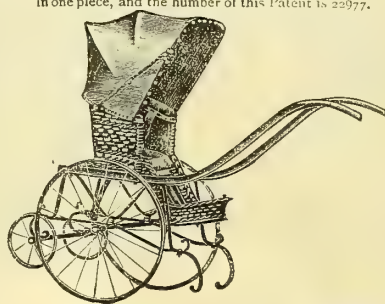
THE "LONDON PET." (Patented).
Can be converted into a Bassinet or into five styles of Mail Cart.



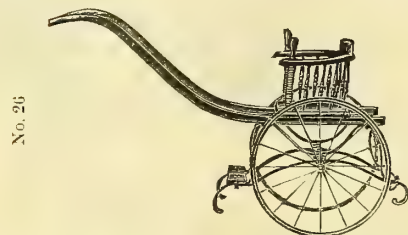
THE "STANHOPE." (Patented).
Improvement in a Child's Mail Cart:—1. Raised seat on an iron frame. 2. With falling back in wicker. 3. Sides in iron covered with either rush p'att, buff wicker, white wicker, straw, and cane. Dash-boards and sides all combined in one piece, and the number of this Patent is 22977.



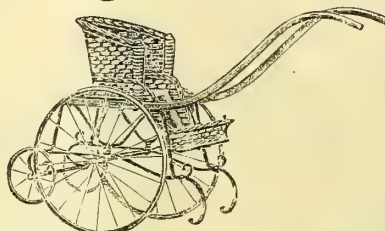
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No. 25.



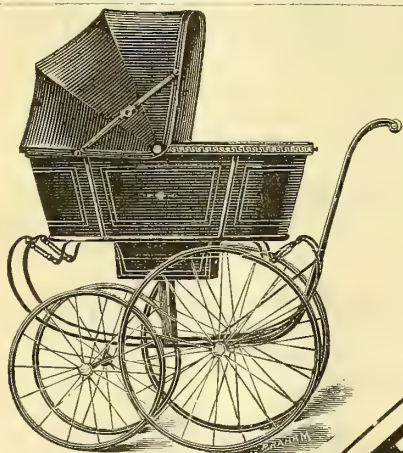
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POOLE, BRISTOL STREET SAW MILLS, BIRMINGHAM.

BASSINETTES AND MAIL CARTS.



In all styles
of finish,
new Art
colours,
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MODERATE PRICES

Good Workmanship
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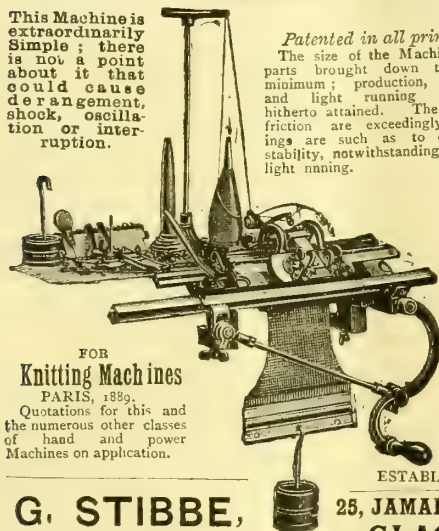
WE DEFY COMPETITION.

The HALESOWEN PERAMBULATOR Co., Ltd., Halesowen, nr. Birmingham
BEST HOUSE FOR PERAMS., MAIL CARTS, INVALID CARRIAGES, WOOD COAL VASES, ROCKING HORSES, &c., &c.



THE NEW "IDEAL" KNITTER.

This Machine is extraordinarily Simple; there is not a point about it that could cause derangement, shock, oscillation or interruption.



Patented in all principal States.
The size of the Machine and number of parts brought down to an irreducible minimum; production, stability, safety, and light running beyond anything hitherto attained. The parts subject to friction are exceedingly few, the bearings are such as to ensure the utmost stability, notwithstanding the extraordinary light running.

NO Stops.
NO Sliding Centre Cam.
NO Latch-opener Knives.
NO Long Carriage
NO Projecting rod
NO turning of the handle Required.

Manufactured by
EDWARD DUBIED & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

G. STIBBE,

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Sewing Machine Gazette Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

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May now be obtained direct from the Importers and Wholesale Agents,

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HUNT END, near REDDITCH,

Advise the TRADE that they manufacture none but first quality needles for every description of work. Buy no others but those bearing our TRADE mark, a WHITE ring on BLUE shank. None genuine but our make. A quantity of Shuttles and Fittings in stock at **PRESENT DAY** prices.

London Agent: J. P. ALLEN, 12, WALBROOK, E.C

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AN ENERGETIC, experienced, and thoroughly trustworthy person wanted for a large Complete Furnishing Establishment. Must be competent Book-keeper, and have knowledge of the Hire Trade. Liberal salary to a suitable man. Preference given, other qualifications being equal, to one who can invest in the business, one of the principals being about to partially retire. Business established 1866.—Address, R. Morris Hill, Marshside, Southport.

THE IDEAL KNITTER.—The Machine, at last, which will give you No Trouble (see advertisement in this page). A few Sole Agencies still open where not represented. Write at once, G. Stibbe, Glasgow.

BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!!—For Sewing Machines (round). Best Straight-grained Leather. Assorted lengths from 54 to 60 in.; 18s. per gross, nett cash.—Harvie's, 110 Kirkdale Road, Liverpool.

CYCLE OILS, Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Pram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

SEWING MACHINES.—Agents on the lookout for a first-class make of Machines to push, should apply to us for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms. Machines for all classes of work at keenly-cut prices. Oils, &c.—The Victoria Manufacturing Company, Glasgow.

CYCLES.—Write the Victoria Manufacturing Company for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms. You will find it to your advantage. Accessories and Repairs at keener prices. Agents wanted everywhere.—78 to 82, Hanover Street, and 71, Cathedral Street, Glasgow.

THE JOURNAL OF DOMESTIC APPLIANCES AND SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE.

Subscription.—3s. 6d. per annum, or 1s. per quarter, post free, which includes a free copy of the *Hire Traders' Guide and Record*.

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Trade Information.—We are always pleased to be at the service of our readers by supplying them with the names of manufacturers, &c. All we ask is that they enclose stamp for reply.

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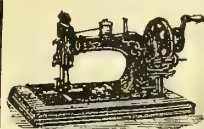
List of Cycle and Domestic Machinery Dealers.—We keep at our office a complete list of the trade for the benefit of manufacturers.

Non-subscribers.—Will these please take the receipt of a free copy as an invitation to subscribe?

Local Papers.—Many of our readers are kind enough to send us copies of their local papers whenever they contain anything of interest to the trade, and for this we are deeply grateful. Would all our readers do likewise?

SEWELL & Co., Publishers.

28, 29, & 30, Paternoster Row,
London, E.C.



Section

THE DOMESTIC CO. APPLIES FOR A RECEIVER.

Just as our Chicago contemporary, *The Sewing Machine Advance*, went to press with its last issue, being somewhat late with it, the news came to hand that the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, through its vice-president, Mr. Blake, had filed a bill in Chancery, in a Newark, N.J., court, for the appointment of a receiver for the company. The dispatch giving this news states as follows:

The application alleges as the cause of the company's embarrassment the stringency of the money market and the close financial margin on which the company has recently been obliged to do business. The company's credit has also been broken down by the recent attachments. The bill says the company is without funds to continue business. The last statement of the company's assets and liabilities was made up with a view of the company entering the sewing-machine trust. The assets then were 2,477,122 dols. and liabilities, direct and indirect, 1,513,934 dols. It is said the court proceeding is a friendly one and in the real interest of the creditors. The company failed yesterday to meet its pay roll of over 10,000 dols. Notice was posted in the company's many factories that if the men worked they would receive their money. A receiver will be appointed.

The attachments referred to in the dispatch were obtained by the Astor Place Bank in New York City against the company's property in that city, and a bailiff was put in charge of their offices in their headquarters building at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth Street. We reproduce the accounts of this proceeding, and subsequent ones, as given in New York papers from day to day, which give all that is known to the public of the details of the matter up to the time of the application for a receiver, which was filed June 1.

New York Tribune, May 23.

The Astor Place Bank has obtained through Blumensteil & Hirsch, two attachments against the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, at Broadway and Fourteenth Street, aggregating 27,343 dols. The first attachment was for 2,976 dols., on a note of Henry Bristow, of Brooklyn, which was indorsed by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, and discounted by the Astor Place Bank for the company. This note went to protest on Friday. The attachment was obtained on the ground of the company being a foreign corporation.

The second attachment was for 24,367 dols., for money advanced by the bank on February 24 and March 2, the bank having discounted bills receivable. The bank officials say they were deceived when the loans were made by the statement of the sewing-machine company's affairs, which was given to induce the bank to loan the money.

The statement made on January 15 gave the condition of the company on October last, showing assets of 2,509,499 dols. against liabilities of 616,000 dols. Included in the inventory of assets were these two items: machinery and tools, 579,325 dols.; materials and parts at factory, 378,565. These assets, the bank alleges, did not belong to the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, but to a different corporation. It is also alleged that the company was indebted in current bills payable, personal and other accounts, 208,939 dols., and was liable to upwards of 500,000 dols., as indorser on various notes which it had discounted, which facts were wilfully concealed. The bank demanded the repayment of the loan, and offered back the collateral, but the company declined. The bank thereupon declared that the whole amount of the loan became due at once—although the bills receivable had not become due—by reason of the alleged false statement. The sheriff put a keeper in charge of the office of the company, but business went on as usual.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Domestic Company was held yesterday, and at its conclusion the reporter was informed by one of the officers that the company has abundant assets to meet all liabilities, that

Editorial Notes.

The Trade Name Case.

At length the decision in the often-referred-to law-suit, *Singer v. Spence*, has been given in favour of the plaintiff. Knowing that our readers were taking great interest in the points involved we long since decided to give a verbatim report of the proceedings, no matter whether the plaintiffs or defendants were victorious. We, therefore, have great pleasure in supplying our readers with a special extra supplement dispatched with this issue, together with a few notes on the case. The decision given by Mr. Justice Romer is not in any way calculated to be injurious to the legitimate sewing machine trade, as very few persons who may be correctly designated by this name have, at least of late, committed the offences for which Messrs. Spence & Co., or rather Messrs. Frister & Rossmann, have been so rightly punished. We mention the name of Frister & Rossmann in this wise because it was stated in Court that they had given Messrs. Spence & Co. an indemnity against all loss in connection with this action, and we have reason to know that of recent years a good many indemnities have been granted by this firm in order to induce traders to not only sell their machines, but to do so in a way prescribed by themselves. It would really be affectation to shut one's eyes to the fact that the stereotyped plans of selling sewing machines, supplied to the traders by Messrs. Frister & Rossmann, if not intentionally deceptive, in effect were so in the last degree. They appear not to have sought custom among the regular sewing machine trade, but to have applied themselves to influencing "cutting drapers" in each town to take up the sale of their goods. Thus, in addition to the unworthy means adopted by the trader to sell the Frister & Rossmann machines, at the instigation of the manufacturers every attempt has been made to bring down the price of hand sewing machines with covers to the unprofitable level of £2 16s., as against £4 19s., which the trade find it necessary to charge in order to carry on a solvent business. They went even further than this and caused the drapers to issue circulars containing—well—lies as to the cost of selling machines on the instalment system.

Beyond a doubt, Messrs. Frister & Rossmann have been vending their goods in this country in a manner antagonistic not only to the interests of the legitimate trade, but to the most elementary principles of commercial morality. Thus we have no hesitation in saying that the judgment, in reality given against this firm, is one which will be hailed with satisfaction by the whole of the thinking and fair-minded members of the sewing machine trade. It is indisputable that it is not necessary at all in selling machines to the public, constructed after the original Singer model to use the name Singer on price lists or labels. Moreover, we hold that it is giving the Singer Manufacturing Co. a gratuitous advertisement, and that its effect is positively injurious to the regular dealer.

the company would contest the second attachment, but had nothing to say about the first attachment. Men connected with the company explained the items in the assets referred to by the Astor Place Bank, by saying that, while they technically may not belong to the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, they virtually do belong to that company, as it owns about all the stock of the other corporation, the Domestic Manufacturing Company, which holds these assets. The stock of the latter company is 200,000 dols., of which the Domestic Sewing Machine Company owns all but twenty shares to qualify directors. The stock is held in trust. The Manufacturing company was formed in 1881.

Late yesterday, *a lis pendens* for 24,367 dols. was filed against the property of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company at Broadway and Fourteenth Street, in favour of the Astor Place Bank.

David Blake, vice-president of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, was seen at 11.30 o'clock last night, at his home, No. 300, Vernon Avenue, on Forest Hill, Woodside, at the extreme north-west end of Newark. He had retired, but he arose, dressed, and said he was glad of the opportunity of giving to the *Tribune* the facts in the case.

"After banking hours last Saturday," Mr. Blake said, "the sheriff and the lawyer for the Astor Place Bank called at our office, at Broadway and Fourteenth Street, New York, and the lawyer said that notes of Henry Bristow, a Brooklyn sewing-machine dealer, for 2,900 dols., indorsed by our company, had gone to protest. He demanded immediate payment, because we are a foreign company, being organized under the laws of New Jersey. We did not like to be coerced, and the sheriff attached the place. I made an appointment to meet the lawyer at the Astor Place Bank at 9.30 o'clock this morning. I was at the bank on time, but had to wait a long time there. Finally I saw the lawyer with our treasurer, and the lawyer asked if we would pay several notes that will not mature until June and July. We said we would meet the notes when they matured, as all business men do. He would not say whether he would raise the attachment or not if we paid the 2,900 dols.

"He demanded security for the notes coming due in June and July, amounting in all to between 24,000 dols. and 25,000 dols., none of which were our own, but were simply indorsed by us. We could not acquiesce to his demands, but we were in his power, for in New York a foreign company can be attached as soon as a note is protested, but in the case of a New York corporation a judgment must first be obtained.

"We knew that the action of the bank and the lawyer would tend to injure our credit, but we decided to bear this rather than be coerced. Not until we were served with legal papers this afternoon did we know that fraud had been charged. It was alleged that we did not own property we had claimed we had owned. This was 198,000 dols. of stock of the Domestic Manufacturing Company, but that company is a part of our company, and our attorney will prove this to-morrow, and is confident that he will have both attachments raised.

"The common stock of the company amounts to 1,500,000 dols., and the preferred stock 140,000 dols., and nearly all of it is held by the company, very little of it being in the stock market.

"I would like to say that our company will go right on with business, and that we are solvent. We employ 900 hands in Newark, and our weekly pay-roll amounts to 10,000 dols., and our employees have never had to wait for their pay. We are 2,000 behind in filling orders for machines and our export trade is 10 per cent. larger than it was last year. We turn out from 65,000 to 75,000 machines yearly, and since 1869 have made and sold upwards of 1,500,000 machines.

"At the meeting of our directors to-day in New York, we decided to take our office and warehouse out of that city, and locate in Newark. We did this because of the peril a foreign company is in at New York in cases like the present one, and because of the immense personal property assessment. We have 20,000 dols. of personal property in our building there, but last year we were assessed for 200,000 dols. This year it was 925,000 dols., and I swore it down to 20,000 dols., but last Saturday they notified me that we would pay on 100,000 dols.

New York Post, May 23.

Those who are familiar with the Domestic Company's conditions say that the tightness of the money market has found it in straits. It has large quantities of paper out which is held by many banks. The Broadway Bank is said to hold 100,000 dols. worth. What action the banks will take could not be learned to-day. They are known not to hold the same views as do the Astor Bank people with regard to the statements of Vice-President Blake.

The Union Square Bank is one of the banks with which the Sewing Machine Company had dealings. The President of the bank said to-day that the standing of the company was satisfactory to them. He blamed the tight money market for the company's difficulties. Such a business as that of the Sewing Machine Company required a large amount of ready cash, he declared. He was surprised, however, that such a large company should allow so small a note as 2,976 dols. to go to protest. He was confident that the company would weather the storm and continue in business.

He characterised the Blakes as hard-working, energetic people.

New York Evening Sun, May 23.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch, lawyers for the Astor Place Bank, said to-day that the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, Broadway and Fourteenth Street, had not settled their trouble with the bank. Mr. Hirsch also said:

"Besides the two attachments which have been granted against the company, their cheques on the Astor Place Bank have gone back marked 'no good.'

"Attachments were granted yesterday for 2,976 dols. on a protested note due on Friday last, and not paid, and for 24,367 dols. for money advanced on notes not yet due, but alleged to have been discounted under false representations of the company's condition financially. The first note under the latter attachment is not due till June 13, but the attachment is granted now on the ground of fraud."

The Domestic Sewing Machine Company is a big concern. Its machines, typewriters, and dress patterns are known from Maine to California.

The factory is in Newark, N.J., and the main offices are in a big building in Fourteenth Street and Broadway. The sheriff is in charge of the New York offices now.

All the sewing-machine business was done from the factory in Newark to-day, so as to keep the receipts out of the sheriff's hands. The officers of the company said to-day that it was perfectly solvent, but short of ready money.

Mr. Bristow, Brooklyn agent of the concern, whose note it was that was protested, also had an explanation.

"The company," said he, "protect my notes, which I am authorised to draw. As the drawer of the 2,976 dol. note I was not notified of its protest until yesterday. It looks uncalled for.

"The Astor Place Bank had 40,000 dols. of our paper. At their request, we reduced it to 28,000 dols., and supposed the matter was all right. But they refused to renew our 2,976 dol. note, and it went to protest.

"Vice-President Blake went to see them about it, in the absence of President John D. Harrison, who is ill. He was told by the vice-president of the Astor Place Bank that he had heard others were going to take similar action, and that he wanted to protect his bank.

"He refused to say who had said so. Anyway, Mr. Blake agreed to secure the note, and this seemed satisfactory to all concerned. He got our treasurer, Mr. Caleb Knevals, to indorse it, and yesterday he and I went down to Blumenstiel & Hirsch, where we were to meet a representative from the bank.

"Then we were going to the commercial agencies to explain the matter. But, to our surprise, no one was in at the lawyer's offices.

"Finally, we discovered that we were being kept waiting while they could get out the other attachment for 24,367 dols.

"We were told that they wanted the whole account secured by Mr. Knevals, but we refused. The money was not due. So they got out the second attachment.

"We decided on this action because we thought if

there was to be trouble we might as well see how we stood.

"They put a keeper here, but he has been taken away."

O. M. Gottschall, attorney for the company, said that they proposed to fight the second attachment.

"There was no fraud," said he, "as they allege.

"The bank's lawyers say that we made a statement as to our assets which was false. It was not.

"They say that the stock of the Domestic Manufacturing Company, which we own, is not an asset. We say it is, and we will ask the courts to decide it.

"It looks to me as if someone had blundered, and that they had taken this course to cover up their mistakes. Field & Deshon, of 237, Broadway, will represent us.

"As to the first note, we will have to pay it. We owe the money."

Mr. Gottschall said that the concern was turning out 225 sewing-machines a day, and doing a good business. It is falling behind in its orders.

"The trouble is," said he, "that we do a time business, and can't pay cash. We have a 10,000 dols. pay-roll at our factory and a big one in New York, and we need ready money."

Mr. Hirsch, of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, took exceptions to many of these statements.

"The sheriff is still in charge," said he, "although they say not.

"There was certainly fraud, for the private holdings of the officers cannot be counted in the concern's assets. But that is what they did. They have, I am informed, 300,000 dols. worth of paper now out.

"They deal with the Broadway, Sherman, Chemical, and Park Banks. The first-named has 100,000 dols. in their paper. To-day the sheriff's keeper said that a 35 dol. note had been protested. As far as we know, no other creditors have taken action."

New York World, May 24.

No more attachments have been issued against the Domestic Sewing Machine Company. The sheriff is still in charge at the company's place of business, at Broadway and Fourteenth Street, under the attachments obtained by Blumenstiel & Hirsch for the Astor Place Bank. It was announced that the officers of the company had gone over to Newark, where its executive business would be transacted for the present. It was reported that this action had been taken to avoid any other attachments which might be obtained, and also to avoid payments of the State taxes here. Blumenstiel & Hirsch have not yet received any notice of a motion to vacate the attachment of the Astor Place Bank, but have received notice that Field & Deshon appear as attorneys for the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, and that the latter will pay the first attachment to-day.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch said yesterday that the second attachment was not a snap one, as has been asserted by the officers of the company, but that after repeated negotiations regarding the settlement of the first claim, wherein the company offered to give other paper in place of the protested note, Vice-President Blake was told that the other attachment would be issued. Property of the company has been attached in Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Chicago.

The affidavit filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by Francis L. Hine, vice-president of the Astor Place Bank, gives the following statement in full of the condition of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company on October 1 last, which statement is alleged to be false:

ASSETS.					Dols.
Newark real estate	...	...	...	...	237,000
Domestic building	...	...	...	...	150,000
Machinery and tools	...	...	...	...	579,325
Materials and parts at factory	...	...	...	...	378,565
Patents, exclusive rights	...	...	...	...	250,000
Building improvements	...	...	...	...	12,620
Finished machines and merchandise	...	...	...	...	169,304
Bills and accounts receivable and merchandise at branches	...	...	...	...	464,466
Bills and accounts receivable and merchandise at New York office	...	...	...	...	174,286
Total	...	...	...	...	2,415,566
Cash on hand	...	...	...	...	83,933
					2,509,499

LIABILITIES.					Dols.
Mortgages	...	...	...	...	257,500
Bonds 1895	...	...	...	...	291,000
Time loans	...	...	...	...	65,000
Current bills payable, personal and other accounts	...	...	...	...	208,959
Capital stock, common	...	...	...	...	1,500,000
Capital stock preferred	...	...	...	...	161,000
Surplus	...	...	...	...	25,540
Total	...	...	...	...	2,509,499

The items on the assets—viz., machinery and tools, 579,325 dols., and material and parts at factory, 378,565 dols.—are alleged to belong to the Domestic Manufacturing Company, an adjunct of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, the former company doing a manufacturing business at Newark and the latter selling the product. The Domestic Manufacturing Company was incorporated in June, 1881, with a capital stock of 200,000 dols., and the plant at Newark, then valued at 700,000 dols., was turned over to this company.

It was said at the time that 99 per cent. of the capital stock was issued to the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, but was held by two trustees to protect the bank creditors of that company. This stock, it was said by one of the officers of the company yesterday, is still in escrow, and by others it is regarded as collateral security for the 291,000 dol. bonds which run to 1895. Officers of both companies have at various times asserted that the Domestic Manufacturing Company owned all the plant in the factory at Newark, and it has been so regarded by many of the creditors of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company.

William Hildreth Field, the counsel for the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, said yesterday that his clients acknowledged the first attachment on a note made by their Brooklyn manager, Henry Bristow, and would pay the 2,976 dols., with costs amounting to 3,023.61 dols. to-day.

"This would have been paid a day earlier," said he, "but for the fact that all the company's money has to come from the Newark office and we could not get a cheque to-day. The company is perfectly solvent and we regard the action of the Astor Place Bank as outrageous. It would never have been permitted in a large and well-established bank. This note of Bristow's the company did want to renew, as hundreds of other firms are having paper renewed in this time of tight money, and if the bank had said at once that it could not afford the accommodation there would have been no trouble.

"The bank in placing attachments on two notes not yet due has needlessly hurt the company's credit and we shall fight them in this matter. They had no right to allege fraud, because the Domestic Manufacturing Company is owned by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, and therefore has a right to figure in its assets. All that bothers me is that before I can have the case tried the notes will mature and be paid. I wish you would do us the justice to state clearly that these

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Manufacturers of Metallic Labels for everything, including Mangles, Sewing Machines, Mail Carts, Bedsteads, Saddles, Locks, Trunks, Lamps, &c. Small Metal Parts made to patterns.

SEND SAMPLES FOR QUOTATION BY RETURN OF POST.

notes are not made by the company, but by its customers, and they were discounted by the company in the regular way. There is no question but they will be met in time."

New York World, May 26.

William Hildreth Field, attorney for the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, yesterday emphatically stated that no note of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company had gone to protest. Statements to that effect had hurt the company a great deal.

Regarding the Astor Place Bank's second attachment, he said that he was waiting to receive complaint from the attorneys of the bank, on the charge of fraud, and then he would be ready to answer it. He was afraid that the case might not be reached in the court before the fall, and then the notes held by the bank may all have been paid.

This company was full of work at the factory in Newark, he said, and was making every effort to gather in the money due to it. The machines are sold on four months' time, generally to agents, who give notes for the amount, and they sell them to customers on instalments, and as the money comes in it is turned over to the company as against the notes. These are not accommodation notes, but legitimate business paper. The company has had these bills receivable discounted, with its endorsement, to carry on its immense business.

FRISTER & ROSSMANN IN 1892.

In view of the decisions in the matter of Messrs. Frister & Rossmann, reported this month in our special supplement, it may be interesting for us to give a few details of their last year's trade.

As our readers will remember, it has been our custom for years past to periodically reproduce the balance sheets of the principal sewing machine companies doing business in this country, and among them we have frequently had to refer to Messrs. Frister & Rossmann.

In our issue for April, 1892, we reviewed the accounts of this concern since its incorporation as a company in 1872, and in the course of our article explained that their first dividend was 9 per cent., but their average dividend for the next ten years was only 2½ per cent. In 1883 they declared 6 per cent., on the strength of which they obtained additional capital to the extent of £140,000. The next year their dividend dropped to 4½ per cent., and in 1885 to 4 per cent., since which time the shareholders do not appear to have received a single farthing in dividends; on the contrary, their losses have been prodigious. According to the balance sheets of the company, we note that in three years alone, 1886-87-88, the net deficiency amounted to £168,000, and in the latter year a process generally known as watering took place. In other words, the shares, which had a face value of £15, were reduced in value to £3 15s. by the shareholders being called upon to surrender four old shares for a single new one of the same face value. In 1889 the balance sheet showed a further loss of £21,914, and in the following year a deficiency of £9,058. During 1890 the sales of the company were to the value of £224,314, so that it would appear that a large trade was done by Messrs. Frister & Rossmann, yet they lost no less than £198,972 in five years. Passing over 1891, of which we have no statement, we come to the directors' report for 1892, which shows that although the sewing machine returns increased and totalled £75,920, the loss on their trading during the year was £7,427, thus making the total loss, without, of course, considering the figures of the 1891 report of which we have no record, no less than £206,399 in six years.

We may add that Messrs. Frister & Rossmann have the past three or four years not only been manufacturing sewing machines but cartridges, weighing machines, washing machines, and latterly, typewriters; but thus far, apparently, not only without profit but at a considerable loss. Their latest manufacture, typewriters, is spoken of in the report as follows: "The introduction of our typewriters has been attended by a considerable outlay; but it is anticipated that the expense incurred in fitting up the requisite machinery and introducing the machine will yield a good interest."

THE SO-ALL SEWING MACHINE CO.

TWO LIBEL ACTIONS.

In our last issue we reported the failure of the proprietor of the above concern. During the past month two actions for libel arising out of the attempt to form a public company last Christmas were decided as follows:

On the 22nd ult., in the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Wright, the case of Mallon v. Blair & Son was heard, Mr. Crisp appearing for the plaintiff and Mr. Vernon for the defendant. It was alleged that Blair & Son, who are newsgagents in the City, had disseminated in December last a libel on Mallon by exhibiting the contents bill and selling copies of the *Daily Bourse*, a financial paper containing the libel complained of, Mallon being the vendor to a company then in process of formation of the "So-all" sewing machine. The libel consisted in a line on the contents bill referring to "The So-all Swindle" and similar matter in the paper. Action was also being taken against the *Daily Bourse*.

For the defence it was argued that the defendants withdrew the placard as soon as complaint was made to them, and stopped the sale of the paper.

His Lordship, in giving judgment for the defendants, with costs, said there was no doubt that the matter contained in the paper was libellous, though, if he had thought it right to give judgment for plaintiff, he would not have thought it a matter for serious damages. In his opinion, defendant did all he could in the circumstances, and that ought to have been sufficient for the plaintiff. The actual ground upon which he found for the defendant was that the defendant did not know that the newspaper contained the libel, and that this was not caused by negligence.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on the 27th ult., before Mr. Justice Wright and a common jury, the case of Mallon v. Wallerstein, which was an action to recover damages for libel, was tried. The defendant pleaded that, taken in the ordinary sense and with the context, the words complained of were not libellous.

The case for the plaintiff was that towards the end of last year he was engaged in promoting "The So-all Sewing Machine Company." The defendant was the printer and publisher of the *Daily Bourse*, the *Blue Post*, and the *Throgmorton Street Organ*. The poster of this paper on the 16th of December contained this line, "The So-all Swindle: the Value of Financial News Puffs," and there were some observations in the paper, in the course of which it was said, "We understand that the promoter of this concern is not Mr. Mallon, who simply acted as dummy vendor," and it was contended for the plaintiff that he was thus charged with being dummy vendor in connection with a swindling concern.

Mr. Vernon addressed the jury, contending that there really was no libel in what was complained of.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £150.

I beg to announce that I have been appointed by Messrs. Steinfeldt & Blasberg, Hanover,

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT

for their

New Patent

**"PRINCESS" CHILDREN'S
HAND MACHINE,**

which is a perfect chain-stitch sewing machine in miniature, equally as strongly made, and producing as good sewing, as a full size machine. The best present for a girl.

Circular and prices on application

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ANOTHER SEIDEL & NAUMANN INVENTION.

In our last number we mentioned a novelty that Messrs. Seidel & Naumann had recently added to the tables of their treadle machines in the shape of a pincushion, very useful and practical in its application. We now hear that this firm has yet another novelty worthy of note, *i.e.*, a small metal receptacle, fitted very conveniently for loose bobbins. The idea is to obviate that disorder existent under the present state of things, where half a dozen bobbins or so, partly filled with different cottons or silks, are scattered about the attachment box and become dirty, greasy, and often so entangled that they are useless. Messrs. Seidel & Naumann's novelty is calculated to better this state of things, as each bobbin fits to a nicety in the small coloured box which they have prepared for that purpose.

A new department is added to Seidel & Naumann's present lines, *viz.*, musical instruments, in which they have a well-assorted stock.

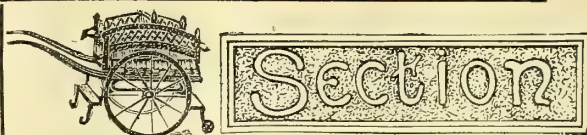
DEATH OF AN OLD SEWING-MACHINE DEALER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. Wakeling, of Arundel, which occurred last month. The deceased, who had been in business at Arundel for nearly twenty-five years as an ironmonger, had from the commencement of his commercial career made a speciality of the sewing machine trade, always confining himself to an article that by its general utility could be relied on, and by his efforts had built up for himself a great reputation in West Sussex amongst sewing machine buyers. Mr. Wakeling, who was in his fifty-ninth year, had gone to London on business, and being taken ill in town died after four days illness at the residence of his son-in-law.

The business is being carried on by his son Walter, who, we hope, will be as successful as his lamented father.

EMPLOYEES' OUTING.

The whole of the employees in the Northampton district of the Singer Manufacturing Company held their annual picnic, on June 15th, at Castle Ashby, the party consisting of detachments from Wellingborough, Bedford, Rugby, Luton, Hitchin, and Hertford, and numbering about 100, all under the superintendence of the Northampton district. Dinner was served at 12.30, after which a friendly game of cricket took place between the members of the district office and the sub-offices, the men from the country winning easily. During the afternoon many availed themselves of the opportunity to look over the house, others strolled through the grounds, and at 4.30 all returned to tea, after which a toast list was gone through. The first toast, "Success to the Singer Manufacturing Machine Company, including Mr. J. Whitie, the general manager," was proposed by Mr. C. Orrell, who called upon Mr. Summers, of Wellingborough, to support it. The next toast was "Friends and Visitors," proposed by Mr. J. A. Girdler, of Rugby, and supported by Mr. Harrison, of Northampton. A vote of thanks to Messrs. Smith and Clark, the joint secretaries, and Mr. J. Carlyle, the acting president of the picnic committee, was proposed by Mr. Line, of Luton, and received in an enthusiastic manner. A very hearty vote of thanks was passed to the district manager, Mr. C. Orrell, for his kindness and assistance in making the day's outing a success, which was proposed by Mr. J. Carlyle, cashier at Northampton, and seconded by Mr. Reynolds, head mechanic. This brought the toast list to a close, and an adjournment was then made to the open air, where some again indulged in cricket and other games, and others rambled through the woods. At 8.30 the return journey was made, thus bringing a very happy day to a close.



DEATH OF AN OLD PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTURER.

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. T. G. Wells, one of the oldest and most respected manufacturers of perambulators, which occurred during the past month. It is only a few weeks ago that we had the pleasure of last seeing the deceased gentleman, who then appeared to be enjoying his usual robust health, and the news of his demise, therefore, has caused us regretful surprise.



Mr. Wells, who was born in Norwich in 1837, was in his 56th year at the time of his death, which was due to a protracted fit of apoplexy, caused by the extreme heat of the last month. Thirty-one years ago he started in business in the perambulator trade at Birmingham in a very humble manner, but his industry and business capacity were such that in the course of about six years he opened a factory at Gooch Street, only to make another move in 1872 into more extensive premises in Bishop Street, which he bought and largely rebuilt. Here his trade was remarkable, his contracts for many years with one firm alone being as many as 7,000 per annum. Subsequently he met with reverses of fortune, and after being instrumental in starting several firms he undertook the duties of managing director to the Hales-owen Perambulator and Carriage Company, Limited, where he continued until quite recently. In the early part of this year he joined with his son at Bishop Street, his former premises, when a largely increased business ensued.

Mr. T. G. Wells was, perhaps, one of the most practical men the perambulator trade has ever seen, and he could turn out a perambulator which, from start to finish, was entirely the work of his own hands. As an inventor he was most prolific, and was constantly introducing improvements in the manufacture of perambulators.

We sincerely sympathize with the relatives of the deceased in their bereavement, and feel sure that in so doing we are but expressing the feeling of every member of the trade who was acquainted with Mr. Wells either personally or commercially.

THE SIMPSON & FAWCETT RESTORED PATENT.

Our readers will remember that last year we gave full details of the application of Messrs. Simpson & Fawcett to the House of Commons for permission to have their patent for hammock perambulators (which had become void) restored to the list. We have explained that this application, which was successful, was almost unique in the history of patents. The firm employed an agent who omitted to pay over to the Patent Office the renewal fee which the patentees had given him, which omission, in some strange manner, was not discovered until January, 1892, twelve months after the patent had become inoperative through the non-payment of the fee. For the neglect of supervising their agent, Messrs. Simpson & Fawcett have had to pay



Messrs. H. J. Blundell & Company inform us that they are opening new premises at 33, Lewisham Road, London, S.E., where they will deal in domestic machinery, musical instruments and cycles. For the latter goods they are open to receive proposals from wholesale firms.

The Northern Furnishing Company, Limited, with head offices at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and several branches in the counties of Northumberland and Durham will be glad to take up agencies for good specialities.



THE
World-Renowned
“**VERTICAL FEED**”

PROVED BY THE
TEST OF TIME
TO BE
THE BEST FEED
EVER CONSTRUCTED.



UNLIKE OTHER MACHINES

It is fed from the top, the old method of feeding from below being entirely done away, and all the complicated machinery connected therewith dispensed with. The work has a perfectly smooth surface to travel on, there being no teeth underneath.

UNLIKE OTHER MACHINES

The needle remains in the fabric while the feed takes place; thus pinning the various thicknesses together while they are being carried forward, making it impossible for any to slip, and without tacking will sew plush, velvet, and all slippery goods without the slightest pucker.

UNLIKE OTHER MACHINES

The Presser Foot always leaves the fabric when the feed takes place, therefore presents no resistance to seams and ridges, and does **NOT** push back the material, nor stretch it when cut on the bias. There is no necessity whatever for assisting the work on uneven surfaces or seams.

WITHOUT TACKING

It will do the most wonderful variety of work, and will sew **ALL** materials from the **FINEST** to the **HEAVIEST** without change of stitch or tension.

ITS WORKING PARTS

Are made of the best materials, are compact, strong and durable; it is the only Machine having Steel Roll Bearings for its needle bar. It is composed of a less number of parts than any other Shuttle Machine, and its use is more easily and quickly learned.

Come and see this Machine for yourselves, it will pay you from curiosity, whether you wish to buy or not.



THE
“**ADVANCE**”

IS THE
MOST SILENT

Lockstitch Machine in existence; its sewing qualities are

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

It is rapid, and the **Lightest Running** Machine ever made. The best mechanical skill is employed in its production, and its durability is beyond question. Neither skill, money, nor labour has been spared in perfecting what we believe to be the most complete under-feed Machine before the public.



THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,

24, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

MANUFACTORY AND HEAD OFFICE—DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

heavily, the Act of Parliament, by which they were again placed in possession of their rights, costing, we were told, about £2,000.

There was a condition attaching to this concession. Every person who by the restitution of these patent rights had suffered loss was within one year to be at liberty to apply to the Board of Trade for compensation. The twelve months expired on the 28th of last month, and we hear that several claims are now being investigated by the authorities. If Simpson & Fawcett do not settle these claims, their patent will again become void. At the moment of writing no decision has, we believe, been come to, but we hope to announce the event in our next issue.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—THE IMPLIED CONTRACT OF GOOD FAITH.*

The rule that the law implies a contract of good faith in agreements between principal and agent was applied in a striking manner by the Court of Appeal in the recent case of *Lamb v. Evans*, reported in 68 L. T. Rep. N. S. 131. The facts, so far as they relate to this part of the case, were as follows:—The plaintiff was the owner of a work called "The International Guide to the British and Foreign Merchants and Manufacturers," and the defendants (two brothers of the name of Evans) had been employed by him as commission agents to travel on the Continent and obtain advertisements for it on certain terms contained in a written agreement. In the course of such employment the defendants in several instances received from the advertisers blocks of their advertisements and other materials for printing from. There was nothing in the defendants' agreement with the plaintiff to prevent their engaging in a similar business after leaving his employ.

Their agreement with the plaintiff being about to expire, the defendants had formed a connection with a rival firm, and the plaintiff had applied to Mr. Justice Chitty and obtained from him an injunction restraining the defendants and the rival firm from using the blocks or materials or any copies thereof (67 L. T., Rep. N. S. 523).

From this decision the defendants appealed to the Court of Appeal on the ground that the blocks and materials were not the property of the plaintiff, but the advertisers who had supplied them, and that there was nothing in their agreement with the plaintiff as to their not engaging in a similar business on its expiration.

The Court decided against the defendants and dismissed the appeal, and as the decision is an important one we make the following extract from the judgment of Lord Justice Bowen:—

"It is not a question of copyright, and I agree that that must be kept out of sight altogether. Nor is it, on the other hand, I beg leave to observe, a simple question of the absolute property at law to the documents themselves or in the blocks themselves. It is a question of whether the plaintiff, whatever the property in the documents may be, or whatever the property in the materials may be, had not sufficient special property in the matter to entitle him to restrain the use of them against him when they were really obtained in the course of the employment of his agents for his own use. That depends entirely, I think, upon the terms with which the employment was constituted upon which the fiduciary relation of principal and agent came into existence. I think my brothers have already during the course of the argument expressed what I fully believe, that there is no distinction between law and equity as regards the law of principal and agent. The common law, it is true, treats the matter from the point of view of an implied contract, because it assumes that there is a promise to do that whichever is part of the bargain, or can be fairly implied as part of the good faith which is necessary to make the bargain effectual. What is an

implied contract or an implied promise in law? Why, it is that promise which the law implies and authorises us to infer in order to give the transaction that minimum of equity which the parties must have intended it should have, without which the transaction would be unintelligible and would be futile. Take this business, and let us see, because I agree that there may be cases in which the terms would differ, and the terms as to the use which might be made of the materials obtained might be necessarily different. But take this business as a business of an ordinary kind. An employer gives his agent the means by employing him of obtaining in his name and for the purposes of the contract certain materials and certain information which have been committed for the purposes of that contract to writing. Is it intelligible that the bargain made between the principal and agent should be any other than one which implies that the agent was not, having obtained this under the cover of this agency, to turn round and use the information and materials against his employer as soon as the agency was determined? It seems to me that in this case the proper inference to be drawn would be that it was part of the understanding that these materials were not to be used otherwise than for the purposes of the employment in the course of which they were obtained. It is true that you must find out the terms here as elsewhere partly from the written document, and partly from the surroundings of the written document, such as the nature of the transaction with regard to which the document was brought into existence. But it is not true to say that, because you cannot find it in the written document itself, or by any implication to be extracted from the words used, that therefore you are not to imply it. You must take the words used with reference to the subject-matter about which they are used, and, taking the subject-matter and the document together, you must ask yourself what is the necessary inference to be drawn. Nothing could be a clearer illustration of the way in which you are to treat this examination of the inference of fact to be drawn than the well-known case which I think has been referred to in the argument, but which I will mention again as a typical case; I mean *Abernethy v. Hutchinson* (1 Hall & T. 28). Everybody is familiar with *Abernethy's* case. It was a case in which a student or stranger attending lectures proposed afterwards to publish the lectures for profit. That case was very near the dividing line, and the question there depended upon what was the real relation which must have been understood by both parties to be created between the student and the lecturer. Was it possible to suppose that the student was to be at liberty to destroy the value of the lectures to the lecturer by publishing them for profit afterwards? The Lord Chancellor thought not, and on that line that case was decided. Take the other case which Mr. Farwell put in illustration comparatively. A pupil goes to a conveyancer, and he carries away the precedents for his own use afterwards, and for his own profit. That is true, but it is because that is the understanding between the parties. The one goes to learn and to carry away for his own use by a purely traditional understanding of profession. And that case would accordingly fall on the other side of the line, though it does not follow from that that a student who goes to a conveyancer could take all the precedents of the conveyancer and publish them in a book as against the conveyancer. That would fall more on the line of *Abernethy's* case. You must look at the whole transaction and make up your mind what the parties must at least have intended in order to give the transaction any business-like efficacy at all. If you see that it could not have been intended by the parties that the agent should be allowed to deal with material in this way, then the law will imply that that was part of the bargain."

The importance of this case is, that it shows that, in construing agreements between principal and agent, it may be necessary to look beyond the four corners of the agreement and ascertain and take into consideration the surrounding circumstances in the case, and to construe the agreement by the light of those circumstances, and as practitioners are constantly called upon to construe such agreements, we make no apology for bringing this case especially before their notice.

* We take the above from the *Law Times*, as it contains a judgment on a subject of interest to a large number of our readers.

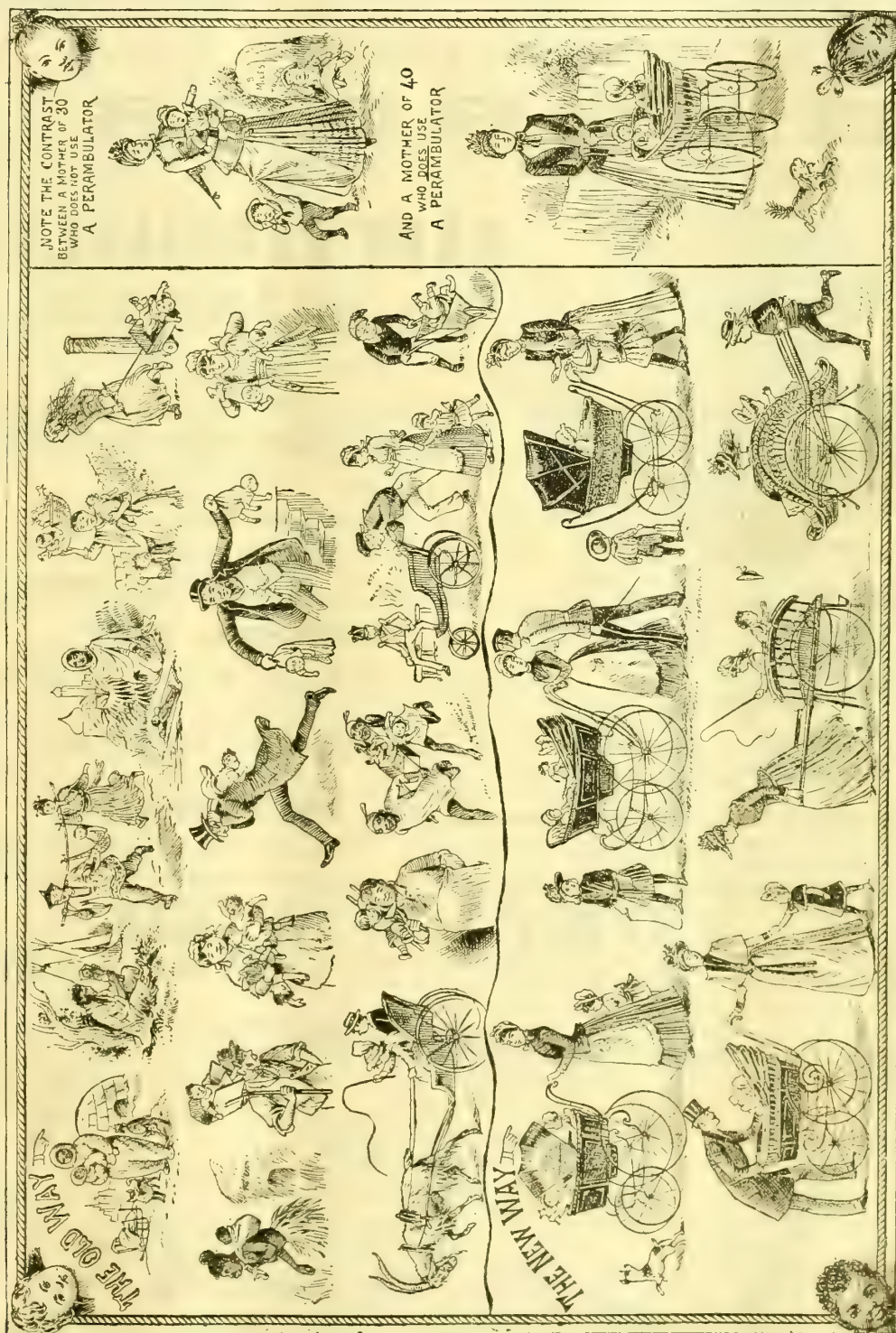
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"Baby's Ta-Ta" Circulars.

We are open to supply Pictorial Circulars to any Dealer, printing his name and address on same, at the following rates for cash; **1,000 7/6**; **3,000, 6/-** per **1,000**; and **10,000, 4/9** per **1,000**. We also publish a Pictorial Circular relating to Sewing Machines at the same rates

SEWELL & Co., 28, Paternoster Row, LONDON.

"BABY'S TA-TA," Old Style and New.



Mothers are advised to call without delay at the showrooms of **JOHN BUGGINS, 15, EBENEZER ST., SOCOM**, where they can inspect a choice collection of Children's Carriages & Mail Carts, at moderate prices for cash, or on easy terms of payments.

The "ARGOSY."



SIMMONS & CO.

Wholesale and Export only.

THE NEW "SIMMONS GIG."

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1. Seat convertible into a Bed.
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EVERY CARRIAGE PERFECT.

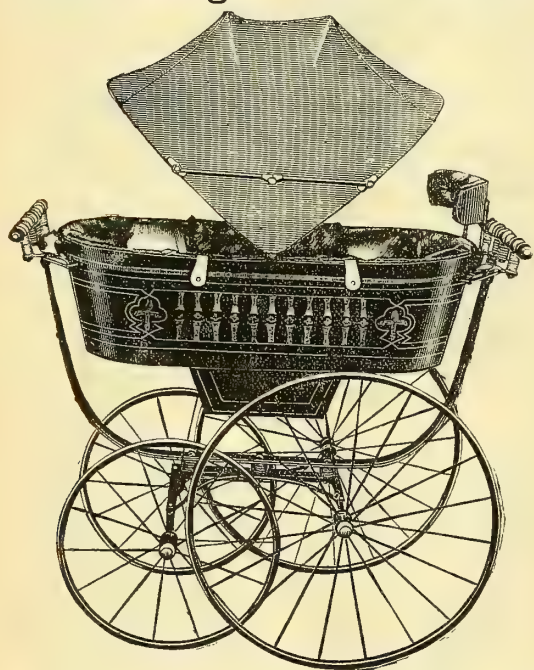
3, 5, & 7, Tanner St. LONDON, S.E.



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Acknowledged best Makers in the Trade for High-class

BABY CARRIAGES, MAIL CARTS & BATH CHAIRS.



*Coloured Catalogue sent on
application, with best Terms to
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Special Show Day Every Friday.

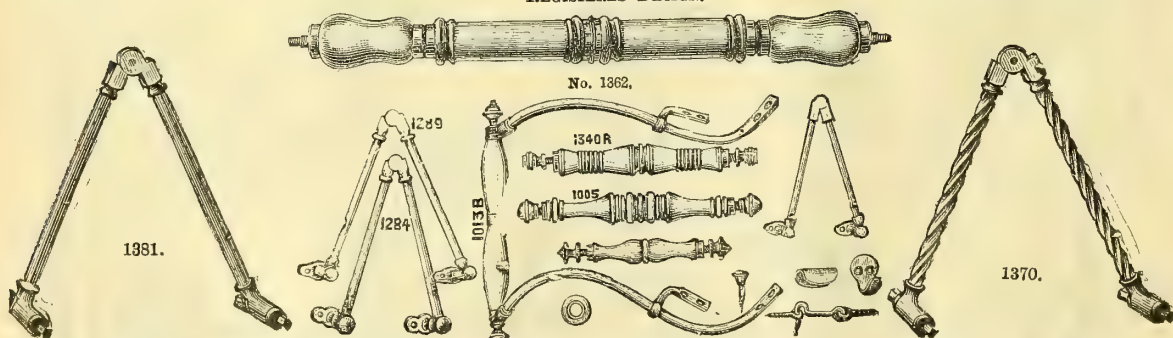
Works—Bury Street Mills, STOCKPORT.

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REGISTERED DESIGN.



MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PERAMBULATOR FITTINGS, HOOD JOINTS, HANDLES IN BRASS
AND WOOD, BRASS HANDLE RODS, TOY FITTINGS, IRON HOOD FRAMES, CANOPY IRONS, SPRINGS, BODIES, &c.

THE American Wringer Co.

(late BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO.)

beg respectfully to call the attention of the
Trade to their recent

REMOVAL

to much larger and more convenient premises
at

122, SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON, S.E.

WHERE WILL BE FOUND THE

LARGEST STOCK OF WRINGERS
AND
DOMESTIC MACHINERY
IN EUROPE.

IT IS A FACT

That no article in the whole
range of Domestic Machinery
pays the Dealer so well as Rubber
Wringers.

IT IS A FACT

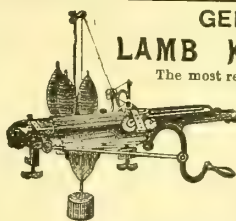
That the sale of our Wringers
is very largely on the increase.

ARE YOU SELLING THEM?

If not, you may depend upon it
your Competitor is.

PRICES FROM 8s.

ACCORDING TO SIZE AND QUALITY.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

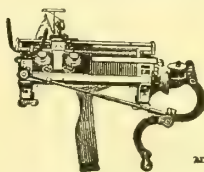
The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and
Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special
automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,

44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.



NEW HARRISON

SWIFT GOLD MEDAL

KNITTER

KNITS Stockings ribbed or plain
GLOVES and CLOTHING in
WOOL, SILK, or COTTON. INSTRU-
CTIONS FREE. Lists 2d. per post.

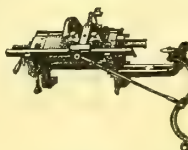
TRUMPANT AWARD at PARIS. The only
WINNER in the WORLD of 4 GOLD MEDALS
and 22 other Honours. HARRISON KNITTING MACHINE CO.
Works: 45, Upper Brook St., Manchester.

Telephone No. 4667.

Telegrams, "Groved, London."

GROVER & WOOD
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM
MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.
WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.



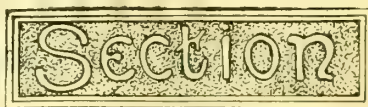
The New ROTHWELL KNITTER

is the only machine in the world
which can knit every garment
that can be done by hand.

It would take three days by hand what could be done on the
"New Rothwell Knitter" in an hour, and thousands of ladies
who have entirely abolished hand knitting are now earning good
incomes at their own homes by these machines, which Knit
Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Combinations, Vests, in
fact everything, in either silk, wool, or cotton.

Write for prices and full particulars to

W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgeman St., Bolton.



We strongly advise our readers to have nothing to do with the
numerous cycle tyre companies whose prospectuses appear in the
public journals almost daily. We have given to this question some
little attention of late, and have discovered the following facts:—
(1.) That the total production of cycles (mostly bicycles) is 200,000
per annum; (2.) That the share capital of the tyre companies
already formed amounts to £900,000. Considering that a pair of
tyres is not valued at more than £3, it is obvious that even if every
one of the 200,000 cycles made in any given year is pneumatic tyred,
the sum total payable to the tyre companies would only be £600,000.
Yet the tyre companies have to pay a dividend on £900,000! It is
simply disgraceful the manner the investing public are being gulled
to invest in an industry which, like its tyres, is inflated to the fullest
extent possible.

A novelty in brake spoons has just been introduced by Mr. F.
Algar, of Palace Gate, Exeter. It is formed of a curved brush of
stiff bristles, and is said to be admirable in use.

The Acme Instantaneous Detachable Tyre and Brake Company,
Limited, has just been formed to acquire the Mansell Jones patents—
the Acme tyres and pneumatic brake—with a capital of £50,000.

A self-adjusting cradle cycle stand has been placed on the market
during the month by Messrs. C. & F. Sanderson, Mansfield, Notts,
the price of which is 4s. 6d.

Owing to greatly increased business, Messrs. A. Clark & Co., of
Mill Street, Luton, have recently been compelled to enlarge their
premises.

A company has been formed, and was registered on the 16th ult., for the chief purpose of purchasing patents connected with cycles, who style themselves the Cycle and General Inventions Syndicate, Limited.

Among the numerous Cycle Tyre Companies which have been formed this last two months the Beeston Pneumatic Tyre Company, which has just gone to allotment, will possibly be able to acquire a measure of support from the trade. Its capital is £60,000, and, what is really more important, among its directors are Messrs. Thomas Humber (Humber & Company), W. Starley (Starley Brothers), Colonel C. J. Hill (Coventry Machinists Company).

Mr. William Shepherd, domestic machinery dealer, West Blackall Street, Greenock, who recently took up the sale of cycles, must have done exceedingly well as a young beginner. He informs us that from the 8th of May to the 20th June he sold no less than ten machines, in addition to attending to repairs and selling fittings and accessories.

We were pleased to hear from Mr. H. M. Scott, of the North British Rubber Company, who was in town last week, that the "Clincher" tyre is not suffering at all through the competition of the mushroom pneumatics which have sprung up of late. In our opinion its merits will cause it to live long after its competitors have "busted."

We are pleased to hear that the Tenby and Pembroke Cycle Co., of Tenby, of which George Acre is manager, find trade satisfactory. Although they have always in stock from 30 to 300 cycles this does not at all represent the extent of their trade. They are the largest dealers in perambulators in Pembrokeshire, and, in addition, do an extensive trade in musical instruments and mangles, not forgetting sewing machines, which are mostly Wheeler & Wilson's make.

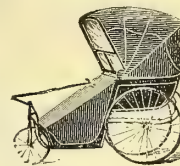
TO MANUFACTURERS.—A Gentleman well acquainted with the Sewing Machine, Bicycle, and Perambulator Trades has a splendid opening for those goods, on Sale or Return, to be sold for cash only.—Address, Machinist, 22, Middleboro, Colchester.

TRAVELLER WANTED to appoint Purchasing Agents for the Ideal Knitter, the most wonderful invention in Knitting Machines before the Trade. Only serious men holding other first-rate representations need apply.—Address, G. Stibbe, 25, Jamaica Street, Glasgow.

WANTED AGENTS for the **NEW ROTHWELL CIRCULAR AND FLAT KNITTING MACHINES.** For terms, &c., apply to W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgman Street, Bolton.

ST. GEORGE'S CYCLE COMPANY, 298, Upper Street, N., the Cheapest and Best house for cycles, cycle fittings, accessories, lamps, bells, saddles, &c., tyres of all kinds, pram. tyres, cement, and pram. fittings. Send for our 1893 List which is now ready, and will be found the most complete and useful in the trade. All repairs, nickel-plating, and stove-enamelling executed with despatch. Our new rubber mud-guard and toe-clip for rubber pedals was the novelty of the National Show.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address, The "Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.



COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London, solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinettes, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.

NEW BOOK BY MR. TUDOR

ON THE

HIRE SYSTEM.

The SEIZURE CLAUSE in HIRE AGREEMENTS.

How, When, and Where to re-take Hired Goods.

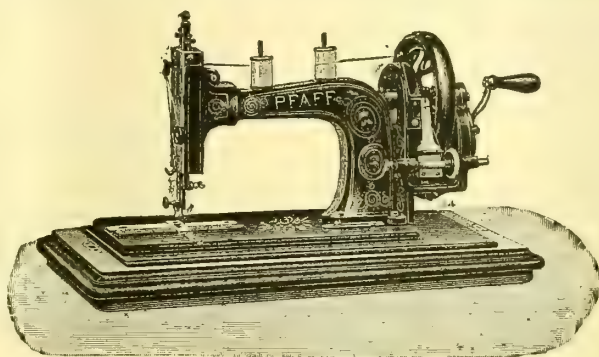
POST FREE ONE SHILLING.

SEWELL & CO.,

28, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

PFAFF Sewing Machines.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance. All the Important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.



Perfectly Noiseless Motion, and numerous other Improvements.

The Pfaff "B" Perfect Sewing Machine.

G. M. PFAFF SEWING MACHINE FACTORY:
KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY,

Recently enlarged by the purchase of the König Sewing Machine Factory.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

WILHELM & CO. 132, Wool Exchange, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE—IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

THE "BRANSTON"

Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,

LIMITED.

Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite

Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

Failures and Arrangements.

WILLIAM THOS. SALWAY, draper, Hemphthorne Lane, near Clay Cross.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement for payment of 20s. in the pound by instalments, to be completed by end of 1894, and interest at the rate of £5 per cent per annum.

Among the principal creditors are Summerscales & Sons, Keighley, £37 1s. 9d.

GEORGE H. HEDGES, domestic machine dealer, 31, Norfolk Square, Brighton.

In our last issue we reported a meeting of creditors in the above, and that subsequently a deed of assignment was registered, Mr. Reason acting as trustee. Apparently, however, there were some dissentient creditors, for on June 23rd a receiving order was granted in this estate.

WARD & BURNS, wringing machinists and undertakers, 81, Twist Lane, Leigh.

Proofs of debts in above matter should be sent to Official Receiver, Bolton, by July 4th.

GEORGE PARKER, General Dealer, Newport (Mon.).

At a meeting of creditors held in Birmingham on June 5th it was resolved to accept a composition of 10s. in the pound, payable at three, six, nine, and twelve months, the debtor to execute a deed of composition to Mr. Glaisier, solicitor, Newport. Among the principal creditors are the White Sewing Machine Company, £30 os. 6d.

SINCLAIR & BROWN, Cabinet Makers, 104, Gallowgate, and 5, Graeme Street, Glasgow.

The above estate has been sequestrated. Among the creditors are:—

Glasgow Perambulator Company	...	£16	16	6
G. H. Wells & Co.	...	17	15	6

THOMAS DAVIES, Furniture Dealer, 7, Bryn Terrace, Llanelly.

The above has filed a deed of arrangement, dated May 26th. The unsecured liabilities are £279 11s. 9d. Estimated net assets £100.

Among the creditors are the following:—

Whittaker Bros., Accrington	...	£12	0	0
Leon L'Hollier, Birmingham	...	25	0	0
H. W. Twiggs & Co., Bristol	...	12	0	0

A bill of sale, dated June 15th, was filed on June 17th by Free Chilton, of 19, Adelaide Street, Luton, electric, cycle, and sewing machine engineer, for the sum of £200, in favour of Albert S. Chilton (otherwise Spraggett).

OBSTRUCTING THE FOOTWAY.

Many dealers in domestic appliances utilise the footway in front of their premises for the purpose of displaying the goods they sell. As a matter of right we do not think that this course can be persisted in, and that it resolves itself into a question merely of officiousness on the part of the police, as the following will show:—

On the 15th ult., at the North London Police Court, Mr. Joseph Barnett, of Holloway Road, was summoned for obstructing the footway with perambulators, mail-carts, washing-machines, &c. Police-sergeant Hodder proved the case, and the defendant, in pleading guilty, said his premises were not great, and he could not always take in the entire stock. The mail-cart was against the lamp-post, and people were not likely to run into that. The Magistrate: But the washing machine? The defendant: Oh, that was against the door. The defendant further said he did not want to come into antagonism with the police; but in a good many cases this so-called obstruction was winked at. Fined 20s., and costs.

SAFETIES for CASH.

Guaranteed quality, best finish throughout, improvements up to date, wonderful value. Samples on approval anywhere.



Best 1½ in. grey cushion Tyres, £6 5s. each; list price, £22. Silvertown Closure Pneumatic Tyres, £8 7s. 6d.; list price, £25 10s.

Address—

DEREHAM ROAD CYCLE CO., NORWICH.

TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, &c.

Our "Competition" Trunks, per set of 4, 22, 24, 27, and 30, 16s. 9d.; The Walworth Challenge, ditto, 21s.; Flat Bonnet Boxes, 3 to set, 3s. 8d.; ditto Stamped Bonnets, 4s. 2d.; Clocks, splendid value, 18s. doz.; ditto Alarms, 24s. doz., and many other patterns absurdly cheap. Perambulator Wheels and Fittings. Write Special Lists.

RICHARD WOOD & SONS, Wholesale Ironmongers, **BRANDON ST. & WADDING ST., LONDON, S.E.**
YORK STREET, WALWORTH ROAD,

And don't you forget it.

HOME RULE will be nowhere without the **CHERRY TREE MACHINE CO.'S "SPRAY" WASHER**. It will wash everything to perfection, and so easy a child can use it.

CATALOGUE AND TRADE TERMS OF

R. J. JOHNS,

59, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON,

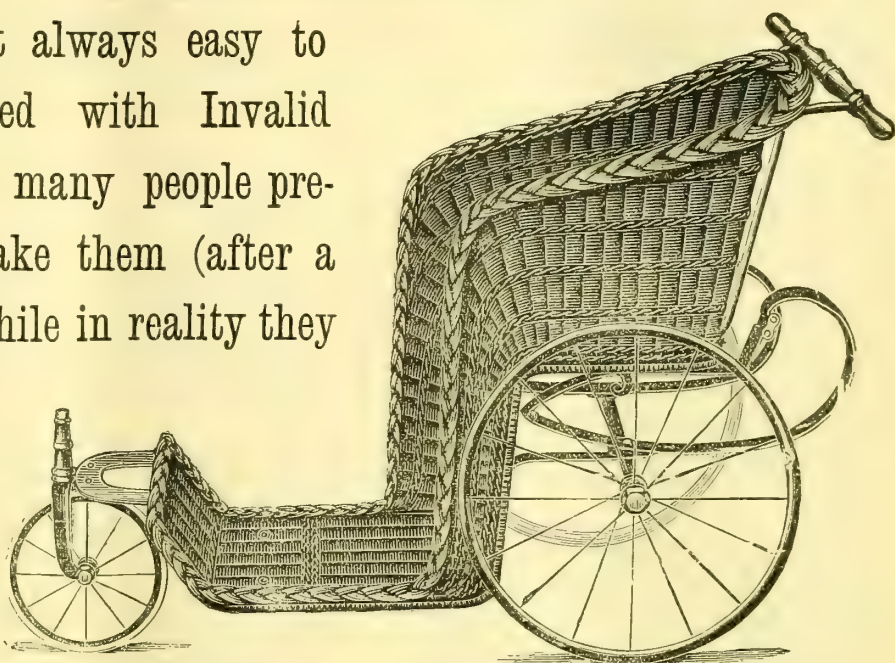
AND

CHERRY TREE MACHINE CO.,
CHERRY TREE, BLACKBURN.



I TELL YOU

It is not always easy to get supplied with Invalid Carriages; many people pretend to make them (after a fashion), while in reality they do not understand it.



There is no need to hesitate or to wonder where to buy, write for Price List to

LEON L'HOLLIER

BATH PASSAGE,
BIRMINGHAM,



who is quite at home in this branch of trade, having spent 35 years in this class of work, and has now the largest Invalid Carriage Business in England, in fact, he has almost a monopoly of this trade, his name for sound work being universally known.

JOTTINGS

With this number of the GAZETTE we are issuing a special supplement giving verbatim report and judgment in the Singer v. Spence trial. All subscribers through the post should see that they receive this supplement with the GAZETTE. Subscribers through the news-agent can only receive the supplement on sending us a post-card at once, stating the name and address of the news-agent who supplies them with the July number of the SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE. We are compelled to put the latter to this trouble because of the possibility that the newsagents, in order to save carriage, will remove the supplement which is somewhat heavy and for which no extra charge can be made.

The Domestic and Manufacturing Machine business carried on for over a quarter of a century by Mr. H. Thomas, St. John's Church Square, Cardiff, was taken over on the 1st ult., by Mr. A. W. Spencer, for many years his manager. Mr. Thomas is one of the oldest dealers in sewing machines in this country, and we wish him full enjoyment of his retirement.

At an Industrial Exhibition held recently, at Ealing, Mr. J. C. Vaux, sewing machine dealer, Hanwell, exhibited both the Vertical Feed, and the Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The first annual Laundry and Accessories Exhibition, is announced to take place at the Agricultural Hall, from Monday, Sept. 11th to Sept. 23rd, under the management of Messrs. Cordingley & Co., proprietors of the *Laundry News*. The exhibition will comprise machinery and utensils connected with the laundry, shirt, and collar, dyeing, and cleaning trades, textile machinery, and also of appliances connected with baths and washhouses, disinfectors, &c.

Among the numerous wedding presents to Princess May, we note that the Singer Manufacturing Co. have contributed one of their vibrating shuttle hand and treadle machines, with five drawers and cover, which has received the gracious acceptance of the bride-elect.

We observe that the Cherry Tree Machine Co., Cherry Tree, near Blackburn, have been awarded a gold medal at the recent Lancashire Industrial Exhibition, for their "Spray Washer."

Messrs. S. Cox & Co., needle manufacturers, Eagle Works, Alcester, inform us that they are now making a needle which is less likely to cut the thread than those ordinarily in use in the sewing machine trade,

We understand that Mr. A. D. Brooks, solicitor, of 128, Colmore Road, Birmingham, requires all persons having claims against the estate of the late T. J. Walker, cycle manufacturer, Birmingham, to send particulars in writing to him by the 10th inst.

Messrs. Barker & Higgins, dealers in cycles, perambulators, mangles, &c., Oldham, inform us that they have taken over the business of Messrs. Fenton & Ogden, of the same town.

Mr. J. F. Carbutt, the well-known dealer in furniture, prams, and mangles, is about to remove from Maidenhead.

BRASS LABELS.—We are often asked by our readers where they can obtain brass labels to affix to perambulators, mangles, sewing machines &c. It may be interesting for us to state, therefore, that the Midland Speciality Co., 37, Howard Street, Birmingham, are prepared to supply them on favourable terms. They have sent us specimens of their labels, also of toy bells, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are thoroughly satisfactory, both as regards quality and price.

We are pleased to hear that Messrs. Seidel and Naumann found their trade last year, both in cycles and sewing machines, so satisfactory that they have been able to declare a dividend of 14 per cent. By the way, since the Singer trial last week we have come across a circular of this firm, dated June, 1892, which contains the following words: "We would explain that our sewing machines are frequently palmed off to the public as Improved Singer Machines, a designation we strongly discard, because we manufacture absolutely on our own principle, and any title other than Naumann would simply be inadequate. Indeed our system shows many useful and practical improvements in comparison with others, and by virtue of these our machines are known all over the world as the "Naumann Machines," and a trade mark to that effect being prominently visible on the arm of every machine. We guarantee them for their undoubted reliability in quality and finish.

Mr. Charles R. Sweetapple, of Southend, has removed from 11, Stanley Road to more commodious premises at 24, Park Street, in the same town.

Mr. Cecil Hicks, of 139, Entwistle Road, Rochdale, Lancashire, professor of music and musical instrument dealer, informs us that he has given up the sale of cycles, and will in future only sell musical instruments.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks a letter from the Davis (Vertical Feed) Sewing Machine Company, Dayton, Ohio, an invitation to inspect their exhibits at the Chicago Exhibition. We are very much afraid that, like most of our readers, we shall have to content ourselves with an inspection of their manufactures under the guidance of their European general manager, Mr. G. W. Phillips, not in the New World, but at 24, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

During the past month there has been on exhibit in Bradford a buttonhole attachment for any ordinary sewing machine, of which report speaks well, although we have had no opportunity of examining the invention.

Mr. G. R. Price, the well-known perambulator manufacturer of Gooch Street, Birmingham, has just secured letters patent for a new method of suspending perambulator bodies, for details of which we must refer our readers to the address given above.

Messrs. Richard Wood & Sons, of Brandon Street, S.E., are now advertising in our columns not only perambulator wheels and fittings, but trunks, clocks, &c. We understand that they have some specially good lines worthy of the consideration of dealers in domestic machinery and furnishing requisites.

One of our readers inquires if we know the makers of the "Invincible" sewing machine. We must say that we have never heard of the same. Can any of our readers assist us?

Messrs. Lloyd & Co., the well-known perambulator manufacturers, of 58 and 131, Borough High Street, S.E., have dissolved partnership as from June 22nd. Debts by Mr. Harry V. Lloyd, who continues.

In our issue of last month it will be remembered that we inserted particulars of an application for a summons against Messrs. H. Jones & Co., sewing machine dealer, of 48, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury. The case came before the local County Court on the 6th ult., and we give details of the same in the current issue of the *Hire Traders' Guide and Record*.

That art needlework produced on the sewing machine has a great future has been thoroughly demonstrated in London during the past month, when the Singer Manufacturing Co. invited the public to inspect the finest collection ever brought together. The exhibition took place at the Co's Oxford Street Depot, and comprised an endless variety of samples, ranging from portraits, landscapes, and seascapes to magnificent hangings, draperies and curtains. The past week the Glasgow people have had an opportunity of inspecting this remarkable collection, which, we believe, is going a round of the country. We strongly advise our readers not to miss the chance of inspecting this art needlework, as they will then agree with us that it is destined to create quite a revolution in the sewing machine trade.

The Bishop's Cluster Co. are introducing their "Gloria" machines in two new styles.

Patents

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 9759. H. Spuhl, for improvements in embroidery machines.
- 9801. R. Haddan, a communication from J. R. Scott, of the United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 9929. H. Weston, sen., and H. Weston, jun., for improvements in or relating to knitting machinery.
- 10028. W. J. Wedlake, for improvements in perambulators.
- 10068. J. R. Vellacott, for an improved baby carriage.
- 10151. L. Bollmann, for improvements in overedge sewing machines.
- 10156. A. G. Brookes, a communication from J. Reece, of the United States, for improvements in means or apparatus for use in sewing, stitching, or overseaming button or other holes.
- 10158. C. A. Allison, a communication from N. H. Piffard, of United States, for improvements in sewing machine needles.
- 10219. E. J. Smith and F. C. Randall, for improvements in perambulators, bassinets, invalid chairs, and other like hand-propelled carriages.
- 10241. E. Frankenberg, for improvements in or applicable to sewing machines.
- 10381. F. Keywood, for improvements in knitting machinery and knitted goods.
- 10493. Taylor & Hartland, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 10621. W. H. H. Tracey, J. A. Scriven, and R. C. Tousey, for an improved attachment for sewing machines, for uniting and stitching fabrics.
- 10622. W. H. H. Tracey, J. A. Scriven, and R. C. Tousey, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 10732. G. Stibbe, for improvements in and relating to knitting machines.
- 10751. W. Wilton, for a new safety belt for holding or retaining children in perambulators, go-carts, chairs, and the like.
- 10866. W. P. Thompson, a communication from G. E. Nye, of United States, for improvements in circular knitting frames.
- 11111. F. R. Bodley, for an automatic spring brake for perambulators, bath chairs, and similar vehicles.

BIG DISCOUNTS.

VACANCIES in a FEW TOWNS for LIVE AGENTS.

BIG PROFITS.

NEW AGENCY TERMS DEALERS PLEASE WRITE.

**IF YOU WANT TO SEW**

ANYTHING,
 ANYWHERE,
 ANY SHAPE,
 ANY TIME,

THE "NO. 9" IS EVER READY TO DO IT.

It took the GRAND PRIZE at Paris, 1889, over the leading machines of the world as the most advanced sewing machine mechanism.

The rotary principle is the true one and wins every time.

Agents wanted wherever not represented. Address for terms.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,

21, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

MECHANICAL & TECHNICAL

MORE WORDS OF CAUTION.

From the *Sewing Machine News*.

CONTINUING on the same line where I left off last time, I will repeat the caution to mark all parts of a machine that you take to pieces that are adjusted or "timed." This practice will be found to be of great assistance in other ways also. Take, for instance, a machine having a cam on the upper or main shaft that operates the feed mechanism. In some machines all cams are fastened in proper position by pins or pin-screws, and then the danger of getting them back wrong is greatly lessened—but not entirely removed. The possibility that you will get it on wrong side foremost still remains. A small mark with a sharp centre punch made on the shaft, and another on the cam, directly in line with the first, will show you how the cam should be placed, even though your memory has gone astray on it. You should never trust important matters to memory anyway. There are more ways of forgetting than of remembering, and you can't afford to run any chances.

Links and connection levers, too, are easily put back wrong. It may seem impossible for such a thing to happen, but it's just this, the un-looked for, that is constantly happening. Mark all the parts as you take them off. If they do not form a part of an adjusted mechanism, this can be done after, but immediately after taking them off. Mark them in such a way that you will not get them back turned end for end, or wrong side to. When links are employed to change rotary to reciprocating motion, as in the case of needle bars, it is well to note whether the link is reversible. That is, are both holes of the same size or not; and if the widths of the bearings are the same. In some machines links are used in connection with a crank and disc, to transmit motion without changing its kind. It is still rotary, though of an intermitting, changeable speed. An example is the shaft, and hook shaft, of the Wheeler and Wilson No. 8. Be sure when replacing this link, and with it the crank that attaches to the hook shaft, to have the action of the link in the nature of pulling the crank, not pushing it. Before removing the hook from one of these machines it will be well, unless you are acquainted with the rule for timing the hook, to mark both crank and hook shaft with a narrow cold chisel, making a mark that shall show on each piece as a guide for restoring the parts to their original position.

Perhaps some who may read this will get confused—or think I am so—when they read my admonition not to trust too much to memory, while I said in my last article that they should notice each piece as taken off, and charge the mind with just how it belongs. That is all right. I was then speaking of pieces and parts not subject to adjustment or "timing." For the latter memory is not sufficiently reliable. Hence my advice to mark the pieces. You will save many minutes of time and much vexation by doing so.

Another thing to guard against is the mixing of the screws. Where several are of apparently the same size it is the safest plan to return them at once to their places, and in case of simple setscrews it is as well not to remove them at all; merely drawing them sufficiently to loosen the part they are designed to hold being all that is necessary to remove it. I can recall just now the serious trouble a repairer was in, who, after repairing a machine, restored the cover that was attached to the back of the arm by two screws. One of these was about an eighth of an inch longer than the other, though both were of the same thickness and thread. As either would fit both holes, he took no notice of the difference in their length. He unknowingly exchanged them. The result was that the short one would hold well enough in the place of the long one, but when he put the latter where the short one should have been, it passed clear through the casting of the arm, impinged the shaft and made the machine run heavy. He tried everything he could think of to make it run easy, and finally took the arm cover off again to see if, perhaps, a piece of waste, or some other foreign article, had become lodged somewhere. As soon as the

cover was off the machine turned as easily as could be, though he had found nothing. After several attempts at putting the cover on, and each time having the same drag on the machine, he discovered the difference in the screws. Then his troubles were over. This shows how small a thing it takes to make a heap of trouble.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

No. 1.

SEWING MACHINE SECTION.

Among the thousands of exhibits at the Chicago Exhibition, none are of greater interest to our readers than those in the Sewing Machines Section, which is situated in the Eastern Gallery of the building sacred to "Manufacturers and Liberal Arts."

Similarly to the Crystal Palace Show, the sewing machine domain is "up in the gods," that is to say, in a gallery overlooking the main hall; which, however, does not seriously detract from the interest evinced by those congregating beneath the vast area of wood, iron, and glass in that particular section of the show.

The whole of the sewing machine exhibits are not, however, comprised in the above-mentioned department, they being also shown in the Manufactures Building, the Machinery Hall, and the Shoe and Leather Building.

Altogether fifteen sewing machine companies are represented, of whom the majority are American. We subjoin a list of the exhibiting companies:—

American Sewing Machine Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chicago Sewing Machine Company, Chicago, Ill.
Davis (Vertical Feed) Sewing Machine Company, Dayton, O.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company, New York, N.Y.
Gardner Sewing Machine Company, Aurora, Ill.
Household Sewing Machine Company, Providence, R.I.
National Sewing Machine Company, Belvidere, Ill.
New Home Sewing Machine Company, Orange, Mass.
Reece Button-Hole Machine Company, Boston, Mass.
Singer Manufacturing Company, New York, N.Y.
Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, O.
Self-Threading Sewing Machine Company, New York, N.Y.
Union Special Sewing Machine Company, Chicago, Ill.
White Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, O.
Williams Manufacturing Company, Montreal, Canada, and Plattsburgh, N.Y.

The *New Home Sewing Machine Company*, which was the first stand opened, utilised to the very best advantage their 21 ft. by 25 ft. of space, disposing their stand into three prettily-arranged "rooms." The whole is constructed of a framework, with fretwork ornamentation, the three rooms being divided off by elegant and tasteful draperies, the division, however, not preventing passage from one room to the other. Surveying the exhibit from the front, the effect of the arrangement is conspicuous, the on-looker obtaining at a glance a very comprehensive idea of the whole. Entrance is gained by a large bay window, the two side wings of which lead into the inner rooms, the third being occupied by a realistic etching of the Niagara Falls. On either side of the bay are placed show-cases, in one of which is a large wax figure, costumed in cream satin, with train, embroidered pink roses, and lace trimmings. Another prettily-dressed doll is also in the case; and, in addition, some samples of Honiton lace work, curtains, &c. In the other case is a group of four children and one baby in long dress—all being splendidly attired.

The rooms are decorated and furnished in three distinct colours—cream, green, and shrimp, and the beautiful harmony with which the whole is arranged presents to the eye at every turn a magnificence at once exquisite and entrancing.

There is, of course, a good display of the celebrated "New Howe" machines, which are too well known to need description.

In the Manufactures Building, in a space of 5,000 square feet, are situated the stalls of the Davis, Domestic, New Howe, White, Standard, Household, Singer, and Self-Threading Companies, all bearing manifestations of great ingenuity and taste in the arrangement of the exhibits and the decoration of the stands. Owing to the fact that the machines in the Manufactures Building are only admitted as examples of work, some beautiful specimens of this branch of art are to be seen and admired. The exhibits in the Machinery Hall are located on the north aisle and in the western end, family machines being shown by the American, Chicago, National, and Williams Companies, and manufacturing exhibits by the Standard, Singer, Gardner, Reece Button-Hole, and Union Special Companies.

The *American Sewing Machine Company* display six different types of machine, including, in addition to those for ordinary domestic use, button-hole and over-seaming machines, and a machine for finishing the edges of woollen blankets with a neat and pretty over-stitch. Among the family machines, the "Banner" is specially noteworthy; it has recently been placed on the market, and is remarkable for its light-running and quiet action. The stand on which the company display their wares is quite a tasty piece of work, the floor being cosily carpeted, and oaken chairs being arranged in convenient positions for the use of visitors. A railing of the ornamental side-supports of their machines encircle the stand, and a patriotic background is formed by the draping of the stars and stripes.

The *Williams Manufacturing Company*.—This company's exhibit is the first in the Machinery Hall, and situated next a number of noisy, busy, rattling looms engaged in carpet weaving. We do not know whether this juxtaposition was due to accident or design, but we doubt if a more favourable opinion of the light-running, swiftness, and silent movement of the sewing machine could have been formed than that irresistibly conveyed by their noisy neighbours. The class of machines on view here are the "Helmate" and the "New Williams," both of which have a splendid reputation. A speciality has been made of the class of workmanship put into the head, and the result has been to

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TEN MILLION

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SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES

HAVE BEEN MADE AND SOLD.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE FAVOURITE DOMESTIC MACHINE

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Any Style of Machine Repaired or Exchanged.

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SPEEDY.

produce an article beautiful in finish, ornamentation, and exquisite design. The woodwork is also of a high order, having a handsome and rich appearance. Some 30 ft. are occupied by the company's stand, which is neatly railed and carpeted, and one of the sides of the same is wholly taken up with a huge painting, 10 ft. by 30 ft., representing the company's two factories at Montreal and Plattsburgh respectively.

The *National Sewing Machine Company* have a space of 25 ft. by 33 ft. allotted them, on which they display to the best advantage about twenty-five machines, showing the various classes of the family type the company manufacture, among which were two handsome drop cabinets. Five different types are on show, they being the Eldredge B, the Belvidere, the Seamstress, the Grand, and the new high-arm Singer system machine, which latter is a machine of excellent finish, and, in addition to the new design of arm, has a self-threading cylinder shuttle, a self-setting needle, an automatic tension-release, an automatic bobbin-winder and stitch indicator, whilst a polished-nickel finish is given to the under parts.

The *Reece Button-hole Machine Company* occupy their space with an attractive pavilion, 20 ft. by 33 ft., finished in white and gold. A shafting connected with the motive power of the show works a dozen machines. The Reece machine, which gained the first prize at the Paris Exposition of 1889, is specially noted for making every kind of button-hole in leather and cloth, and on this work three lady operators are busily engaged. Specimens of the variety of the work which can be done on these machines are on view in a splendid show-case in the centre of the stall.

In the Shoe and Leather Building there is a large variety of machines specially adapted to the leather trade, among which those of the Reece Company are in active operation.

(To be continued.)

THE DEATH OF FRED FREEMAN.

An event, says the *Sewing Machine Times* of New York, that caused general and hearty expressions of sorrow by the officers and employes of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, at Bridgeport, and which will prompt the same kindly sentiment in the minds of many of our readers who have gone from the company's service in Bridgeport to other locations, is the death of Fred Freeman, known to all of the Old Guard as one of the fixtures of the establishment.

Fred Freeman had a black skin, but he was not black beneath it. In his sphere he was honest and able, and

commanded the respect of his employers, his fellow-workmen, his associates, and all with whom he came in contact. He was in the company's employ during the whole period of its existence, forty odd years, until his death. He was from Watertown, where the factory was first located, and with the small force of workmen then employed moved to Bridgeport when the establishment was located there.

Fred was the stock clerk at the factory, and it may be said that all of the machines ever made by the company have passed through the department of which he was the responsible head.

His sixtieth birthday, which occurred three years ago, was made the occasion of a very pleasant affair, by which Fred's friends at the factory testified to their appreciation of his character and service.

The memory of the cunning little coon running around to make himself useful in the stables of Messrs. Wheeler or Warren, before the sewing machine came to give him and so many thousand others employment, suggested to the older ones the use of the negro's delight, the water-melon, as a medium for conveying some more substantial subsistence and testimonial.

The result was a huge melon, in the dark rind of which were stuck shining pieces of coin, of all denominations, from the gold eagles to the half and quarter dollars, as each giver measured his ability.

Mr. Freeman's death, which occurred May 9th, at the age of 63, was quite sudden. He had suffered from rheumatism for a few days, but was not thought to be seriously ill. He leaves a widow but no children.

HARPER TWELVETREES. Manufacturer of
Laundry Machinery, wishes to appoint a
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in every Town not yet represented. Liberal Terms to the Trade for cash, or quarterly accounts upon application.—Harper Twelvetrees 8, City Road, London.

The Celebrated "KNOCH" MACHINES

ON THE

WHITE SYSTEM (IMPROVED),

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RICHARD KNOCH, Saalfeld,
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Lightest and easiest-running Shuttle
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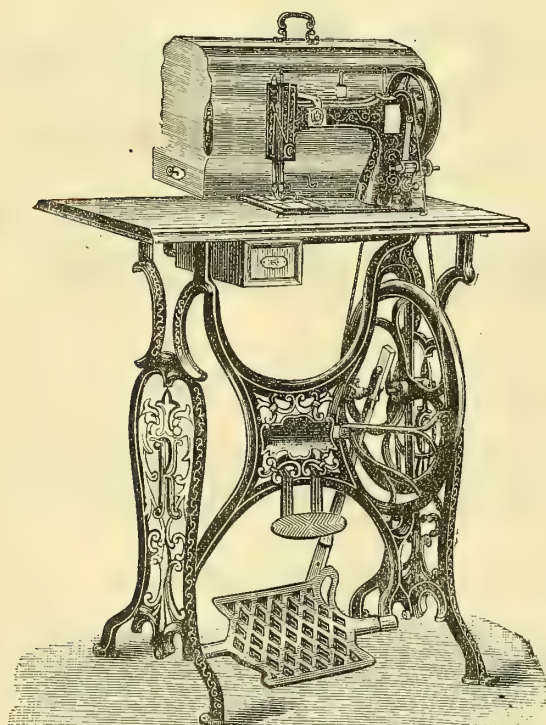
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Generally acknowledged to be of
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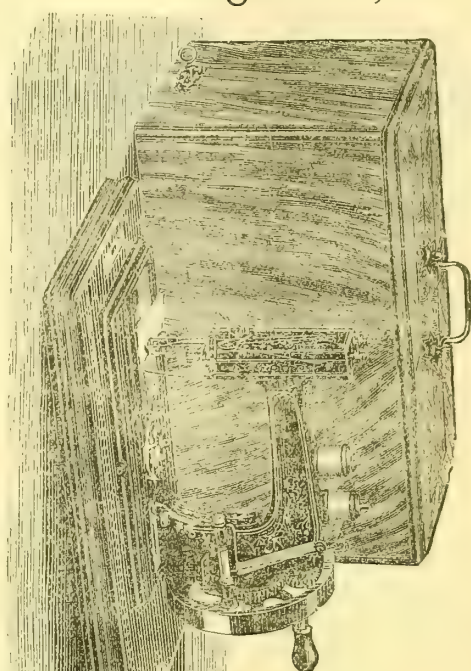
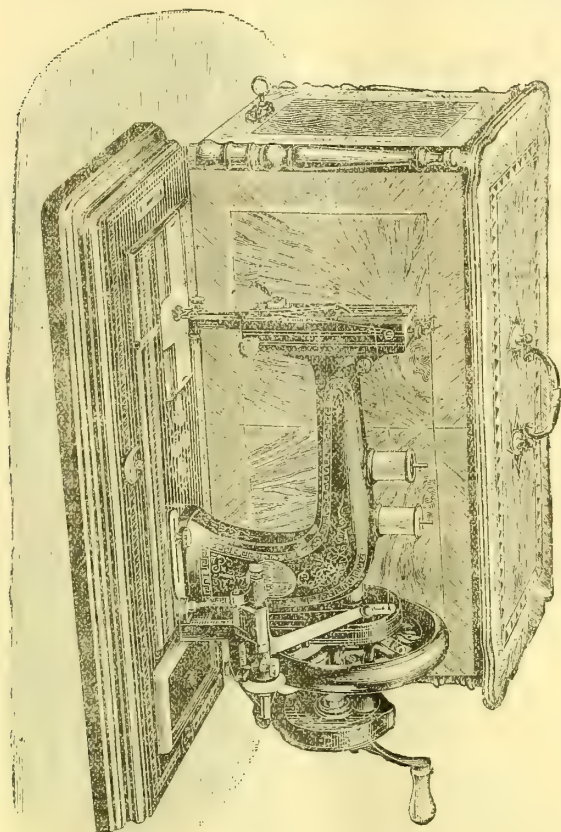
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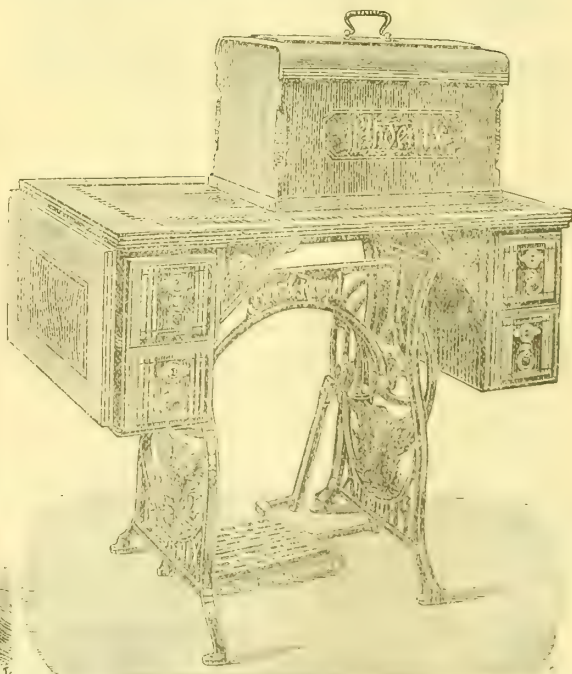
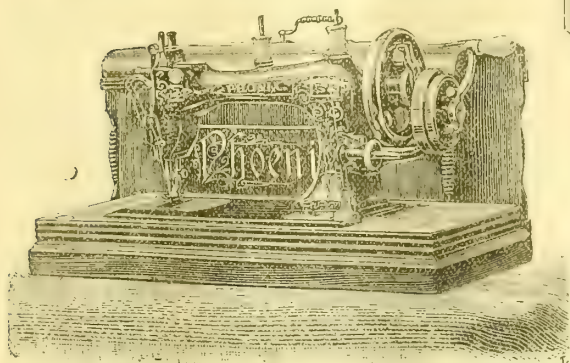
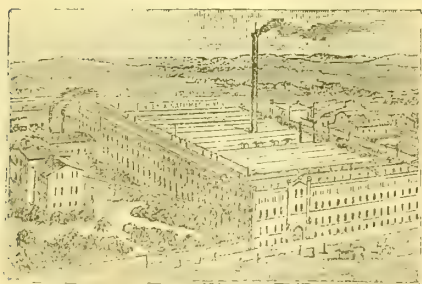


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We beg to announce that Messrs. J. SILBERBERG & CO. have completed, and will place before the trade on July 1st, two new Sewing Machines, viz., the **GLORIA**, in two new and original forms, which, having had a great success on the Continent, are now the best, and at the same time the cheapest, Hand Machines in the market. Sample orders requested, which will be attended to in due course.

BAER & REMPEL, Bielefeld, Germany.



Rotary Motion Triumphant! **THE PHOENIX SPOOL MACHINES**, for Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes, are the most **SILENT**, the most **RAPID**, and the most **DURABLE** Sewing Machine in existence.

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Stock in London with C. LOHMANN, 36, Aldersgate Street, E.C.



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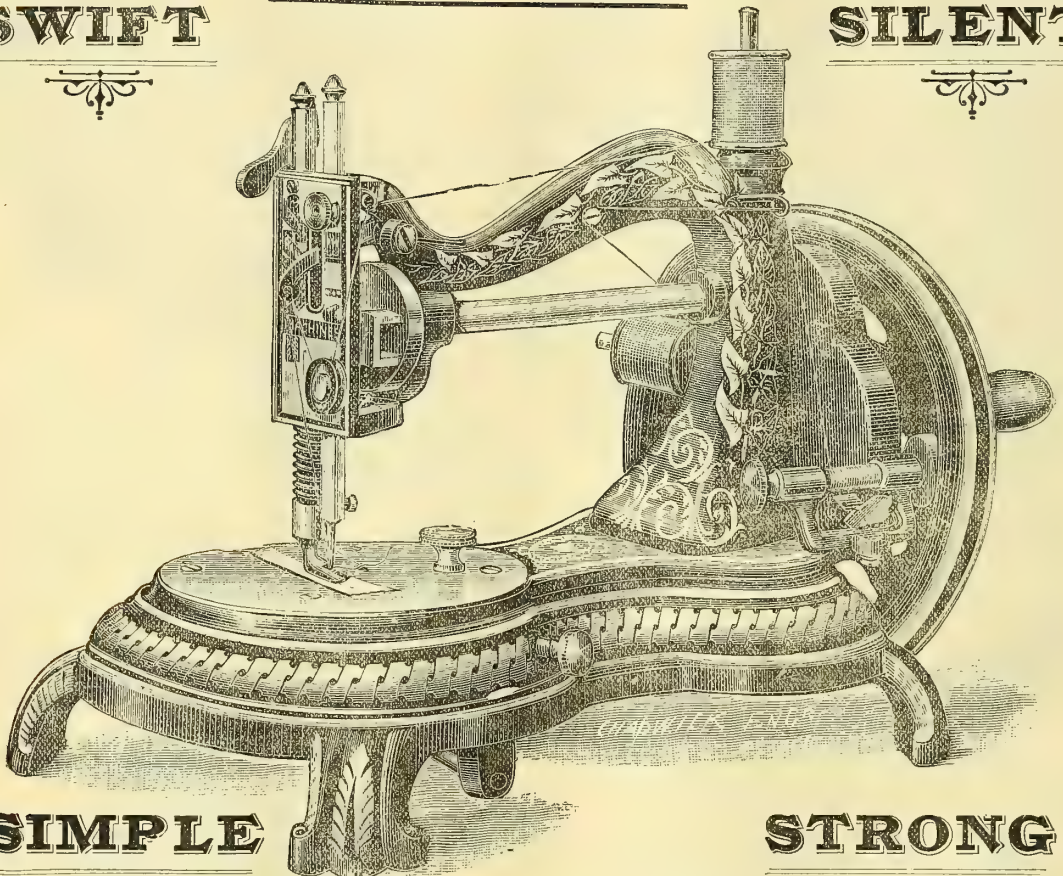


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The Eclipse Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer's stock is complete without it. Once tried always bought.

SHIPPERS specially invited to write for sample Machine and terms.

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THE "ECLIPSE" KNITTING MACHINE. The QUICKEST and BEST Machine in existence for MANUFACTURING AND DOMESTIC USE. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. EASY TO LEARN and LIGHT RUNNING.

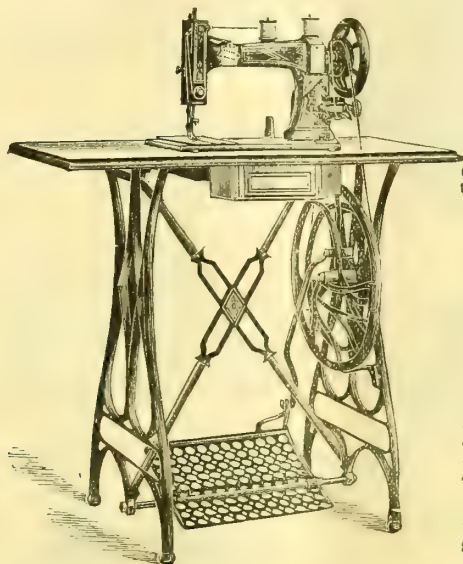
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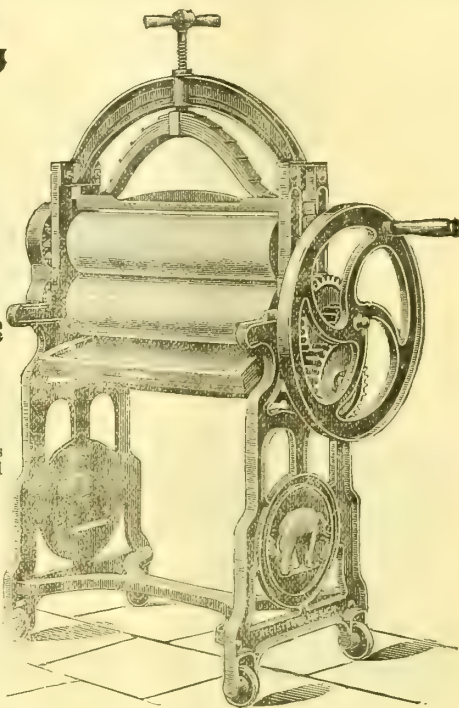
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Unequalled for Easy Running. Handsome Appearance and Perfect Stitch. Cheapest in the Trade. Special Machines for all Classes of Work. Agents are invited to Write for Prices and Terms.

Other Two New Clothes Wringers
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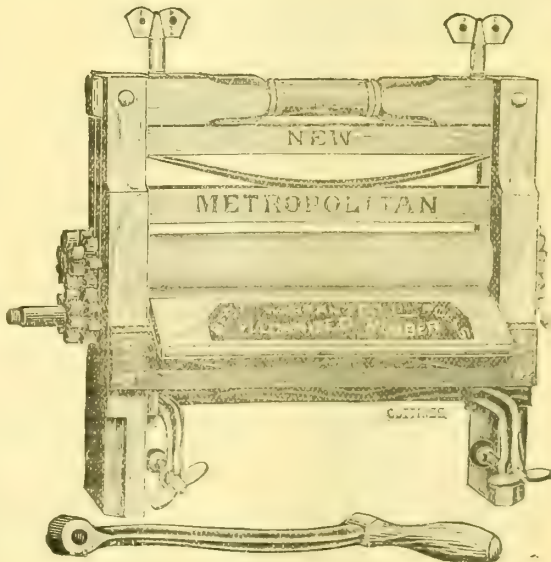
AND

“THE ROYAL DOMINION.”

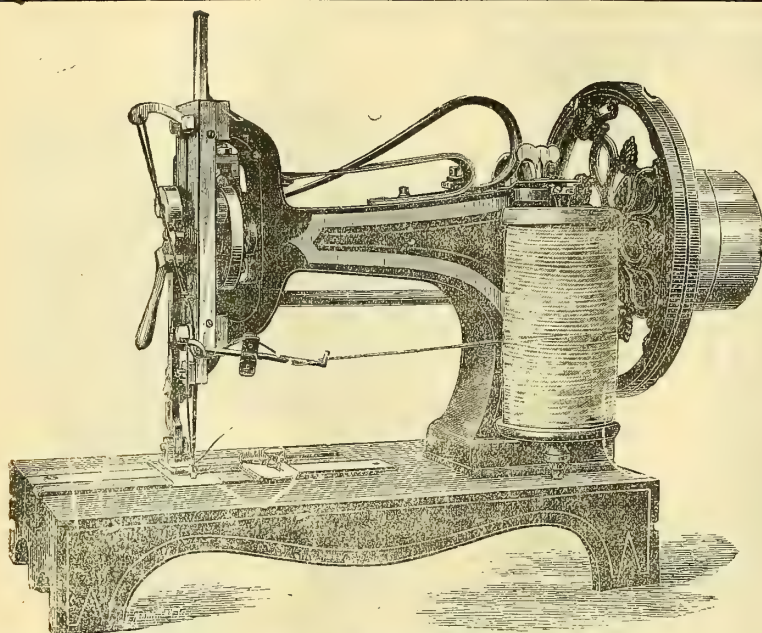
*We can with confidence recommend these Machines as the BEST
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American Design in the Market, and Machines which
for quality of material and workmanship cannot possibly
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Complete Design Sheets and Trade Prices on
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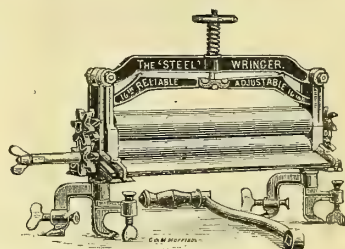
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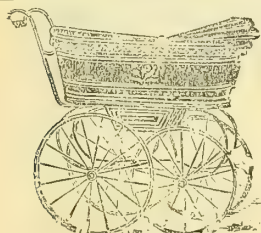
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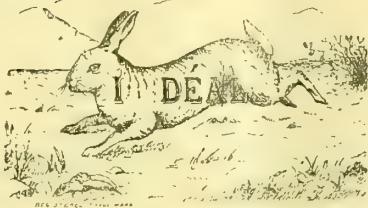
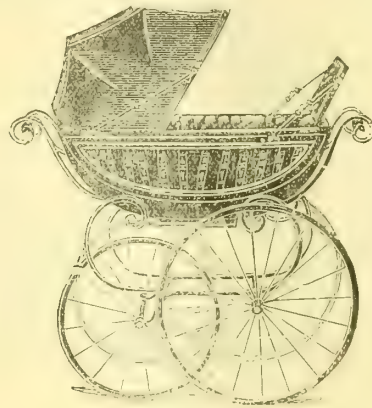
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CYCLES.—Write the Victoria Manufacturing Company for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms. You will find it to your advantage. Accessories and Repairs at keenest prices. Agents wanted everywhere.—78 to 82, Hanover Street, and 71, Cathedral Street, Glasgow.

TECHNICIAN WANTED by a large German Sewing Machine Manufactory, for the establishment and management of a Velocipede Manufactory. Must be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture.—Address, T. N., 1968, care of Haasenstien & Vogler, A. G., Cologne.

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Editorial Notes.

The Trade Name Question. Since the issue of our special supplement last month, giving a verbatim report of the *Singer v. Spence* action, we have received many letters from our readers complimenting us on our enterprise and approving of our comments on the case. Several of our correspondents have been most outspoken on the question, as they have taken pains to let us know that, whilst they were pleased to hear that the Singer Company succeeded in their lawsuit, they bear them no love whatever. Nor is this surprising, as that Company, by dint of extraordinary energy and enterprise, have gained a larger proportion of the trade in sewing machines than has a single firm in any other industry in the Kingdom. Dealers should always remember, however, that the bulk of this Company's business is obtained by means of systematic and intelligent canvassing, and that they do not possess, nor can they claim, a monopoly of such business tactics. The wisest course, then, for a dealer to pursue is not to range himself on the side of the pirates of trade-names, but to meet the Singer competition by the adoption of their most successful business methods, and this is a course which many of our readers are now following. We fear that far too many sewing machine dealers have been nursing feelings of jealousy against the leading company instead of employing their time in increased activity and the adoption of new plans of action. We are well aware that dealers consider that many of the Singer canvassers have in the past thought it quite within their rights to use their utmost endeavours to oust other makes of machines, and supplant them with machines of the Company's manufacture. From time to time we receive many complaints of this nature, and have, in several cases, investigated the same. We have mostly found, however, that the machines displaced had been sold by the wrongful use of the name Singer, and in such cases we are not prepared to object to extreme measures. Our experience, however, teaches us that the average dealer is not guilty of the slightest misrepresentation in selling his machines, and we, therefore, hold that in these cases any attempt to "work out" machines is not only morally wrong but absolutely illegal. It is, further, a suicidal policy, as it corrupts not only the canvassers but also the public, and does not profit the firm supplying the machine supplanted. It seems to us, after giving much consideration to this question, that revenge, rather than business zeal, lies at the bottom of the pernicious "working out" system, and that the best way to eradicate this evil is for the trade to sell its machines solely on their merits and without the use of names to which they have no moral right. We thus look to the decision in the *Spence* case to have an influence more far-reaching than is commonly attached to it. In a word, that it will raise the moral tone of the trade as a whole, and, verily, it is badly required.

PARTS FOR ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES.—Oil Cans, Screwdrivers, Belting, Shutles, Special Attachments, &c., at lowest prices.—Apply to Wilhelm & Co., 132, Wool Exchange, London, E.C.

Trade Marks. Apropos of the *Spence* case, several of our readers dissent from the remarks in our Special Supplement to the effect that a trade mark is of very little use as a means of protection to a manufacturer in his sales to the public. We are not prepared, however, to alter what we have said on this matter. It must not be forgotten that competition in business is so keen, and new firms are so constantly contending with established houses for a share of a particular trade, that, unless great care is exercised by the older firms, the result of years of industry in building up a business is destroyed. Take the case of a sewing machine constructed on popular lines, let us say a "Bradbury Family." It may either be made of good or inferior material, but, if of the former, it would yield a larger percentage of profit to the makers. Bradburys, however, wisely choose to make it of first-class material, and to let the difference in cost go to the account of reputation. Thus this firm, in common with other leading makers in the trade, have paid, and are paying, heavily for the advantage of enjoying a good reputation for their manufactures. There are only two ways, however, whereby this reputation can possibly be preserved to the firm who have created it, viz. (1) By allowing them the exclusive right to the use of the name which they themselves originated; (2) By granting them the use of a trade mark. Now, as is usual with other manufacturers, they long since adopted a trade mark, but, in addition, they also brand their machines with the name "Bradbury." But we are prepared to assert that not 5 per cent. of the public using their machines could describe from memory the nature of the trade mark, prominent though it undoubtedly is. No doubt many persons would recollect that a man's head forms part of the design, but any upstart of a maker could register that, provided that it was not a portrait of Wellington. Thus, unless Messrs. Bradbury are allowed the exclusive use of their name in the manner they originated, their forty years of reputation would be at the mercy of any maker who desired to reap where he had not sown, so far as the trade mark is concerned. Ignoring altogether Bradbury's interest in this matter, how could the public interest be served by only protecting the trade mark as a means of identification? This is what would happen: A person requiring a genuine Bradbury would find a dozen machines so described, and the question would arise, how is the genuine one marked? "It has a man's head on it," explains the said person. "Yes," says the dealer, "what kind of man, as we have several Bradbury machines with men's heads as trade marks?" Thus, endless trouble would be given to a person who merely requires a sewing machine made by Bradbury, of Oldham, and does not expect to have to enter into an intricate study of the various trade marks in use in the trade. We are convinced (1) that one firm adopts the name or marks of another firm only when the latter has created a good reputation for itself; (2) that, as valuable names are a growth and the result of years of well serving the public, no unauthorised person should be at liberty to use them to the detriment of their originators and proper owners. It is absurd to expect manufacturers to build up a reputation at enormous expense, if any unprincipled competitor is to be at liberty to annex it at any moment he may think fit. No! trade marks are absolutely useless for the purpose they were designed. Protection for trade names is what is required, and we hope that this will be less tardily given by our law courts in the future.

PRESENTATION.—The employees of the Singer Manufacturing Company met together on Friday, June 30th, at the Co.'s Carlisle offices for the purpose of expressing their regard for Mr. P. G. Padfield, manager, on the occasion of his being transferred to Sunderland. Mr. Ree occupied the chair, and at once called upon Mr. Vasey to make the presentation, viz., a patent framed Gladstone travelling bag, suitably inscribed, together with a gold scarf pin. Mr. Vasey, in a well-chosen and complimentary speech, asked Mr. Padfield's acceptance of the above gifts, concluding with the sincere wish that greater success would follow him into his new field of labour. Mr. Simpson (Penrith) and Messrs. Addinell & Irving (Carlisle) also spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Padfield's ability and geniality, at the same time expressing the regret of all at having to part with him.

L'HOLLIER'S

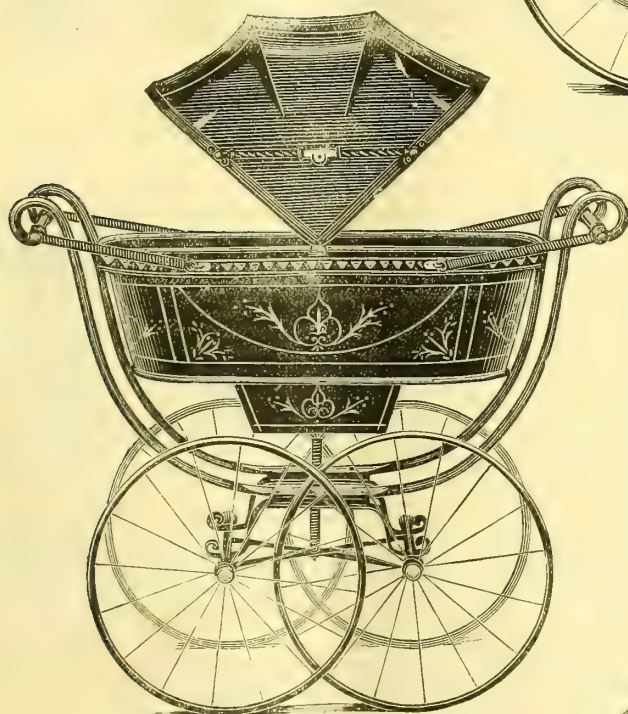
FAMOUS

Patent Goldendine,

the admitted finest carriage in the trade, is now fitted upon L'Hollier's Patent Spiral Springs (formerly Dunkley's Patent), but improved to such an extent that the



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too great elasticity that previously existed in this valuable patent has disappeared. By the aid of better and stronger Springs, and also the addition of a fifth Spiral Spring under the body, to which is attached a leather strap, the carriage can now be instantly fixed to any degree of elasticity required, and

even to a perfectly rigid article if preferred.

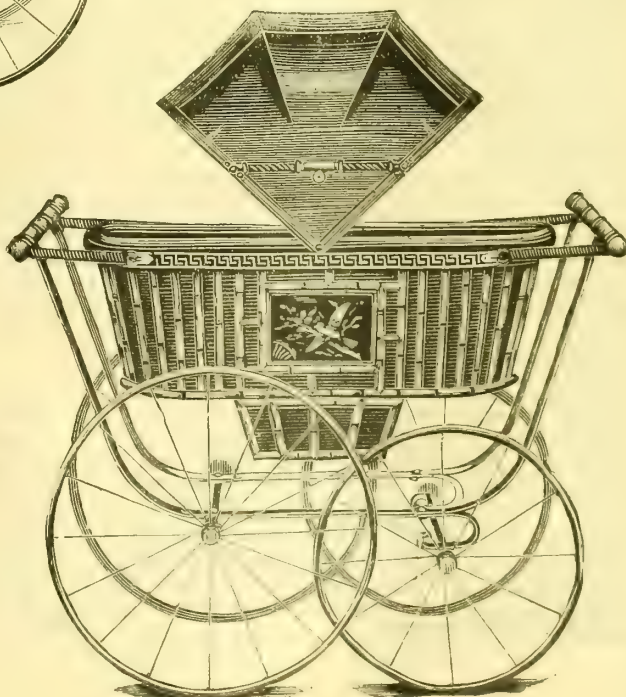
These two patents, having been brought together, make the most perfect Bassinette it is possible to imagine.

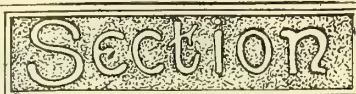
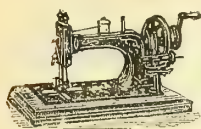
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* BATH PASSAGE, *

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The Story of the Sewing Machine.

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE THIRD STAGE.

During the interval between the trial of the suit as recorded in the last chapter, and the expiration of the Thomas patent in December, 1860, an effort was made by Mr. Foxwell, who had secured an interest in the Fisher & Gibbon's patent, to obtain an extension of the same for a further period. The poverty of John Fisher had compelled him to part with his patent to the manufacturing firm in which he was a clerk, and there it remained during almost all the period of the patent, unused. The important influence it exerted in the Thomas series of actions led Mr. Foxwell to attempt its requisition by Mr. Fisher in connection with himself. In this he succeeded, and then proceeded by petition to the Privy Council to obtain the extension which alone would enable the inventor to realise any benefit for himself. Unfortunately he failed in this effort. It was strongly opposed by William Thomas, and the Judicial Committee held that the proper use had not been made of the fourteen years during which the patent was current. Poor John Fisher! He never made one penny out of what should have proved the most valuable of all the sewing machine patents.

Then came Mr. Thomas's turn. He, too, petitioned the Privy Council for an extension of the Howe patent. It was opposed, as a matter of course. Mr. Thomas shrank from meeting that opposition before the Privy Council. One of the conditions attendant on a petition for renewal is that the patentee or petitioner should render a full account of the profits he has made out of the patent, and should so convince the Judicial Committee that, despite all efforts on his own part, he had been unable to realise a profit commensurate with the intrinsic value and importance of his invention. This was an insuperable difficulty with Mr. Thomas. He had made enormous profits, and he would not—he dare not—submit them to the scrutiny of the Court. And so it happened that the petition was withdrawn.

Mr. Howe was more successful in America. He obtained a prolongation of the patent for seven years, a period during which he received large sums as royalties, though on a reduced scale, from the American union or ring which had backed him up.

We go back to 1859. It was in the latter part of this year that the writer received an invitation from the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company of Boston to go over with a view to negotiating for the entire agency for their manufactures in Great Britain and Ireland. This was accepted, and in October, 1859, the writer started from Liverpool for this purpose.

Suffice it that the negotiations came to a successful issue. The incidents in connection with that voyage, and others in connection with my visit to the States, are being elsewhere recorded in "Incidents of My Career," and therefore require no further reference here.

The inspection I had then the opportunity of making of the large works of this company, and particularly of the system of manufacture and the special tools employed in production, showed to me the great progress that had already been made—and that in a period of only seven years—in the development of this great industry, and assisted me subsequently in the establishment and arrangement of my own factory in Pope Street, Birmingham. Nothing so complete was at the time in existence in this country. Money, brains, and enterprise had produced it there. Returning home at Christmas, I proceeded at once to open out the trade throughout the United Kingdom, continuing the series of exhibitions described in a former chapter, and establishing branches in some of the principal cities, and agencies in others. This was done so successfully that by the year 1862, the year of the Great International Exhibition, which Prince Albert had done so much to promote, but which he did not live to see, the trade had become very largely extended.

The expiration of the Howe or Thomas patent in December, 1860, had imparted a wonderful stimulus not only to the competing American companies who now established themselves in the Metropolis and all over the country, but also to the English manufacturers, who were liberated from the incubus which an overstrained monopoly had imposed upon them.

Messrs. Bradbury and Company, of Oldham, greatly enlarged their factory. Mr. William Jones, of Ashton-under-Lyne, established large works in that town; Mr. Sellars, of Keighley; Mr. Carver, of Manchester; and the European Sewing Machine Company, which in latter years became the Coventry Machinists' Company, Limited—all these had founded important works for the production of various kinds of machines then in vogue.

Some of these concerns were offshoots of my own, particularly the European Sewing Machine Company, which was established at Coventry by Mr. Josiah Turner, my principal bookkeeper, and Mr. Joseph Starley, one of my mechanics, and a most original and inventive genius. In later years the latter (Mr. Starley) became famous as the father of the cycle industry in Coventry. All these made preparations for an extensive display in the exhibition of 1862, and, in addition, the Wheeler and Wilson Company, the Howe Sewing Machine Company, the Willcocks and Gibbs Company, appeared in all their glory; and, besides a number of what might be termed American adventurers, representing machines of limited sale and of very evanescent character, contended for front rank, and succeeded in establishing either note or temporary notoriety.

So great was the demand for front positions, that at one time three shops adjoining each other, and numbered 97, 98, and 99, Cheapside and opposite Bennett's, were all held by different sewing machine companies. There was a very minor one indeed, known as the Guinness, which had an office in Cheapside, and which exhibited in the English department.

This machine, which had a life of little more than twelve months, and which possessed not a single feature of merit, actually obtained a prize medal in the exhibition. There was another case of a similar character, in which a machine, exhibited by the European Sewing Machine Company, also obtained a prize medal. The peculiarity of this machine consisted in the works, usually placed below the bed-plate, being reversed, and fixed above the upper arm, the machine appearing as if turned upside down. In conversation with Mr. Starley one day, I mentioned my amused surprise at this machine being honoured with a medal. Said he, "No one was more surprised or amused than myself. It was a mere whim, and was no use at all, but our people said, 'Send it in,' so in it went. We never made another, though it took the medal. The medal, of course, we use for our other machines."

Before leaving this subject, I should not omit to mention that prominent among the exhibitors were W. F. Thomas & Co. and R. E. Simpson & Co., of Glasgow. The latter has disappeared for many years, their factory being taken by Messrs. Kimball & Morton, while the former, which at one time, and for years, held a very foremost position in the English market, has dwindled into the merest insignificance, and is scarcely a wreck of its former self. Looking back on the years of the past it is a matter of surprise that sewing machines of various kinds, and of undoubted merit, have successively come to the front and shone for a brief period in the sewing machine firmament; then set in darkness and returned not from the night.

The record of these successive flourishes and failures is too long to complete, and we shall have to content ourselves with a comparatively brief reference to many of them. Evolutionists, we believe in the survival of the fittest, but in some cases, if not in many, the fittest has proved to be that which was backed by the heaviest purse and the largest capital.

(To be continued.)

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

No. II.

SEWING MACHINE SECTION (continued).

The Household Sewing Machine Company's stand is arranged with refreshing ingenuity, as, by the simple method of keeping the whole interior space clear of partitions and screens, it has the appearance of being of greater capacity than it really is. Within the booth no less than twenty-five different styles of machines are displayed, all of which, it is noteworthy to mention, are just as can be purchased at any of the company's depôts, and are not specially "got up" for the occasion. The woodwork of the machines is of a high standard of quality, colour, and design. Around the walls and scattered in that delightful apparent disarrangement which is in itself an art are specimens of the work that it is possible to accomplish on the machine, and good work it is, consisting as it does of delicate embroiderings, tasteful silk and wool needlework designs, and some unique samples of Mexican drawn-thread work, parts of which were produced daily on the "Household" in the Exhibition. Further than these, the exhibit was decorated with Brussels net and many-hued silk brocading festooned with gold cordage and tassels. A corner specially interesting to the trade is that in which the new "Household" set of attachments are shown in practical operation, by which the method of attaching is illustrated as being simple and admitting of speedy change from one to another. Taken altogether, the Household Company have to be congratulated on a happy combination of the useful and ornamental in their exhibit.

The Domestic Sewing Machine Company's stand is altogether a dainty spot, so arranged as to represent a reception-room, a delicate blue being the prevailing colour, with a relief of gold trimmings. The ceiling is made to represent clouds, from which gleam the silver rays of the electric light star—"the star that leads the way"—representing the trade mark of the company. The machines exhibited are fully worthy of the exhibitors, and need no comment here.

The Standard Sewing Machine Company's space is occupied by two rooms, wherein, among their usual productions, the Standard Company's latest, the Standard Grand, is well in evidence, and ever and anon actively engaged in turning out art needlework of a superior finish. The decorative talent displayed in the arrangement of the interior is really excellent, for by means of mirrors, cunningly placed, the rooms appear of double size and attractiveness, though by no means is there need of anything to add to the superlative charms of the collection of pictorial art needlework and the elegant disposal of the chastely-designed specimens of Roman embroidery, tapestry, lace work, &c., all of which contribute to one harmonious whole, and render the "Domestic" exhibit one of the most interesting and attractive in the whole show.

(To be continued.)

RETIREMENT OF AN OLD DEALER.

ONE by one the pioneer dealers in sewing machines are retiring from the trade. The latest is Mr. C. Ford, of Newbold Road, Chesterfield.

Mr. Ford purchased his first machine, which was a Wheeler & Wilson, from Mr. Franklin Fuller at Manchester, about 32 years ago. He required it for tailoring work, but it was not at first a success. He then instructed a tinman to make him an oiler, which, he says, made the machine work better. T

NEW BOOK BY MR. TUDOR

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How, When, and Where to re-take Hired Goods.

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agency for the Wheeler & Wilson machines was then entrusted to Mr. Ford, who sold 6 of same within twelve months. Next year he sold 14, and the trade increased annually until from 1872 to 1876 the yearly sales ranged from 40 to 90. As many as 50 or 60 machines were kept in stock until 1885, when Mr. Ford gave up the hire business and sold only for cash, although he had not lost more than £20, and was doing an extensive trade and without employing a single canvasser.

The last five years Mr. Ford has been gradually reducing his stock by selling four and ordering but two, and now, he says, his stock "can be counted on the fingers of one hand."

Mr. Ford, we are pleased to hear, has made sufficient to live on in comfort, and proposes to continue to reside at the house where he has carried on his business, which premises are his own. The following extract from a letter he has written us will be read with interest:—

"I like the machine trade as being profitable, and the repairing and adjusting as a source of pleasurable amusement. I can put my hands on 'Wheeler & Wilsons,' 'Bradburys' and 'Europeans,' that I have sold twenty-eight to thirty years ago that are in good condition and still doing good work. I have found Bradburys to turn out good machines that give credit to the agent, the maker, and the purchaser."

We hope that Mr. Ford will live long to enjoy the fruits of an industrious past, and in better health than he has experienced of late.

BIESOLT & LOCKE, MEISSEN.

(Extract from *Leipziger Zeitung*.)

The sewing machine, (the "iron seamstress") and the photographic portrait may both be mentioned together, both being very recent achievements of modern science, and both constituting articles of commerce that in a few decades have practically taken the world by storm and found patrons in every part of the universe. The photograph on the wall and the sewing machine at the window; both are found in the small out-of-the-way village, which holds next to no intercourse with the great outer world; and high up in the mountains, where many people have, even now in this advanced age, never seen a railway; and in well-nigh unknown parts of the world, where, with but few exceptions, all the habits, customs, and mode of life of a hundred years ago still prevail. It will well repay the student of commercial history to trace the origin and gradual perfection of certain staple articles of manufacture, and to get an insight into their birth-places, *i.e.*, the factories where they are made. Of special interest are those establishments that were the pioneers, the first to open up a new trade, not only new in their native town, but in the whole country. Such an establishment is the firm of Biesolt & Locke, of Meissen, in Saxony. In the year 1869 Messrs. N. R. Biesolt & F. H. Locke founded a sewing machine factory in a very small and humble way, on the American system, which, in the sixties, was as good as unknown in Germany. The founders had been practical workmen in their special line for many years in the principal industrial centres of Europe, and returned to their native country rich in experience. The establishment consequently commenced under the most favourable auspices, and was just in the first bloom of youth when the Franco-German war commenced and brought hard times to the young firm. However, after the peace, the Meissener Sewing Machine Factory participated in the general progress and prosperity which, in Germany, was the result of the victorious struggle with the arch-enemy.

The breach was soon healed, from that date the firm steadily advanced and prospered, and to-day the firm of Biesolt & Locke is one of those representative manufacturers of the kingdom of Saxony who export their wares to every quarter of the globe. The sewing machines of Messrs. Biesolt & Locke are in use in every state of Europe, in Asia, Australia, and recently have even found purchasers in certain parts of Africa. They also export to America, excepting the United States. It will unfortunately be impossible to sell to the United States so long as the prohibitive duty, first imposed in 1860 and still in force, exists, which duty is about thirty-five times higher than the German duty on similar goods. The produce of the Meissener Sewing Machine Factory is not

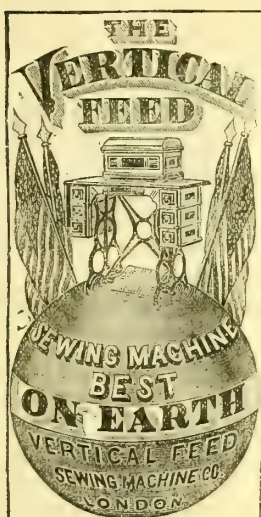
confined to machines for domestic use, but extends to machines required by various trades for the produce of their wares. The raw materials used are exclusively steel, cast iron, and wood, the factory being worked by steam power. As regards the quality of the goods turned out by Messrs. Biesolt & Locke, the excellence of this has been amply proved by the bestowal on the firm of sundry prize medals and awards of merit at various exhibitions. They possess, besides a Diploma of Honour and the Medal of the Royal House of Wettin, no fewer than nine medals received at the following Exhibitions:—Dresden, 1871 and 1875; Vienna, 1873; Halle, 1881, 1883; Nieder Lausitz, 1883; Gold Medal, Amsterdam, 1886; Meissen, 1887, First Prize Silver Medal International Sewing Machine Exhibition, London; 1892, Krems. A special acknowledgment of the high position they occupy in the trade is the fact that several representative bodies have made a point of inspecting the establishment, such as the Society of Engineers or the Kingdom of Saxony and others. Although the firm will not celebrate the jubilee of the 25th anniversary of its foundation until 1894, it can boast of the fact that as early as 1885 it already celebrated an auspicious event, that of the 100,000th sewing machine, on which occasion, besides providing the usual suitable entertainments, the founders of the establishment showed their appreciation of the endeavours of their employes by presenting them with a considerable sum towards a fund to provide suitable pensions for old age and sickness. The wholesale London agent for this firm is Mr. G. Zschwindscher, 102, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

INTERDICTED FROM WORKING SEWING MACHINES.

In the Edinburgh Sheriffs Court, on the 20th ult., a case specially interesting to householders was disposed of. Mr. John Archibald Erskine, proprietor of dwelling-houses, Nos. 6 and 6a, Brown Street, Edinburgh, sought to have Mr. Joseph Finberg, slippermaker, who occupies the flat above these houses, and enters by No. 28, Salisbury Street, interdicted from using sewing machines and hammering and tapping loudly in carrying on his trade, which he relies on Sundays as well as on week-days, from early in the morning till very late at night, in such a way as to annoy Mr. Erskine and his tenants, and prevent the tenants from having the peaceable use and enjoyment of their houses. The defender admitted the noises, but denied that they created a nuisance except on Sundays, and on other days before eight in the morning and after six at night. Sheriff Substitute Rutherford has, however, found that the noises also create a nuisance during the daytime, and accordingly he has granted the full interdict asked, with expenses against the defender. Agents for the Pursuer—Connell & Campbell, S.S.C. Agent for defender—R. C. Calver, S.S.C.

THE RAILWAY COMPANIES' DEFENCE AS TO RATES.

Important evidence was given last month before the House of Commons Select Committee on Railway Rates. In support of the case for the railway companies, Sir H. Oakley, secretary to the Railway Companies Association, and general manager of the Great Northern Railway Company, described in detail the different dealings of the companies with the various rates for merchandise. The companies, he said, had been forced by their opponents to the adoption of a Parliamentary classification as the only classification. In 1891 they decided to recoup themselves for reductions made on some classes of goods by raising the actual rates on others under their "maximum" powers. He admitted that they had no idea of the general outcry that would be raised throughout the country. Taking his own line as a guide, out of 15,600 tons carried 7,200 tons were unaffected by the new rates, on 6,200 tons the rates had been increased, and on 2,100 tons they were lowered. The companies for the present revision had quadrupled their staff of clerks, but had not yet completed their task. In the meantime they had returned to the rates of 1892 with an additional charge "not exceeding" 5 per cent., such addition to be returnable or otherwise according to future agreement. On behalf of the companies he stated that they were doing their best to restore the trade of the country to its former position.



THE
World-Renowned
“**VERTICAL FEED**”

PROVED BY THE
TEST OF TIME
TO BE
THE BEST FEED
EVER CONSTRUCTED.



UNLIKE OTHER MACHINES

It is fed from the top, the old method of feeding from below being entirely done away, and all the complicated machinery connected therewith dispensed with. The work has a perfectly smooth surface to travel on, there being no teeth underneath.

UNLIKE OTHER MACHINES

The needle remains in the fabric while the feed takes place; thus pinning the various thicknesses together while they are being carried forward, making it impossible for any to slip, and without tacking will sew plush, velvet, and all slippery goods without the slightest pucker.

UNLIKE OTHER MACHINES

The Presser Foot always leaves the fabric when the feed takes place, therefore presents no resistance to seams and ridges, and does **NOT** push back the material, nor stretch it when cut on the bias. There is no necessity whatever for assisting the work on uneven surfaces or seams.

WITHOUT TACKING

It will do the most wonderful variety of work, and will sew **ALL** materials from the **FINEST** to the **HEAVIEST** without change of stitch or tension.

ITS WORKING PARTS

Are made of the best materials, are compact, strong and durable; it is the only Machine having Steel Roll Bearings for its needle bar. It is composed of a less number of parts than any other Shuttle Machine, and its use is more easily and quickly learned.

Come and see this Machine for yourselves, it will pay you from curiosity, whether you wish to buy or not.



THE
“**ADVANCE**”

IS THE
MOST SILENT

Lockstitch Machine in existence; its sewing qualities are

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

It is rapid, and the **Lightest Running** Machine ever made. The best mechanical skill is employed in its production, and its durability is beyond question. Neither skill, money, nor labour has been spared in perfecting what we believe to be the most complete under-feed Machine before the public.



THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,

24, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

MANUFACTORY AND HEAD OFFICE—DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A

MECHANICAL & TECHNICAL

HINTS ON REPAIRING AND ADJUSTING SEWING MACHINES.

BY GUESS AND BY GOSH.

By W. H. O., in the *U.S. Sewing Machine News*.

A MAN once told me that a certain piece of mechanism was put together "by guess and by gosh," and mostly "by gosh." What did he mean? That the thing was built in an I-guess-it-will-go way and in an I-don't-care-whether-it-works-or-not-spirit. It is a deplorable fact that a great deal of the so-called sewing machine repairing is done in the same slipshod "by guess and by gosh" manner. And there is no occasion for its being done so, that's the worst feature of it. There is no excuse for the repairer who says to himself, "This woman don't know anything about a machine. She won't know whether I've done anything to it or not, so long as it will sew after a fashion. She can't tell whether this is a new feed or not if I blue it over to make it look different from what it did." Such a man is a thief just as much as the man who enters your house and steals the overcoat from the hat-rack in the front hall. This may seem like strong language, and may be it is, but it is no stronger than that you use when, after paying a watchmaker for putting a new mainspring into your watch, you find out that it will not run within two hours as long as it did with the old one before it broke. You can't prove that he hasn't put in a new one; that he has punched a new hole in the end of the old one and made it answer, but you have your suspicions. Don't give your patrons any grounds for such thoughts. Be as honest as you would have the watchmaker, the cobbler, and the tailor be towards you. And it is just as easy. Don't tell a customer that a machine will need a whole lot of new parts and, while charging accordingly, neglect to put them in. Some canvasser may get hold of that machine, possibly in a few days after you have delivered it and pocketed your money. He may be a reader of the *News*, and have learned a thing or two about the workings of machines. It will be no very hard matter for him to discover, when told what you have charged for, that you have lied like a—well worse than he could himself. He will tell the woman so and your name is Dennis as far as she and her friends are concerned. You'll get no more from her nor them if she can prevent it.

Now, some people think it an easy matter to repair a sewing machine—and so it is, if one knows how. It's just as easy to sole and heel a pair of shoes—if one knows how, yet no one objects to paying for that job while the amount of kicking the average man or woman can do when called upon to pay a dollar or two for legitimate repairs on a sewing machine, will make almost anybody stare. The reason for this lies largely in the fact that the public is being constantly told that this machine and that one and the other one—each and all, do not easily get out of repair and can be fixed at small expense if they do. This foolish talk is what does it. Did you ever know of a dealer in watches telling a customer when buying a timepiece it was not likely to get out of repair—that the mainspring would not break, and if it did you could have a new one put in for a quarter? No, indeed. Yet people will take better care of a twenty dollar watch, or even a four dollar Waterbury, than of a sixty dollar sewing machine. Isn't it so?

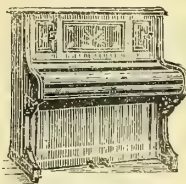
But I'm getting away and am not telling you about "guessing."

Sewing machines are facts, and I imagine I hear you say "and stubborn ones at that." Just so, but they are not fancies. If you balance a board on a saw horse it will remain in a horizontal position. If you bear down on one end the other end will go up. And so in the sewing machine. Move a pivoted lever to the right at one end and the other end will go to the left. Now it is your task as repairer to determine whether this lever goes far enough in that direction, or whether it goes too far. Your guide for this must be the manner in which the lever does the work for which it is placed in the machine. If it be the lever that carries the shuttle and

this shuttle arrives at the needle before the latter has travelled upwards far enough to make the loop properly, the point of the shuttle will be past the needle when the loop does form and it will be impossible for it to engage it. The result is the machine will not sew because the shuttle is too "fast." If it were too "slow" the result would be the same, as then the point of the shuttle would get to the needle when the latter had gone too far up and would pass under the loop instead of through it. When you get hold of a machine that acts like this, don't throw down your tools and say, "those machines never were good for anything—they're never right." Such talk is unbecoming a repairer.

The proper thing to do is to find out first of all whether the needle is at its proper height, and whether it is the *right needle*. When the correctness of this is established, thread up the machine (upper thread), put a piece of goods under the presser foot and turn the wheel by hand, observing at what time the shuttle reaches the needle. If it is too slow, examine the stud or post on which the lever is pivoted to see whether or not it may not be bent, or the lever be loose in its bearings. The latter is seldom the case to an extent sufficient to affect the "time" of the shuttle. It is more apt to be caused by a bent lever. What should bend it? You will never learn that, for the owner seldom admits that anything out of the ordinary came to the machine. But it is bent and you must remedy it. No, don't "guess" anything about it. Use your thinking faculty and find out where lies the cause that should bring about this effect—in this case defect. These levers are usually made of malleable iron, and will stand a reasonable amount of bending without breaking. Go to work carefully. If it is only a little out of line, straighten it right in place with a monkey wrench, but if badly out, take it off and hold it in the bench-vise. You can determine how much you change its shape by applying a straight-edge before and after working it. If you do the work by stringing the part while in the vise, which may be done, never use a hammer; always take a mallet or a stick of hard wood. You will thus avoid marking it or changing any other points or bearings. In pinching in the vise take care that you do not change the shape of the hole for the pivot.

When I started out on this article, it was not my intention to give you any special directions. I did not mean to tell you how to do a single thing, but simply call your attention to the fact that cause is always followed by effect, and that the latter is qualified by the former. Always work on this plan and never "guess" at anything. You may make mistakes, you are bound to, in fact, but you will make many more if you attempt to guess at a remedy instead of studying it out. Look a machine over carefully when brought in for repairs to see if any parts are broken or gone entirely. Such parts must be replaced by new, and it is well to tell the customers so. At times a little change in adjustment is all that is required, and if you make that change and charge only a small fee for doing so, it will often be money in your pocket, for when it needs attention again you will get the job at perhaps a good price. But never "guess" at a machine, and when you fix it don't do it by "gosh."



Section

We suggest to all our readers who sell musical instruments the desirability of their taking up the sale of auto-harps. This is a very pleasing instrument, and easily learned. It is having a large sale, and is very inexpensive. They can obtain it on favourable terms from Messrs. Wallis, Sons, & Co., 133, Euston Road, London, N.W.

During the past month there passed away, at the age of 82, Mr Henry Fowler Broadwood, who was one of the best-known English pianoforte manufacturers. He was generally recognised as being thoroughly competent in every department of the trade, and was much esteemed in private life.

The Music Trades' Association have commenced a campaign against bogus auction sales, which are a source of great annoyance to the legitimate retailer. We wish them every success.

THE American Wringer Co.

(late BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO.)

beg respectfully to call the attention of the
Trade to their recent

REMOVAL

to much larger and more convenient premises

at

122, SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON, S.E.

WHERE WILL BE FOUND THE

LARGEST STOCK OF WRINGERS

AND

DOMESTIC MACHINERY
IN EUROPE.

IT IS A FACT

That no article in the whole
range of Domestic Machinery
pays the Dealer so well as Rubber
Wringers.

IT IS A FACT

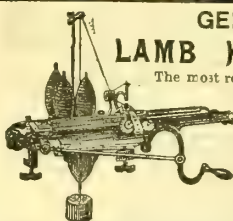
That the sale of our Wringers
is very largely on the increase.

ARE YOU SELLING THEM?

If not, you may depend upon it
your Competitor is.

PRICES FROM 8s.

ACCORDING TO SIZE AND QUALITY.



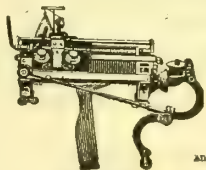
GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and
Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special
automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,
44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.



NEW HARRISON

SWIFT GOLD MEDAL

KNITTER

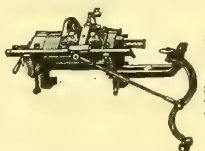
KNITS Stockings ribbed or plain
GLOVES and CLOTHING in
WOOL, SILK, or COTTON. INSTRU-
CTIONS FREE. Lists 2d. per post.
TRIUMPHANT AWARD at PARIS. The only
WINNER in the WORLD of 4 GOLD MEDALS
and 25 other Honours. HARRISON KNITTING MACHINE CO.
Works: 45, Upper Brook St., Manchester.

Telephone No. 4667.

Telegrams, "Grovod, London."

GROVER & WOOD
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM
MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.
WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.



The New ROTHWELL KNITTER

is the only machine in the world
which can knit every garment
that can be done by hand.

It would take three days by hand what could be done on the
"New Rothwell Knitter" in an hour, and thousands of ladies
who have entirely abolished hand knitting are now earning good
incomes at their own homes by these machines, which knit
Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Combinations, Vests, in
fact everything, in either silk, wool, or cotton.

Write for prices and full particulars to

W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgeman St., Bolton.

JOTTINGS

Messrs. Daniel & Haynes, of 4, Dawes Road, Fulham, S.W., have
just opened branch premises at The Square, George Street, Richmond,
where they carry on the sale of domestic machinery.

Mr. A. Howe, sewing machine dealer, has removed from 34,
Guildford Road, Poplar, to 27, Tidy Street, Bromley-by-Bow.

Mr. Leon F. Hollier, of Bath Passage, Birmingham, the well-known
perambulator manufacturer, has circularized the trade to the effect
that Mr. E. H. Brid does not now represent him in any capacity
whatever, nor has he an interest direct or indirect in any branch of
F. Hollier's business.

At the moment of going to press Messrs. Simpson & Fawcett have
not paid any of the claims sent in to the Board of Trade in respect to
their patent referred to in our last issue. It looks, therefore, as
though they intend to let the opportunity go by for the restoration of
their invention on the Patent Roll.

During the past month Jones's Sewing Machine Company
charged John Corrie, at the Bradford Police Court, with embezzling the
sum of 10s., but the case was dismissed. The defence set up was that
the case was merely one of account, and that the prosecutors had in
their possession an I.O.U. for the sum retained by their collector. It
transpired during the hearing of the case that the defendant had
previously collected money which he had not accounted for.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, have also during the past month
prosecuted a collector, connected with their Manchester branch, for
embezzlement. It appears that the prisoner, James Manners
Longdale, collected the sum of £4 16s. 1d., which he failed to account
for, and it was explained by the prosecutor that they had had four
similar cases recently, but this was the only one in which they had
taken legal proceedings. The only defence offered by the prisoner was
that he had been drinking, but the magistrate saw fit to sentence him
to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

In our last issue we inserted a notice to such of our readers as obtain this journal through the newsagents. It now appears that in certain quarters it is thought that we doubted the honesty of the news trade. We, therefore, hasten to explain that we hold no such opinion of these useful agents. We recognise, however, that a source of great loss to newsagent is the issue of weighty free supplements with trade and other journals, as they have to pay increased carriage on same, and are utterly unable to recoup themselves. It is not reasonable that the newsagent should be put to this extra expense, and we, therefore, consider it the duty of publishers to try and render it unnecessary.

At the Sports Exhibition, now being held at the Crystal Palace, there are three stands devoted to perambulators and mail carts, as follows:—Messrs. Lloyd & Co., Borough, S.E.; Messrs. Simmons & Co., Tanner Street, S.E.; and Messrs. Alderman Johnson & Co. Each of these firms display their ordinary manufactures.

Mr. R. H. Williamson, who has handled the Wheeler & Wilson Company's London manufacturing trade, has been appointed by Messrs. Jas. Chadwick & Bros., Limited, to cover the same ground in their interests.

In our last issue a correspondent inquired for the address of the maker of the "Invincible" sewing machine. Mr. Thos. Ballington, of Birmingham, writes us that it was made by the late William Winter, of Leeds.

Trade in perambulators, which was particularly brisk the early part of the year, has fallen off sadly the past few weeks, and at the time of writing most of the manufacturers are working short time.

Mr. Isted, jun., has given up his Southampton sewing machine depot.

Messrs. Robert Maule & Son, the well-known Leith drapers, are about to remove to Princes Street, Edinburgh, and will there open a sewing machine department.

Mr. Cox, of the Bishops Cluster Company, started last month for Chicago, in order to see what our American cousins have on view of interest to a sewing machine merchant.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE TRADE.

The following are changes in the trade which have been notified to us the past month.

We are always pleased to receive this class of information from our readers, and would thank them to make an indelible mental note of this fact.

Alston.—Mr. W. J. Simpson, dealer in cycles and domestic machinery, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Ballymena.—Messrs. H. Craig & Son, drapers, of 48 & 49, Church Street, have given up the sale of sewing machines.

Barrow-in-Furness.—Messrs. Simpson & Rigg, engineers and dealers in cycles and domestic machinery, have removed from 6, Dalton Road, to 133, Hindpool Road.

Blackburn.—Messrs. Robt. Hamer & Sons, ironmongers and wringing machine dealers, of 8, Darwen Street, have given up the sale of cycles.

Blackley.—Mr. J. Casantelli, of 263, Moston Lane, has given up his business of cycle and domestic machinery dealer.

Bromsgrove.—Mr. Butler, of Stoney Hill, has given up the sale of sewing machines; Mr. T. Elias, dealer in cycles, has given up the sale of sewing and wringing machines.

Bromyard.—The firm of A. & E. Walker, dealers in cycles and domestic machinery, are now trading under the style of Walker & Cooke.

Burnley.—Mr. Hartley Clegg has removed from 41, Standish Street, to 6, St. James' Street, where, in addition to his cycle agency, he deals in perambulators, sewing, and wringing machines.

Cambridge.—Mr. J. Coulson, outfitter, of 180, East Road, has given up the sale of cycles.

Chesham.—Mr. F. Ryson (late F. King & Co.), draper and outfitter, of Red Lion Street, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Chorley.—Messrs. Brindle & Son, domestic machinery dealers, 82, Market Street, have given up the sale of cycles.

Coldstream.—Mr. D. Neilans, ironmonger, has removed from High Street to Market Street, and, in addition to

sewing and wringing machines, has taken up the sale of cycles and perambulators.

Donaghmore (Ireland).—Mr. G. Buchanan, clockmaker, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Dumbarton.—Mr. D. Rogerson, draper, 81, High Street, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Farnham.—Messrs. M. & J. Tily, dealers in cycles and domestic machinery, have given up the sale of sewing machines.

Guildford.—The firm of G. F. Matthews, cycle and domestic machinery dealers, 20 & 21, North Street, is now styled Messrs. W. F. & D. J. Matthews.

Hanley.—Mr. F. G. Rhodes, furniture and domestic machinery dealer, 19, Parliament Street, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Harwich.—Mr. M. M. Paterson, draper, of Fower Knowe (late 4, Howegate), has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Heanor.—Mr. Geo. Ackroyd, furniture and domestic machinery dealer and ironmonger, Market Street, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Kinross.—Mr. G. B. Cope, draper, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Knottingley.—Mr. J. F. White, draper and clothier, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Leigh, near Manchester.—Mr. W. Boyde, cycle and domestic machinery dealer, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Linthgow.—Mr. W. Shield, cycle dealer, late of High Street, has left the neighbourhood.

Liverpool.—Mr. S. Walton, ironmonger, 6, Lodge Lane, has given up the sale of cycles.

Llangollen.—Mr. John Davies, domestic machinery dealer, of 18, Bridge Street, and 15-23 Oak Street, Tycocli, has given up the sale of cycles.

Lurgan.—Messrs. Reburn & Co., drapers, have given up the sale of sewing machines.

Melton Mowbray.—Mr. W. Garner, ironmonger, has given up the sale of cycles, sewing, and wringing machines.

Milnathort.—Mr. A. Thomson, ironmonger, has given up the sale of sewing and wringing machines.

Moffat.—Mr. R. Burnie, cycle, sewing and washing machine dealer, has left the town.

Montrose.—Mr. J. Robertson, perambulator and wringing machine dealer, 59, High Street, has given up the sale of cycles and sewing machines.

Mullingar.—Messrs. McCormack Bros., general machinists and wringing machine dealers, have given up the sale of sewing machines.

Netherton.—Mr. G. B. Westwood, cycle and domestic machinery dealer, now carries on the business formerly styled Westwood & Haywood, at Liberty Works.

Northwich.—Mr. Isaac Robinson, cycle and perambulator dealer, has removed from Warrington Road to 46, Station Road.

Norwich.—Mr. E. F. Williamson, ironmonger, of 7, St. Giles Street, has taken over the business of Warner & Co., and has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Nottingham.—Mr. Job Rose, Portland Road, has given up the sale of cycles.

Paisley, N.B.—Messrs. R. Cochrane & Sons, furniture and domestic machinery dealers, of 267, New Smithhill Street, have given up the sale of sewing machines; Messrs. Rankin & Dunbar, 83, High Street, have given up the sale of sewing machines.

Penrhyn.—Mr. W. H. Dunstan, knitting machine, perambulator, and domestic machinery dealer, Lower Market Street, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Portadown.—Messrs. Hegan & Co., cycle and domestic machinery dealers, 203, Mandeville Street, have given up the sale of sewing machines.

Renfrew.—Mr. Thomas M. Napier, Clyde Street, has given up the sale of cycles.

Rugby.—Miss Alcock, late of Lawford Road, has given up business as sewing machine dealer.

Ryde.—Mr. H. R. King, sewing and knitting machine dealer, 140, High Street, has given up the sale of cycles.

Stourport.—Mr. Jones, boot stores, 36, High Street, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Strabane.—Mr. J. White, domestic machinery and perambulator dealer, Main Street, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

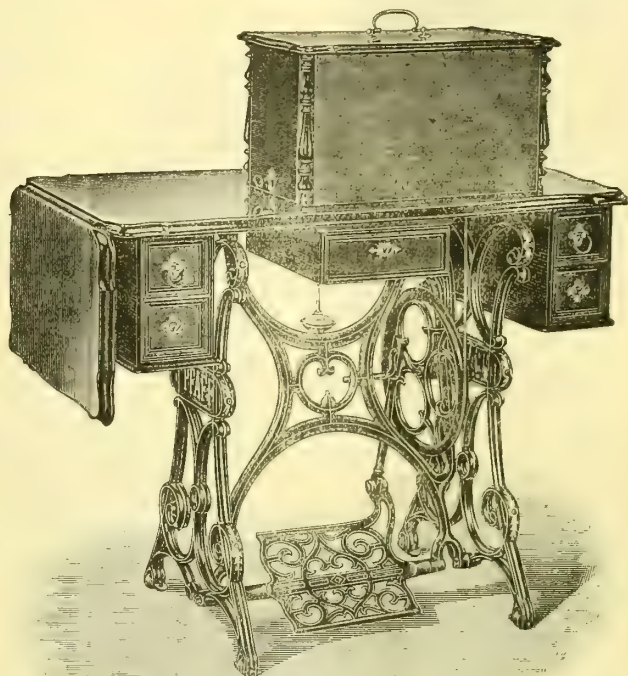
Truro.—Mr. T. Powning, jun., domestic machinery

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

All the important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.

Perfectly Noiseless Motion, and numerous other improvements.



G. M. PFAFF

SEWING MACHINE
FACTORY:

KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY,

Recently enlarged by the purchase of the König Sewing Machine Factory.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

WILHELM & CO. 132, Wool Exchange, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE—IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

THE “BRANSTON”

Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co., LIMITED,

Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite

Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

and musical instrument dealer, 6, Francis Street, has removed to this address from Blackwater, Scorrer.

Tamworth.—The Warwickshire Cycle Company have closed their George Street premises.

Wantage.—Messrs. Bromley & Co., drapers, have given up the sale of sewing machines.

West Calder.—Mr. W. Miller, jun., draper and outfitter, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

West Hartlepool.—Messrs. Brown Brothers, cycle manufacturers and domestic machinery dealers, have removed from Dalton Street to Potts Bridge; Mr. A. Geeson has given up the sale of sewing and wringing machines, also perambulators; Mr. J. C. Minto, cycle and perambulator dealer, has removed from Tower Street to York Street.

Workop.—Mr. M. Marks, cycle and domestic machinery dealer, 122, Potter Street, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

SOME NEW WHEELER & WILSON INVENTIONS.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have just issued a new illustrated catalogue of twenty-eight pages, containing particulars of all their various sewing machines. In it attention is called to their new style hand appliance, which can be readily clamped to the machine table. Illustrations are also given of work done by means of their new Fanning attachment, which can be fitted to the D. 12 or No. 12. We also notice in the catalogue an illustration of the "Leeds" independent treadle, in which ball bearings are used, with the result that it runs extraordinarily smoothly and lightly.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company will soon have on sale a near approach to a two-reel machine. They have constructed for their No. 11 a hinged cover to enclose the bobbin, and are having made to their order a new style of cop which can be used in place of the bobbin. Thus the winding of bobbins is rendered unnecessary, and the length of the under thread almost doubled.

ABRIDGMENTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

WE have received during the month, from the Comptroller-General of the Patent Office, a list of volumes giving "Abridgments of Specifications for the period 1877-83," just published by this department.

These abridgments, most of which are illustrated, are of a very comprehensive nature, and are comprised in a great number of volumes, into which the work is classified. The special feature of compilation is to afford greater facilities to inventors for searching patents before making application to complete same, and with that object we can certainly say the manner in which the publication is arranged is admirable and to the purpose. The majority of the volumes sell at 9d., and can be obtained at the Patent Office, Chancery Lane, E.C.



The St. George's Cycle Company, 298, Upper Street, London, N., report trade as being unusually brisk, not only in "Impetus" safeties, but also in parts, accessories, and sundries. They have just issued an autumn price list, which gives particulars of their new cycle lamps, which they rightly describe as being the cheapest in the trade. Several other saleable articles are described in this list, including a new pump clip and a new toe clip.

On the 8th ult. the St. George's Cycle Company's annual beakfast took place, when a party to the number of fifty embarked on a handsome steam launch at Richmond, and steamed to Staines. Both dinner and tea was served on board, and an enjoyable day was spent, to which the fine weather in no small degree contributed.

During the past month two new companies have applied for public capital, viz., the Acme Pneumatic Tyre and Brake Co., who advertised for £50,000 capital, and the National Cycle Agency, which is registered with a capital of £60,000. The latter had two objects in view: the exploitation of a new tyre and the purchase of the businesses of four

cycle agents, as follows: Cook, Leeds; Bradford & Cook, and Mackenzie & Co., both of Glasgow; and Malcolm & Black, of Dundee.

Our readers will no doubt have noticed in the press that the pneumatic bubble has completely burst. Two months ago the shares of the dozen companies in existence were all quoted at a premium. At the time of writing we find that, with five exceptions, the shares of the fourteen existing tyre companies are at a discount ranging from 20 to 75 per cent. Yet we hear that several new companies are on the point of being brought out.

A new form of insurance is now being tried, that of insuring cycles against theft on a single payment of half a crown per annum.

An American cycle manufacturer has recently given his opinion as to the possibility of aluminium taking the place of steel in the construction of cycles. He says that the only possible object of the change is the reduction of weight, and he states that his experience teaches him that machines of moderate weight—35 to 40 lbs.—are the best, as they ride steadier and do not jar. This fairly represents our own opinion, and we hold that the manufacturers have acted wrongly in pandering as they have done to the fad for light machines for the road.

Although this season has been on the whole satisfactory as regards the volume of trade, there have been more than the usual number of failures among the dealers. We observe the majority of these bankrupts allege the cause of their failure to be twofold; depreciation in stock, and heavy expenses in conducting the business. It strikes us that the former excuse is likely to be in common use in the future if dealers are foolish enough to keep in stock any thing like a full range of the thirty styles of tyres now on the market. Our advice is, whilst willing to obtain for a customer any tyre required, dealers should only keep in stock machines fitted with the standard pneumatics.

Messrs. W. A. Lloyd & Co. are introducing a new form of gear for front drivers, in which hardened steel rollers take the place of cogs. We have not tested this invention, but it certainly seems a step in the right direction.

Failures and Arrangements.

DAVID FINESTONE, furniture dealer, &c., 68, Snighill, and 7, Wharnciffe Road, Sheffield.

The above on June 29th filed a deed of arrangement, date June 23rd, whereby he is to pay a composition of 12s. 6d. in the pound, by five equal instalments, on October 1st, 1893, February 1st, 1894, June 1st, 1894, October 1st, 1894, December 1st, 1894. Secured assignment upon trust until default, last two instalments also secured by a surety. The unsecured liabilities are £3,282 15s. 7d. Estimated net assets, £1,580.

Among the creditors are:
Whalley, George, & Co., Keighley £28 0 0
Sellers, W., & Sons, Keighley 19 0 0
Gough, J., & Co., Manchester 48 0 0
GEORGE H. HEDGES, domestic machine dealer, 51, Norfolk Square, and 30, Gladstone Place, Brighton.

The above was adjudicated bankrupt on June 27th. His examination takes place at the Court House, Brighton, at 11 a.m., on August 10th. A County Court judgment for £40 17s. 2d. was registered on June 22nd against this debtor. Liabilities £769 8s. 8d.; assets £112 17 7d.

JAMES & HALL (W. V. James and J. P. Hall, trading as), mail cart and perambulator manufacturers, 38, St. Helen's Road, Swansea.

A receiving order has been granted in the above, and the debtors adjudicated bankrupt.

CHARLES WEAVER, house furnisher, &c., Palmerston Terrace, and Front Street, Consett.

The above on July 5th filed a deed of arrangement, dated June 30th. The unsecured liabilities are £720 18s. 10d. Estimated net assets, £222 14s. 7d. Among the creditors are Humphrey, Keats, & Co., Birmingham, £22.

THE HOUSE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY (Richmond House, trading as), 11, Fore Street Avenue, London.

A receiving order was granted in the above on June 30th. The debtor will come up for examination on August 3rd, at 12 o'clock, at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street.

The following are the principal creditors:—

Buck & Hickman, London	£80 0 0
Charles & Tubbs, London	41 10 0
Ritherdon, A. M., London	174 0 0
Schuppison & Son, London	26 16 0
Stevens & Son, London	11 13 0
Allwood, W., & Sons, Alcester	21 3 7
Williamson & Co., Banbury	15 18 3
Manlove & Sons, Chesterfield	10 10 0
Kimball & Morton, Glasgow	21 17 4
Wilkinson & Son, Salby	50 3 5
Crowley, J., & Son, Limited, Sheffield	47 3 11
Fairbrother & Co., Limited, Sheffield	19 19 2

Fully-secured creditors:—

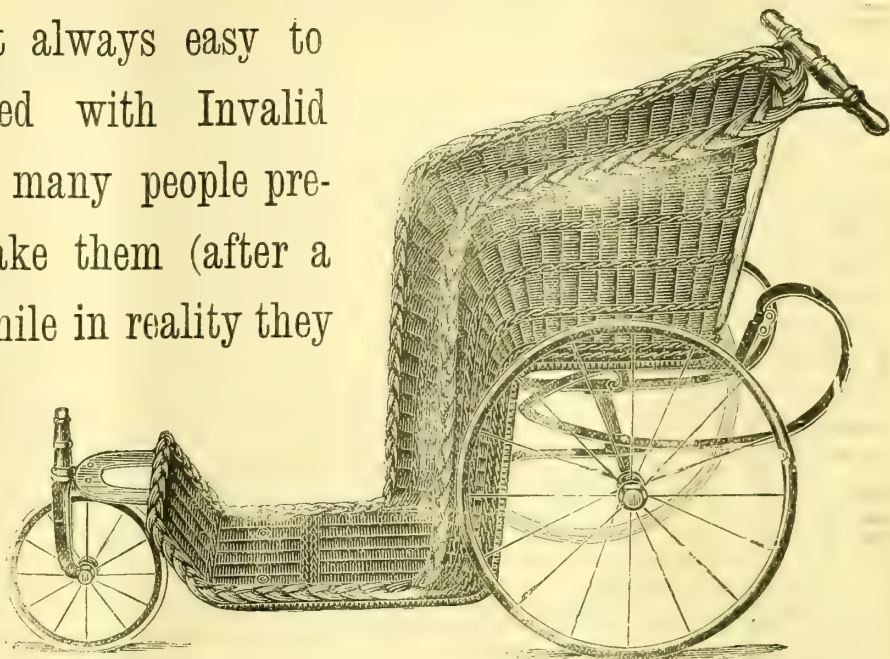
Dixon, W. J., London	£32 4 0
Joynson, E. H., St. Mary Cray	2,250 0 0
Rees, D. D., Stourbridge	100 0 0

Preferential creditors:—

Charles & Tubbs, London	20 0 0
Dixon, W. J., London	43 0 0

A County Court judgment was on June 6th registered against William Thomas Miller, mail cart maker, 284 and 228, Kentish Town Road, N.W., for the sum of £18 7s.

It is not always easy to get supplied with Invalid Carriages; many people pretend to make them (after a fashion), while in reality they do not understand it.



There is no need to hesitate or to wonder where to buy, write for Price List to

LEON L'HOLLIER

BATH PASSAGE,

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who is quite at home in this branch of trade, having spent 35 years in this class of work, and has now the largest Invalid Carriage Business in England, in fact, he has almost a monopoly of this trade, his name for sound work being universally known.

SEWING MACHINE MODELS AT THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

In the Government building at the World's Fair is an exhibit that is one of the most important, interesting, and instructive to the sewing machine trade that has ever been brought together during the history of the industry. We refer to the Patent Office exhibit, consisting of about 2,500 models, under glass cases. No inconsiderable portion—taking into consideration the ratio the sewing machine trade bears to that of the world—of this collection is that devoted to the models illustrating the progress of the manufacture of sewing machines, in which section 123 models are on view.

Of the immense technical value of such an exhibition there is no room for question, for the bringing together into classified and proper chronological order of the inventions representing the various stages of progressive improvement of any particular industry or department of manufacture will ever be a source of instruction and technical enlightenment to novice and veteran alike, and so, when for the first time such an exhibition is started, we offer our heartiest congratulations to the promoters thereof.

Our American cousins have certainly scored on this subject, and the selection and arrangement of models is decidedly of a representative nature. The arrangement of the sewing machines was undertaken by a committee, they being assisted by Mr. P. B. Pierce, principal examiner of the sewing machine class.

We append a detailed account of the models as exhibited, showing the history of the sewing machine in proper chronological order, the compilation of which is greatly due to the courtesy of Mr. A. P. Greeley, principal examiner of the Patent Office, and for which we are also indebted to the *Sewing Machine Advance*, of Chicago.

LIST OF MODELS.

J. J. Greenough. Pat. No. 2,466, Feb. 21st, 1842.

This sewing machine is the oldest of record in the U.S. Patent Office. The material to be sewed is held in a clamp which is moved for every stitch made. The needle is pointed at both ends, with the eye in the middle, the thread being in short lengths, after the manner of hand sewing. A pair of pincers, one on each side of the work, are operated to grasp and draw the needle and thread back and forth through the material to be sewed. A stop mechanism is employed to arrest the sewing when a thread breaks or becomes too short for further use.

Benjamin Wadleigh Bean. Pat. No. 2,982, March 4, 1843.

An attempt to use in a machine the common hand needle with eye at the heel, and carrying a short length of thread. The goods to be sewed are crimped or folded between the teeth of the feeding gear-wheels and presented to the point of the curved needle. The needle being stationary, the crimped goods are carried forward upon the needle, leaving the thread within the folds. The length of the stitch is regulated by the pitch of the feeding gears.

Elias Howe. Pat. No. 4,750, Sept. 10, 1846.

The first machine to sew with an eye-pointed needle carrying continuous thread. The first machine, moreover, to sew with two threads and thus make a lock-stitch, using an eye-pointed needle and shuttle. The goods to be sewed are set edge to edge upon sharp pins projecting from the "baster plate," which is carried forward by means of a toothed pinion engaging with the series of holes therein. This "feed" being under the control of the operator regulates the length of the stitch. Well-defined "tension" and "take-up" devices are also involved in the organisation.

J. Bachelder. Pat. No. 6,439, Sept. 3, 1849.

The first machine having a "perpetual feed," that is, a feed operating to advance the fabric in one direction to produce a seam of indefinite length. An endless belt, the outer surface of which is studded with fabric penetrating points, is mounted with driving pulleys within a slot in the bed-plate flush with the upper surface thereof. A stripper lifts off the fabrics from the points at the forward end of the slot. The fabric to be stitched is carried upon a horizontal bed-plate. The eye-pointed needle makes a chain-stitch.

Barthelemy Thimmonier. Pat. No. 7,622, Sept. 3, 1850.

A common tambour needle, hooked or bearded, is reciprocated through the fabrics to be joined, passing below the bed-plate. Beneath the bed-plate is arranged a device which lays a thread in the hook of the needle. The needle draws the thread, thus laid, through the fabrics in the form of a loop. A "holding-down instrument," in the form of a tube, surrounds the needle and acts as a presser-foot upon the fabrics, serving also to retain the loop upon the needle shank. The operator then moves the work by hand and repeats the operation, passing the needle through the first-formed loop in penetrating the fabrics, making thus the regular "tambour stitch." This machine is of interest as incorporating certain improvements patented in France in 1830, and involved in a machine actually in use in Paris in 1841.

A. B. Wilson. Pat. No. 7,776, Nov. 12, 1850.

Horizontal bed, presser-foot, eye-pointed needle, and shuttle. The first machine having a work-feeding device which did not penetrate the fabric under operation. This feeding device is roughened on its surface, and caused to carry the fabric forward while the needle is at its highest point out of the work. This roughened "feeder" is then caused to return to its normal place while the needle is in the work and therefore holding the same against the action of the device.

Grover & Baker. Pat. No. 7,931, Feb. 11, 1851.

The machine of this patent was one of the earliest to be manufactured and placed upon the market for domestic use. An eye-pointed needle carried in the end of an actuating arm vertically reciprocated through the needle hole in the horizontal bed-plate, throwing a loop beneath the fabric being stitched. A lower, horizontally reciprocating, eye-pointed needle, carrying an independent thread, passes through the loop thus thrown out, forms a loop beyond it, and holds the first-formed loop on the upward movement of the needle. In its next descent the vertical needle passes through the loop made by the horizontal needle; the two needles thus form a "double-loop stitch." Thread-tension devices are shown, and feed-actuating devices for securing intermittent movement to the work.

I. M. Singer. Pat. No. 8,294, Aug. 12, 1851.

The machine of this patent is the foundation of the Singer Manufacturing Company's extensive plant, being probably the first practical sewing machine put on sale for general work. Eye-pointed straight needle, dip motion, horizontal bed, shuttle, feed-wheel, and spring actuated presser-foot. Main shaft above the work-plate, journaled in arm which rises from said plate, is carried forward and forms the well-known "head" for all the operative upper portions of the stitch-forming mechanism, such as the take-up, tension, and pull-off devices. This machine affords a remarkable example of persistence of type, embodying in its organization the practical features of the entire sewing-machine industry down to the present day.

A. B. Wilson. Pat. No. 9,041, June 15, 1852.

Foundation of the present Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. The first "four-motioned feed"; also the first to employ a rotating hook to engage, spread, and cast the loop of thread, thrown out by the reciprocating, eye-pointed needle around a bobbin. The feeding device of this patent is the familiar "feed" found in almost every sewing machine made since the patent, save only those machines wherein the fabric is advanced by the needle. Next to the telephone patent of Alexander Graham Bell, this invention has produced a

I beg to announce that I have been appointed by Messrs. Steinfeldt & Blasberg, Hanover, **SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT**



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New Patent
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greater revenue to its owners than any other ever granted by the United States.

Loaned by Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

W. H. Johnson. Pat. No. 10,597, March 7, 1854.

First "feed" secured by vibrating the needle while in the fabric. "Work" laid upon a horizontal bed-plate; straight eye-pointed needle reciprocated through it and through a needle slot in the bed-plate. Loop thrown out by the needle taken by hook below and held. The needle is then given an upward and forward movement, carrying the fabric forward the length of the stitch. The next descent of the needle forms another loop through which the previous loop is placed by the forked retaining hook, thus making a chain-stitch.

Wm. Wickersham. Pat. No. 10,615, March 7, 1854.

The first "twin-needle" machine. Two hooked needles or two eye-pointed needles, carrying independent threads, are affixed to one needle bar and given vertical reciprocation through the work, producing parallel seams. Complementary stitch forming means, below the bed-plate, engage the thread of the needles in the usual manner.

S. S. Turner. Pat. No. 11,588, Aug. 2, 1854.

First machine wherein the needle operates upon one face of the material, and the awl, which pierces the hole for said needle, operates upon the opposite face thereof. The machine of the patent organised with the needle below and the awl above the bed-plate.

D. C. Ambler. Pat. No. 11,884, Nov. 7, 1854.

First machine organised to make the "zig-zag" stitch. The vertically reciprocating, eye-pointed needle is given lateral vibration with respect to the line of feed. The machine also shows a "twin needle" arrangement for producing parallel seams at one operation. A lever automatically clamps the thread to the needle on its up-stroke, operating thus as a take-up device. Means are also provided for giving a quarter revolution to the needle upon its longitudinal axis during its vertical reciprocation. For work upon sails, awnings, carpets, and heavy work generally.

A. B. Wilson. Pat. No. 12,116, Dec. 19, 1854.

"Four-motion" mechanism (so-called).

A serrated surface is raised through slots in the cloth-plate against the fabric to carry it forward, and drops beneath the plate to return for the succeeding stitch. For general purposes of sewing.

Loaned by Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

J. S. Conant. Pat. No. 12,231, Jan. 16, 1855.

First machine showing "wheel-feed" mounted on and rotating about a vertical axis. The fabric to be stitched is fed by the roughened periphery of the feeding-wheel, intermittently moved, to a horizontally reciprocating, eye-pointed needle.

E. H. Smith. Pat. No. 12,754, April 17, 1855.

The first example of an organized sewing machine wherein the continuously rotating shuttle, provided with a beak to receive and spread the loop of needle-thread, carries a disc bobbin. This invention greatly increased the capacity of the sewing machine for doing rapid work.

Capron & Dennis. Pat. No. 13,409, Aug. 7, 1855.

First machine for attaching hooks, eyes, &c., to material by sewing mechanism, which latter is of ordinary character and used in duplicate. Hooks, &c., carried by endless-chain-holder supported by rotating drums. Card fed across bed-plate by intermittently operated feed-roll, which by friction operates holder, from sides of which project attaching eyes of hooks, &c., into path of needles of sewing mechanism.

S. P. Chapin. Pat. No. 14,283, Feb. 19, 1856.

C. D. Wheeler. Pat. No. 22,045, Nov. 9, 1858.

Cylinder machine, with hemming and felling devices and "pulley tension," for felling shirt sleeves, &c.

Loaned by Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

J. E. A. Gibbs. Pat. No. 17,427, June 2, 1857.

The foundation patent of the Wilcox & Gibbs single-thread, rotary-hook machine. Eye-pointed, vertically reciprocating needle supplied with a continuous thread penetrates the work, throwing out a loop upon the under face of the horizontal bed-plate. Wheel-feed advances the work. Rotating hook engages the loop and spreads the same, twisting it a half revolution and presenting it thus twisted to the needle on its succeeding descent. The first loop is then shed from the hook, making the initial loop of the chain.

L. R. Blake. Pat. No. 20,775, July 6, 1858.

The first machine for sewing shoe sole and uppers together. The mechanism comprises a vertically reciprocating, straight hook-needle a hollow horn or shoe support, and a reciprocating thread carrying looper within such horn, which places the thread in the hook of the needle. The shoe is placed upon or outside the horn with the sole upward. A feed-wheel rests upon and feeds the shoe along.

R. Eickemeyer. Pat. No. 25,078, Aug. 9, 1859.

This is the first machine patented for sewing sweat lining in hats. A single-thread overseam is formed on the inner angle of the side crown and brim by an eye-pointed needle and co-operating looper. An angular plate co-operates with a presser-foot and feed-dog to hold the hat while a stitch is being made. The needle is reciprocated by a crank on the main shaft, and all the other moving parts of the machine are actuated from the needle-bar.

Job A. Davis. Pat. No. 27,208, Feb. 21, 1860.

This machine is the foundation of the present business of the Davis Sewing Machine Company. It is known as the "Vertical Feed" machine.

Loaned by the Davis Sewing Machine Company.

G. B. Arnold. Pat. No. 28,139, May 8, 1860.

The earliest organised machine for producing "ruffles" or gathers in fabrics. Two pieces or strips of cloth of unequal length with their edges placed together, the longer piece underneath, are fed to the machine. The bottom piece is ruffled or gathered by the feed-dog and presented to the stitch-forming mechanism along with unruffled strip above. The feed-dog is "two-part" and the part forward of the needle is made adjustable with respect to the rear part, whereby the fulness of the ruffles or gathers is under the control of the operator. The machine may be employed to make the regular stitch of the ordinary sewing machine by giving the same throw to each of the two parts of the feed-dog.

L. H. Smith. Pat. No. 32,385, May 21, 1861.

First machine for stretching, holding, and sewing carpets. Sewing mechanism supported by carriage travelling on track. Carpet clamped in holders travelling on track, and stretched by moving one holder from another; holders held to track by brakes. Carriage and sewing mechanism simultaneously started by operating crank. Feed intermittent by friction-clutch and thrown out of gear by hand-shaft.

McKay & Mathies. Pat. No. 36,163, Aug. 12, 1862.

This machine, which is an improvement upon the Blake shoe sewing machine, patented in 1858, was among the first shoe sewing machines to actually go into extensive use. The outer sole, upper, and inner sole are stitched together with a chain-stitch, made by a straight-hooked needle and a whirl for placing the thread in the hook of the needle. This machine is the foundation for the celebrated McKay Sewing Machine Company.

D. W. G. Humphrey. Pat. No. 36,617, Oct. 7, 1862.

This machine was designed especially for stitching button holes. This is the first machine patented in the United States with organized stitch-forming mechanism and a clamp to hold and move the material in a button-hole shaped path. As subsequently improved, this type of machine went into extensive use among manufacturers of clothing, and was known as the "Union" machine.

House & House. Pat. No. 36,932, Nov. 11, 1862.

In this machine the entire stitching mechanism is mounted upon a disc or frame capable of being rotated automatically at proper intervals without interfering with the operation of stitching, in order to sew around curves, such as the eyes of button holes; the fabric is attached to a bed-plate having a periodical, intermittent, progressive movement in a rectilinear path; the disc carrying the sewing mechanism and the plate carrying the fabric co-operate in such a manner that their respective movements take place alternately at proper intervals, one being at rest while the other is in motion. By these devices both sides and the eye of the button hole may be worked without stopping the machine.

To be continued.



The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

11477. J. W. Watts, Countesthorpe, near Leicester, for improvements in circular latch needle-knitting machines.

11534. A. Siebert, for improvements in sewing machines.

11822. P. R. J. Willis, a communication from W. M. and L. E. Webber and P. D. Neal, of United States, for an improved attachment for sewing machines.

11930. A. Nicholson and J. Hall, of Cross Street, Leek, Staffs, for improvements in sewing and embroidering machines.

11991. J. Gutmann, for improvements in buttonhole sewing machines.

12208. W. McAuslin, for improvements in baby chairs.

12214. T. Field, of 3, Gresse Street, Rathbone Place, London, for improvements in children's carriages.

12248. G. H. Scetini, G. Cade and H. K. Bridger, for improvements in lock stitch sewing machines.

12687. D. Noble, for improvements in or relating to stop motions and brakes for sewing and other machines.

12755. B. Kohler, for improvements in lock stitch sewing machines.

12828. H. Stoll and F. Maercklin, for improvements in double straight bed-knitting machines.

12853. W. Mortimer, for a new or improved combined mail-cart and perambulator.

12914. J. W. Haselden, for improvements in shafts for children's mail carts.

13083. A. M. Clark, a communication from L. Raffloer, of Germany, and C. H. Schott, of United States, for an improved braiding machine.

13186. M. W. Mathews and A. W. Briscoe, for an improved method of mounting wheels for the purpose of counteracting vibration, specially applicable to the wheels of cycles and sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

Published (price 8d. each.)

11707. *Sewing machines.* D. Jones, of Birmingham. Dated June 22nd, 1892.

Relates to an improved construction and arrangement of mechanism for operating the feed-bar of a sewing machine, whereby the feed can be readily varied in amount and reversed in direction to suit requirements.

13677. *Circular reversible knitting machines.* W. I. Ford, West Humberstone, near Leicester. Dated July 27th, 1892.

A plate or band is interposed between the cam shell and the needle cylinder, and underneath the needle butts for lifting out of action those needles not required in the knitting of the heels and toes. With the needle lifting plate a movable stop is combined for arresting the motion of the cam shell when the whole of the needles not required in the knitting of the heels and toes are on the said needle lifting plate or band prior to being raised out of action.

14762. *Over-edge Sewing Machines.* W. Robertson, J. G. Orchar, W. Adie, and T. Robertson, all of Dundee. Dated August 16th, 1892.

Relates to over-edge sewing machines of the kind described in Hunt's Patent Specification, No. 2859, of 1878, the main feature of which is a continuously rotating needle in the form of a conical regular helix, the present invention consisting in improvements in the construction of parts of such machines.

7060. *Automatic Brake for Perambulators.* G. W. Prideaux, of Chelsea. Dated April 6th, 1893.

On the axle of the hind wheels are mounted two notched discs; two

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pivoted levers are also provided, so arranged as to nominally engage with one of the notches of each disc. The inner ends of these levers are connected to the handle by a strap, and, on the handles being grasped, the levers are removed from engagement with the discs.

9211. *Knitting Machines*, J. A. Burleigh, of Lakeport, U.S.A. Dated May 9th, 1893.

The object of this invention is to provide a knitting machine which will knit the upper foot portion in a continuous flat web, then narrow and widen automatically to form a seamless toe; then shift its mechanism automatically, and knit a straight web to form the lower foot portion; then widen automatically to form a gusset for the enlargement of the instep portion; then narrow and widen automatically to form a seamless heel.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 9TH, 1893.

497006. J. M. Merrow, Merrow and W. H. Steadman, Norwich, Conn., needle carrier for sewing machines, and guiding device therefor.

497118. J. A. Burleigh, Lakeport, N.H., knitting machines.

497231. J. W. Chenoweth, Decatur, Tex., quilting attachment for sewing machines.

497242. C. M. Hine, Allegheny, Pa., sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 16TH, 1893.

497315. G. E. Frinck, Pawtucket, R. I., thickening thread mechanism for knitting machines.

497425. E. Calm, New York, N.Y., cloth winding attachment.

497476. A. Morley, Chicago, Ill., bobbin winder for sewing machines.

497587. J. M. Merrow, Merrow and J. T. Collins, Norwich, Conn., overseaming sewing machine.

497644. D. Flanagan, Clayton-le-Moors, England, sewing machine.

497645. D. Flanagan, Clayton-le-Moors, England, feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

497646. D. Flanagan, take-up for sewing machines.

497668. G. W. Kemp, Montgomery, Alloa, overseaming attachment for sewing machines.

497690. J. R. Scott, New York, N.Y. sewing machine, issued and dated May 23rd, 1893.

497926. N. H. Piffard, Piffard, N.Y., sewing machine needle.

497950. H. R. Corkhill and F. J. Shields, Rochester, N.Y., tuck marker for sewing machines.

498023. E. J. Peaslee, Ashland, needle depressing slide for knitting machines.

498076. A. McMichael and F. B. Wildman, Norristown, Pa., stop motion for knitting machines.

498139. G. E. Nye, Philadelphia, Pa., circular knitting machine.

498212. P. B. Laskey, Marblehead, Mass., needle clamp carrier for sewing machines.

498216. J. Reece, Boston, Mass., sewing machine, issued and dated May 30th, 1893.

498331. W. H. Tracey, Troy Sewing Machine.

498332. W. H. Tracey, Troy Sewing Machine.

498505. O. E. Brown, Brockton, Mass., wax thread sewing machine.

498616. S. Borton, Providence, R.I., machine for trimming and sewing fabrics, issued and dated June 6th, 1893.

498925. G. Baum, Arbon, Switzerland, embroidering machine.

499138. R. Morley, Philadelphia, Pa., stop motion device for knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 13TH, 1893.

499352. J. E. Snapp, Danville, Ill., thread cutter for sewing machines.

499382. R. W. Gormly, Troy, N.Y., needle cylinder for circular knitting machines.

499414. O. E. Brown, Brockton, Mass., wax thread sewing machine.

499648. J. Benner, Philadelphia, Pa., knitting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 20TH, 1893.

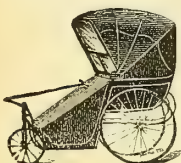
499729. H. J. Griswold, Madison, Conn., method of and machine for knitting fashioned webbing.

499845. A. Morley, Chicago, Ill., sewing machine.

499921. F. Hammond, Paris, Canada, electric stop mechanism for knitting machines.

500092. G. W. Baker, Cleveland, Ohio, thread-cutting attachment for sewing machines.

500093. G. W. Baker, Cleveland, Ohio, shuttle for sewing machine.



COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London, solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Baskets, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 27TH, 1893.

500121. E. J. Franck, Philadelphia, Pa., knitting machine.

500122. E. J. Franck, Philadelphia, Pa., transfer appliance for knitting machines.

500123. E. J. Franck, Philadelphia, Pa., thread-controlling mechanism for knitting machines.

500151. A. McMichael and F. B. Wildman, Norristown, Pa., automatic rib knitting machine.

500235. E. C. Jenkins, Shrewsbury, Mass., needle thread for sewing machines.

500260. W. A. O'Brien, Boston, Mass., knitted garment, and method of making same.

500351. G. Reid and C. Stephenson, Philadelphia, Pa., automatic controlling mechanism for circular knitting machines.

500430. J. Robertson, Northampton, Mass., shuttle for sewing machines.

500518. K. Vogel, Chelsea, Mass., sewing machines.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A Gentleman well acquainted with the Sewing Machine, Bicycle, and Perambulator Trades has a splendid opening for those goods, on Sale or Return, to be sold for cash only.—Address, Machinist, 22, Middleboro, Colchester.

TRAVELLER WANTED to appoint Purchasing Agents for the Ideal Knitter, the most wonderful invention in Knitting Machines before the Trade. Only serious men holding other first-rate representations need apply.—Address, G. Stibbe, 25, Jamaica Street, Glasgow.

WANTED AGENTS for the **NEW ROTHWELL CIRCULAR AND FLAT KNITTING MACHINES**. For terms, &c., apply to W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgman Street, Bolton.

ST. GEORGE'S CYCLE COMPANY, 298, Upper Street, N., the Cheapest and Best house for cycles, cycle-fittings, accessories, lamps, bells, saddles, &c., tyres of all kinds, pram. tyres, cement, and pram. fittings. Send for our 1893 List which is now ready, and will be found the most complete and useful in the trade. All repairs, nickel-plating, and stove-enamelling executed with despatch. Our new rubber mud-guard and toe-clip for rubber pedals was the novelty of the National Show.

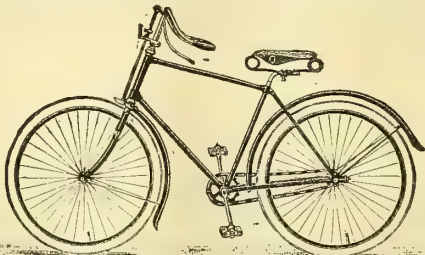
OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address, The "Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

HARPER TWELVETREES, Manufacturer of Laundry Machinery, wishes to appoint a **SOLE AGENT**

in every Town not yet represented. Liberal Terms to the Trade for cash, or quarterly accounts upon application.—Harper Twelvetrees 8, City Road, London.

SAFETIES for CASH.

Guaranteed quality, best finish throughout, improvements up to date wonderful value. Samples on approval anywhere.



Best 1½ in. grey cushion Tyres, £6 5s. each; list price, £22. Silvertown Closure Pneumatic Tyres, £8 7s. 6d.; list price, £25 10s.

Address—**DEREHAM ROAD CYCLE CO., NORWICH.**

TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, &c.

Our "Competition" Trunks, per set of 4, 22, 24, 27, and 30, 16s. 9d.; The Walworth Challenge, ditto, 21s.; Flat Bonnet Boxes, 3 to set, 3s. 8d.; ditto Stamped Bonnets, 4s. 2d.; Clocks, splendid value, 18s. doz.; ditto Alarms, 24s. doz., and many other patterns absurdly cheap. Perambulator Wheels and Fittings. Write Special Lists.

RICHARD WOOD & SONS, Wholesale Ironmongers,

BRANDON ST. & WADDING ST., LONDON, S.E.
YORK STREET, WALWORTH ROAD,

CONSIDERABLY OVER
1,000
OF THESE
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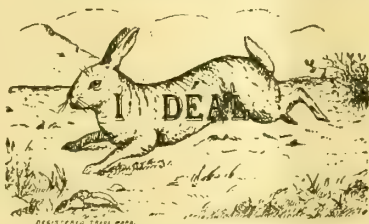
We have now made several improvements and GUARANTEE EVERY ONE to give satisfaction.

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WE DEFY COMPETITION.



The HALESOWEN PERAMBULATOR Co., Ltd., Halesowen, nr. Birmingham
BEST HOUSE FOR PERAMS., MAIL CARTS, INVALID CARRIAGES, WOOD COAL VASES, ROCKING HORSES, &c., &c.



What do you look for chiefly in a knitting machine?

SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION.

The "Ideal" has fewer parts than any machine of the kind, and

CANNOT BE PUT OUT OF ORDER,

But can be sent to any part of the world without oral teaching.

This is the opinion expressed by one of the largest and best known houses in the trade, having already upwards of 100 "Ideals" at work:—

"It would not pay us even to spend money on repairing any other make of machine that we have. It pays us better to put in the 'Ideal' Machine, because our workers accept a smaller rate per dozen on it, and make a better wage all the same. Besides, the saving of needles alone in 1892 on the 'Ideals,' compared with other makes, amounted to £1 per machine average."

NOTE.—The "Ideal" knits every kind of web in plain circular seamless, one and one, two and two, and all other ribs. Also Cardigans and Half-Cardigans, and in Wool, Cotton, Silk, etc.

C. STIBBE.

25, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW.

Sewing Machine Gazette Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

RATE.—1d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with several years of experience in the managing of a sewing manufactory and all business connected therewith, desires engagement.—Apply to Engineer, care of *Sewing Machine Gazette Office*.

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VALUABLE SEWING MACHINE PATENTS

FOR SALE.—In the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division). By order of the Receiver.—In consequence of the winding-up of the General Utility Company, several Valuable Patents for Embroidery and Sewing Machines are for Sale.—Full particulars and forms of tender may be obtained on application to J. H. Hancock, Public Accountant, Leicester.

DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.—Washers, Wringers, Perambulators, and Sewing Machine Hire Business for disposal in leading Worcestershire town. Splendidly situated shop. Total purchase within £400, and sold solely owing to its unexpected development interfering with proprietor's other duties.—Principals please apply, Frederic Goodeve, Cannon Street, Birmingham.

NEEDLES.—Howe B, 3s. 6d.; Prince's, 3s. 9d.; Bradbury Rotary, 4s. Needles for any make of machine cheap.—S. Cox & Co., Alcester.

AS HELP in Mechanics' Shop, used to doing machines up. Distance no object.—"W. A. F.," *Sewing Machine Gazette Office*.

KING'S UNIVERSAL SUPPLY, Limited, 17 & 18, Railway Approach, London Bridge, are offering the best terms to Agents for the sale of their Sewing Machines, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.

TO SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS.—A Young Man, with practical knowledge of repairs of various kinds of Sewing Machines, requires a situation, can be thoroughly recommended.—Address, 194, High Street, Lewes.

£50 OFFERED FOR PARROTS that repeat "Dunkley's Baby Car Ball Bearings, 105s."—76, Houndsditch, London, or Birmingham.

THE IDEAL KNITTER.—The Machine, at last, which will give you No Trouble (see advertisement in this page). A few Sole Agencies still open where not represented.—Write at once, G. Stibbe, Glasgow.

BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!!—For Sewing Machines (round). Best Straight-grained Leather. Assorted lengths from 54 to 60 in.; 18s. per gross, nett cash.—Harvie's, 110, Kirkdale Road, Liverpool.

CYCLE OILS, Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Pram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

SEWING MACHINES.—Agents on the lookout for a first-class make of Machines to push, should apply to us for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms. Machines for all classes of work at keenly-cut prices. Oils, &c.—The Victoria Manufacturing Company, Glasgow.

CYCLES.—Write the Victoria Manufacturing Company for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms. You will find it to your advantage. Accessories and Repairs at keenest prices. Agents wanted everywhere.—78 to 82, Hanover Street, and 71, Cathedral Street, Glasgow.

TECHNICIAN WANTED by a large German Sewing Machine Manufactory, for the establishment and management of a Velocipede Manufactory. Must be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture.—Address, T. N., 1968, care of Haasenstein & Vogler, A. G., Cologne.

KNITTING MACHINES.—One Smith's Universal One Lancashire Flat, 2 imitation Lamb's or Harrison's Princesses. he four Machines for £9 cash; Lancashire; worth all the money.—Exchange Company, 136, Bramall Lane, Sheffield.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED WHERE STILL OPEN.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED WHERE STILL OPEN.

THE JOURNAL OF DOMESTIC APPLIANCES AND SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE.

Subscription.—3s 6d. per annum, or 1s. per quarter, post free, which includes a free copy of the *Hire Traders' Guide and Record*.

THE HIRE TRADERS' GUIDE AND RECORD.

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Advertisements.—Tariff on Application. All changes in Advertisements to be notified by the twenty-fifth of each month.

Contributions.—Articles, Letters, Reports, &c., on trade subjects invited and paid for if so arranged. Readers are earnestly requested to notify changes of address, the opening of new premises, &c., in their several towns.

Trade Information.—We are always pleased to be at the service of our readers by supplying them with the names of manufacturers, &c. All we ask is that they enclose stamp for reply.

Replies to Advertisements.—We request that readers, in replying to advertisements in our columns, will mention our Journals as the source of their information. **In Writing to Us.**—Please address all communications either "Publisher," or "Editor," at the address given below.

Hire Agreements and Payment Cards.—We supply these to most hire traders, Particulars on application.

List of Cycle and Domestic Machinery Dealers.—We keep at our office a complete list of the trade for the benefit of manufacturers.

Non-subscribers.—Will these please take the receipt of a free copy as an invitation to subscribe?

Local Papers.—Many of our readers are kind enough to send us copies of their local papers whenever they contain anything of interest to the trade, and for this we are deeply grateful. Would all our readers do likewise?

SEWELL & Co., Publishers.

28, 29, & 30, Paternoster Row,
London, E.C.

Editorial Notes

Machines and Pawnbrokers.

As we go to press a serious proposition is undecided, viz., that of the Pawnbrokers' Association to get a clause added to the Bills of Sale Bill now before the House of Commons, whereby hired goods taken in pledge innocently shall be deemed legal pledges. We need not say that this proposition is of serious moment to sewing machine and cycle dealers. It is notorious that a large number of persons make a practice periodically and regularly of "raising the wind" on portable property, and no articles are more convenient for this purpose than sewing machines and cycles. Up to the present time (not considering *Lee v. Butler* and *Michael v. Gill* which we deal with in the supplement) hirers have well understood that they could not sell or pledge hired goods, and pawnbrokers have equally well understood that they required to be very careful in lending money on the same, as there was always a chance of their being called upon to hand over the goods to their rightful owner without any compensation whatsoever. Thus the pledging of machines obtained on hire has not been a frequent occurrence, and when done remedies were provided by law. All this will be altered if the pawnbrokers proposal is carried, and it is then likely to be a common thing for cycles had on hire to be pledged during the winter months, and sewing machines to be similarly treated whenever a hirer is in want of a few shillings. The trade is therefore much concerned in the clause which Mr. Clough, M.P., will move in the House of Commons, at an early date, with the support, it is officially stated, of 100 members. Of course, the Hire Traders' Protection Association have taken the best steps possible to oppose the threatened statute, but every one of our readers could assist in defeating such a monstrous proposition as that of allowing one person to pledge goods belonging to another, by writing to their local M.P.'s and pointing out to them that the proposed clause would practically make pawnbrokers legalised receivers of stolen property.

Our readers will find in the supplement a most earnest appeal to hire traders to support the Hire Traders' Protection Association in defending the interests of the hire and instalment trade. There are hundreds of firms regularly receiving this journal who have each thousands of pounds at stake, yet have not joined the only Association which charges itself with the protection of their interests. If the amount of the subscription was large, we could understand their conduct, but since it is so small as not to be worth mentioning, and will aid a movement which is absolutely necessary, we must say that we consider them unwise in the extreme.

During the past month the Two-reel Lockstitch Sewing Machine Company have been exhibiting their patent machine at the Bristol Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition. Their stand, which was raised and railed in with machine stand castings, was draped by Liberty & Co., in Japanese style, and lighted by electricity by Robey & Co. The exhibit not only consisted of hand and treadle machines, but also of parts, etc., illustrating their mode of construction. Mr. Daniel Jones, the patentee of the machine, supervised the arrangement of the exhibit, which attracted much attention from the public.

Mr. W. L. Grey, after fourteen years' service with The Howe Company, latterly as secretary, has just started business as an accountant. We wish him every success.

Two more members of the trade have gone to the States, viz., Mr. J. Powell (W. and W. Co.), and Mr. Geo. W. Phillips (Vertical Feed Company).

PERAMBULATORS AND SUICIDE.

As many of our readers are doubtless aware a correspondence has been proceeding in the daily papers during the past month on the subject of "The Suicidal Mania." Conspicuously among those who have taken part in the discussion is Mr. T. F. Simmons, of Messrs. Simmons & Co., the well-known perambulator manufacturers, of Tanner Street, S.E. Several of those who peruse this journal will no doubt be interested to read his letter, which appears in *The Daily Chronicle*, and which we subjoin:—

"SIR,—It is impossible to read in your columns the letter of Ernest Clark announcing his intention of suicide without the deepest sympathy.

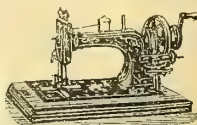
"He seems to have looked squarely at the facts of existence, and to have refused to take refuge in any illusions to which mankind resorts to render life worth living. In this he was honest and wise, but throughout his letter it is evident he had overlooked the one antidote for the bitterness of life, and that is sympathy with others who are in the same—as Clark realised it—evil plight. Those who aim at social and physical gratification will spend their vulgar days between enjoyment and disappointment, but those who make it their delight to love and help their fellows, however ignorant and degraded, out of pure sympathy, will never lack employment and enjoyment in this struggling world. Had Clark remembered the sweet and healthy teaching that

'Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our destined end or way;
But to act that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day,'

he would not have rid himself of that life during which only he could find opportunities of blessing others, and himself advancing upon the road in which Nature had placed him. Surely there is enjoyment in earnestly watching the processes of the great nature of which we are a part, recognising that our happiness must be associated with obedience to the laws which have brought us into existence in willingly acquiescing in and carrying out those laws which make for our happiness, and with patient love teaching them to others who as yet are ignorant and regardless of them.

"In contemplating this young life extinguished, and this bright, honest, and truthful intelligence lost from the service of the world, remembering also the Canterbury suicides of a few months ago, which were very much of the same order, does it not seem to be time that some centre or association should be formed to which those who, out of regard for truth and reality, reject the illusions which are offered by religions which are but the relics of the thoughts of ages less exact and scientific than our own, might come with a certainty of finding sympathy and loving help toward a way of living that should yield satisfaction, because it would be the rule of nature, purified by the intelligence and the experience which are the inheritance of mankind. Engaged in life's work, as I am, trying in my solitary way to live according to these rules, but banned as an atheist, I often feel in my isolation how happy it would be to find at least some of like mind who would refuse to look for comfort to happy illusions which are fading away in the light of science, but who yet feel that life is a noble, beautiful, and delightful thing, passed in sympathy with each other, and in endeavouring to further Nature's rule for the evolution of a more perfect humanity.

"Not enjoyment," then, but progress and sympathy must be the alleviations of life's troubles.—Yours truly,
"Bermondsey, Aug. 16th." "THOS. F. SIMMONS.



Section

THE WHEELER & WILSON ART ROOM.

As our readers know, the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company are not exhibiting at the Chicago World's Fair for reasons already given in these columns: they are, however, holding an exhibition of their own at their Chicago depot, and the following is an account of same which appears in the last number of the *Chicago Sewing Machine Advance*:—

At their down-town headquarters, 185 and 187, Wabash Avenue, the Wheeler & Wilson Company have organised a show of art work, executed on their No. 9 family machine, that is exceedingly attractive, not only by reason of the exceptional manner in which the work is displayed, but also in respect of the showing it makes as to the wonderful adaptability of the sewing machine to this class of work, and all who neglect to visit this remarkable show while the opportunity affords will miss one of the most notable sights that the city will present during the term of the World's Fair.

The work is shown in a specially fitted up room, some forty feet square, arranged at the rear of their handsome salesroom, from which it is entered through a large doorway, hung with heavy curtains, over the top of which is the legend "Art Room." The lofty walls of this commodious room are covered with a soft material laid in plaits, the background colour being terra cotta. The frieze is diapered with *fleur de lis* in gold, and the

ceiling is tinted in water-colour in a delicate shade, to harmonise. This background, quite simple as it is, and unobtrusive, constitutes an admirable setting for the gems of reproduction placed all around the room on the walls. Each wall is lighted by electric incandescents in gallery hoods suspended from the ceiling, and a cluster of incandescents depending from the centre of the ceiling finishes the lighting of the interior. These lights are all controlled in groups, so that the lighting of the room may be adjusted to any desired effect.

Before entering upon a description of the work embraced in this collection, it is well to premise that each picture in it has been wrought entirely with the machine without the aid of brush and paint, and a feature to be noted in each is the correct impression of the artist's real thought; a thing that is often lost in a reproduction. In this connection it may be added that the quality of silk as a medium appears to strengthen rather than weaken the pronounced features in a picture.

Upon entering this art room one's attention is arrested at once by the large picture on the rear wall of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair." This is doubtless the largest piece of art work ever produced with the sewing machine, and for a picture of the kind it is enormous, its dimensions being seven by eleven feet, and with the frame nine by thirteen feet. This is the second reproduction of this subject that has been made on the No. 9 machine, its predecessor being considerably smaller. It is a magnificent picture, the quality of the work being extremely fine, with all the details wrought out with great fidelity. The method of work produces a bas-relief, and the huge white Percheron horses in the immediate foreground stand out, in all their peerless beauty of form and colour, with a life-like appearance that is almost startling. This splendid work compels the instant admiration of all who view it, and the wonder is great of those who see it for the first time when assured that it is entirely the product of the sewing machine. This picture, by reason of its great size, and its fine quality as well, constitutes the *piece de resistance* of the collection, but there are smaller pictures hung about the room that are gems of art, and which would be chosen for home decoration rather than their huge neighbour, whose size renders it more appropriate for the art gallery or other public show-room.

One of the gems of the collection is "The Ocean Wave," which represents a huge wave breaking over rocks a short distance off shore. This piece well illustrates the quality of silk as a medium for pictorial productions, to which feature a previous reference was made. The effects of ominous sky and great distance in the background are faithfully rendered. The breaking wave appears a real foaming billow, which, rising high against the rocks, spends its angry force, and caught and held there in mid-air, gives time for the quieter waters in the foreground to reflect the rocks and carry the ripples onward. Surely the original artist, Laura Woodward, would be pleased with the appreciation expressed in this silken reproduction of her work, and would marvel greatly at the power of accomplishing it on the sewing machine.

Bruce Crane, one of our favourite American artists, has also been put under contribution, a copy of his "Winter Sunset in New England" being shown. The original of this is in the Berlin Academy, and does not correspond in size with the production under notice. The snow lying softly over the meadow land; the still, dark ice of the pond—partly encircled with the dark, leafless shrubbery; the old farmhouse and barn, sheltered by trees at one side; all constitute a picture of a typical dwelling-place in some quiet New England district. The sun has dropped below the horizon, leaving a calm winter sky, and the scene is suggestive of the artist's idea of simplicity and naturalism, so characteristic of Crane's work.

In a picture of a "Street in Old Chester," which is wrought in etching colours, and enlarged four surfaces from the original, the artist's originality and method of work has been regarded; and so exquisite is the detailed manipulation of the silk etching as to contain all the atmospheric effects necessary to the success of a picture. This work is really quite a marvel; the more one studies it the more one discovers the figures all along the covered "rows." The quaint style of architecture, and the funny

little pork shops and cobbler's benches are all there. About two-thirds down the distance may be picked out the sign of the company's office, and in the far distance is seen a part of the Grosvenor Hotel, where Americans usually stop. The old cobble stone street, with its wagons and vendors of vegetables, greatly adds to the quaintness of the picture, which is a masterpiece of execution, and thoroughly enjoyable.

"Katrina," a study of a German peasant girl, appears quite like a water-colour. "Allerton," a portrait of a horse of Western reputation, is a good example of what may be done with silk in the way of portraiture of animals, and is pronounced to be a greater success than a similar effort in oil, which goes to prove the adaptability of silk to textural effects. The likeness to life in this instance is strongly marked. Another work in this line represents the famous span of trotters, Dick Swiveler and Edward, driven by their owner, Frank Work. This picture excited considerable attention in the East, where, among admirers of horse-flesh, the subjects are well known. A picture bearing similar traits to the two just mentioned is that of "Three Foxes in an Old Reynard Tree." The little face of each animal is foxy and yet individual. The bark of the tree will attract attention by its naturalness. Partly hidden in a nest of leaves is seen a bird, apparently unsuspecting of the presence of the frisky foxes below. All the details, including the growing ferns and grasses at the foot of the tree, are well wrought out, and the picture is a charming one.

Nasturtiums climbing over an old fence, and roses crowded into a glass pitcher, represent the fact that flowers, as well as animals, landscapes, and marine views, may grow successfully under the point of the machine needle. The glass pitcher is full of reflection of leaf and briar, yet preserves the appearance of glass, an effect difficult to produce even with the brush.

In one group are some exquisite renditions of animal life. "Little Pudge" is a pug dog taken from life, most natural and quite as easily recognised as though sketched for painting. A fourteen-pound cat, in colour, is shown, and the manner of stitching gives the exact appearance of fur, which is also brought out in another picture, a group of twelve cats called "Diug Dong Bell, Pussy's in the Well." This is notable especially for its facial expressions.

In this line also are two examples of German art; a bird dog with drake, and a hunting dog with leveret; and still another is a Scotch terrier.

A large wall-case contains some remarkable examples of ecclesiastical embroidery in a festival set, consisting of altar cloth, pulpit hangings, stole, burse, sermon case, and book-marks. This is worked on white Ottoman silk, and the design, which is exquisite, is developed in pale blues and solid gold thread work. The letters I.H.S., as well as other parts, are raised, and so closely laid as not to admit of any machine-stitching effect. Any and all forms, such as scollops and points, interlacing, &c., are so finely done with the No. 9 machine as not only to be perfect imitations of handwork, but of the most perfectly done hand work.

Among the most noticeable pieces are two examples of appliqué work made by a child thirteen years of age, and these, with several pieces of Mexican lace work, also made by the same child, proves the art to be easily within the reach of all who care to attain it.

It is to be regretted that the two examples of wall hangings are the sole representatives of their class, as this work is peculiarly suited to mural decoration; however, they speak well and convincingly, and will be shortly followed by the production of other specimens.

Space will not permit to describe the many beautiful pieces of work to be seen about the room; disposed in cases and on tables, stands, and easels, such as sofa pillows, table centres, lunch spreads, doilies, toilet sets, &c. The finest, shirriest of fabrics and the usual wash silks are used in producing these exquisite samples, and the work on them embraces many varieties of embroidery. Laid work; Kensington embroidery; drawn work; lace work with the real French thread, including patterns in fine Honiton, alliance, pebble, and fancy stitches; fine gold thread; Japanese work; raised flower work, and all the variations are here to be seen in their best development as wrought and taught on the sewing machine.

It is in place to remark here that the machine operators object to the expression "handwork" as applied to handneedle work in contradistinction to that produced with the machine-needle; they claiming that the machine work is quite as much "free-hand" as any needle-work, the machine-needle being a perfect medium of execution when assisted solely by the hands and without the aid of the machine-feed or attachments of any kind.

MEETING OF JONES' MANAGERS.

The superintendents and sub-managers of the Leeds district of Jones' Sewing Machine Company, Limited, assembled at the Criterion Restaurant, on the 20th ult., to discuss subjects for the furtherance of the general interests. There were upwards of forty present, including representatives from Bradford, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland, &c.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Davis, the District Manager, who said he was pleased to report that notwithstanding the general depression of trade, the figures to date were highly satisfactory. He took that opportunity of thanking them individually and collectively for the assistance rendered in the past, and said if each one present would only realise that his particular department depended for its success upon himself alone, and would put forth his energies accordingly, he would be promoting the interests of the firm generally, and consequently his own welfare.

Before the close of the meeting the bonuses earned were distributed, and a substantial tea (provided by the District Manager) was done ample justice to. The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

A PECULIAR CASE OF DETENTION.

At the Goole County Court, before his Honour Judge Bedwell, on August 1st., the Singer Manufacturing Company, who have a branch establishment in Ouse Street, Goole, sued Henry Rushworth, rural postman, Airmyn, near Goole, for the sum of £10 5s., the value of a sewing machine supplied to him, and also for £5 for the detention of the machine. There was a counter-claim for £3 10s., being seven weeks at 10s. per week, for the storage or warehousing of the machine.

Mr. Warren (Messrs. Ford and Warren, solicitors, of Leeds) appeared on behalf of the plaintiff company, and Mr. W. Everatt, of Goole, defended.

Mr. Warren opened the case by stating that the plaintiffs were the well-known Singer Manufacturing Company, and the defendant was the rural postman residing at Airmyn. On the 4th May last J. W. Hatton, who was a canvasser for the company, was engaged canvassing the neighbourhood of the village. He called to see the defendant's wife, and asked if he might sell one of the machines. She said, "Well, I will not say anything about it to-day," but she said she would see him again. On the following day, the 5th May, he went to the house again, on this occasion being accompanied by F. Shires and Ada Walton, also employed by the company. While Shires and Walton were engaged at another house, Hatton went to see defendant's wife, and he again asked if he might sell her a machine, as he then had one with him. At first she said "No," and consequently Hatton left the house, but he returned shortly afterwards and told the defendant's wife that he had a machine which he should like to sell her. She then said, "Very well, you can leave it with us until Monday, and I will ask my husband if I may have it, and you may send Walton to give me a lesson on Monday morning." Mrs. Rushworth assisted Hatton to lift the machine into the house, and also to remove a long table for the purpose of finding room. On the following Monday morning Walton went to Airmyn to give a lesson, but defendant's wife said she would not have a lesson, and she further said, "I understand that if I have a lesson I shall be obliged to have a machine." Walton assured her there was no truth in this. On returning to Goole she made a communication to the manager, and consequently Hatton went to see the defendant's wife, who said that her husband had not made up his mind. He then said that he would take the machine, and she said "No," informing him that he would find her

husband at Glentworth's auction rooms at Goole. He went to see the defendant and said, "I have come to see you about the sewing machine I have left at your house." Defendant said, "I have not decided whether to keep it," and he then told him that he would be pleased if he would. Defendant then said, "If I do keep it I shall not pay for it, and if I give up the machine I shall want something for storage." Mr. Warren said that repeated applications had been made for the machine, but they had been refused, though the defendant's wife said she would have given it up but her husband had locked it up and insisted on being paid for warehousing it. This innocent rural postman wrote on the 10th May:—"Unless you remove the sewing machine which you left on the 5th May last without my or my wife's permission, and pay to me the sum of 10s. for warehouse room on or before Saturday, I shall proceed to sell the same to defray expenses." He (Mr. Warren) did not know the whole rental of the warehouse, but he supposed it would be about 2s. 6d. for the whole lot. The solicitor to the company wrote to the defendant informing him that he was detaining the property unlawfully, and unless the machine was handed over, and 6s. 8d. costs paid, he would be proceeded against without further notice, and that he would be liable not only for the article, but also for damages for detention. The defendant, however, took no notice of the letter, and consequently they were compelled to commence proceedings.

His Honour—After the 10th May did you send anyone to demand the machine?

Mr. Warren said the last demand they made was on Thursday, the 11th May, by Hatton and Shires.

Mr. Everatt said that the letter of the defendant, although dated on the 10th, was not posted until the 12th, so that there was really no demand after the letter was received. Then there was the novelty of the counter-claim of the defendant, who claimed the modest sum of 10s. for seven weeks for warehousing the machine.

John Walter Hatton, residing at Queen's Avenue, Goole, said he was a collector and salesman in the company's employment. On Thursday, the 4th May, he called at the house of the defendant for the purpose of canvassing for permission to show her a sewing machine on the next occasion when he came round, and she said that he might do so. He went to Airmyn on the day following, in company with Mr. Shires and Miss Walton. He again called upon Mrs. Rushworth and asked her if he might take the machine into the house and show her, and she said that she was too busy at the time and could not bother. In the meantime Shires and Walton had been next door at the house of Mrs. Hudson, but as Mr. Hudson had declined to have the machine, he again went to Mrs. Rushworth and told her that her neighbour had decided not to keep it, and he asked her to have the machine on approval. She then said that they might leave it until the Monday following. He asked her if she could do with a lesson, and she said that he might send the young lady down on the Monday to give a lesson. He and Mrs. Rushworth lifted the machine into the house, and she helped him to move a long table so as to make room for it. He promised he would call on the Wednesday following, but in consequence of instructions received from the manager (Mr. Chesman) he went down to Airmyn on Monday evening. He saw Mrs. Rushworth, and she told him she had not decided whether to keep the machine or not, but if he went to Glentworth's sale-room on the following day he would see her husband. He accordingly went to the salerooms on the Tuesday and saw the defendant, and asked him what he was going to do about the machine he had left at his house. He replied that he did not know, and he had not decided what to do, whether to keep it or not. He told him that he would be very pleased if he would decide. He made answer that if he did decide to keep it he should not pay for it, and that he was very pleased they had given it to him. Witness then told him that they had not given it to him, and he made reply that he would not give up possession of the machine unless they paid him warehouse money. In consequence of this he made a report to Mr. Chesman, and they both went to the salerooms to see the defendant. Afterwards he went to Rushworth's house, and he asked his wife if he could have possession of the machine. She replied that her husband was not in, and would not be home until about

six o'clock. Later in the day he, along with Mr. Chesman, went to Rushworth's house, and he heard defendant say to Chesman that he would give up possession of the machine if he would pay 7s. 6d., but this he refused. At the request of Chesman, and in the presence of defendant and his wife, witness repeated what took place between himself and Mrs. Rushworth on the morning when he left the machine, and Mrs. Rushworth admitted that what he had said was substantially correct. On the following Thursday he again applied for possession of the machine, and Mrs. Rushworth said that it was locked up and her husband had the key. She said that she had tried to get her husband to give it up, but he refused to do so. Defendant said to him that he was glad they had made a present of the machine to him.—In reply to Mr. Everatt, witness said that in every case before leaving a machine they got permission to do so. Shires and Walton were at Mrs. Hudson's house and tried to dispose of the machine there, but they also had another machine in the cart, though it was not of the kind that he had spoken to Mrs. Rushworth about. He said he was not aware that Mr. Hudson had threatened to throw the machine into the village street if it was not taken away. He never heard Mrs. Rushworth say that her husband had refused to have anything to do with it. He said the reason he called so often on Mrs. Rushworth was that he considered it his business to do so. She said she had two machines, but she did not know whether her husband would give permission to have a new one. She said that if she could get a new one it would not make so much noise and disturb the children. She said she would like one of their machines very much, but she did not know whether her husband would allow her to have one. He told her that if she decided not to keep it, it would be no trouble to fetch it away. The machine was left on approval, and she said her husband might be induced to buy it. He heard the defendant say that he would not give up possession unless 7s. 6d. was paid, but Chesman said that in order to save further trouble he would give him 5s. This, however, he would not take.

Fred Shires, 2, Edinburgh Street, Goole, grocer and provision dealer, said that he worked for the Singer Company at times. He then related the circumstances of going to Mrs. Hudson for the purpose of disposing of the machine, and when her husband had declined to have it, as to the removal of the machine to Rushworth's house. He said he helped Hatton to move the machine just inside defendant's door. Mrs. Rushworth, along with Hatton, then took hold of a table and removed it in order to make way for the machine, which was placed in the room. Hatton asked her if she would require a lesson, and she said that Monday would do, as she was then busy. He accompanied Hatton on the following Monday, after Walton had been and Mrs. Rushworth had refused to take a lesson, and she informed them that she had not decided whether or not she would have the machine. He, along with Hatton, saw defendant on the Thursday, and he told them that he would not give up the machine. The manager offered 5s. to the defendant to save any bother, and he did this on his own responsibility. The defendant thanked them for having given them the machine. (Laughter.)

Ada Walton, a young lady employed by the company as an instructress, stated that on the Monday following the date on which the machine had been left she went to Airmyn for the purpose of giving a lesson to Mrs. Rushworth. When she got to the house and told her what she had come for, defendant's wife said that she would not have a lesson. She asked her the reason why, and in reply she said that she had been told that if she had a lesson she would be compelled to keep the machine. Witness told her that this was not so, and further said that she had given lessons and afterwards the machine had been returned.

George Chesman, a superintendent in the company's employ, said that in consequence of a report made to him he went to Glentworth's salerooms on the 9th May and saw the defendant and told him that they would be very pleased to supply him with a machine, and he said that if they did he should not pay for it. He then told him that if he did not wish to hire or

purchase the machine, why should he detain it. Defendant then asked why it had been left, and witness replied that he understood his wife had given permission for it to be left. He told him that he would bring the trap to his house and give him a chance of delivering up the machine. Mrs. Rushworth told him she would willingly have given up the machine but her husband would not allow it, and had fastened the machine up. At first the defendant wanted 10s. for storage, but afterwards he asked 7s. 6d. As a means of peaceably settling the matter he offered defendant 5s., but he refused to take it.

Mrs. Mary Jane Rushworth, wife of the defendant, gave evidence as to Hatton calling at her house and asking her to purchase a machine, but she told him that she had two and did not want another. When he came on the Friday she again told him she did not want a machine. However, the machine was brought to the house and put down in the doorway, and she then said, "If you are going to leave it take it into the next room." They moved the table and took it into the next place. She refused to have a lesson, and also did so when the young lady came on the Monday. She said that Mr. Chesman offered her husband 5s., but her husband said that he would not let it go for less than 7s. 6d.

His Honour: It is quite a hopeless case. Lawyers will never starve while they have such people as the defendant.

Mr. Everatt said that he had advised the defendant to settle the case as best he could, but he had refused to do so, and would come into court.

Henry Rushworth, the defendant, then gave evidence as to the part he took in the transaction, which bore out in nearly every particular the evidence already given, and he said he would not let the machine go until he received pay for storage.

His Honour: Of course you thought they ought to pay you?

Defendant: Yes. I looked to them for some wear and tear.

His Honour: Most certainly.

Mr. Everatt said that the plaintiffs never demanded the machine after the receipt of the defendant's letter.

His Honour: It does not matter at all. There were two previous demands, and there was the chance of defendant putting 5s. in his pocket, but he refused it. There is no defence whatever.

A verdict was then entered for the full amount claimed, £15 5s., to be reduced to £2 2s. on the machine being given up within forty-eight hours, otherwise he would grant immediate execution. Costs would be allowed on the £15 scale.

Mr. Everatt asked if his Honour would allow the money to be paid by instalments.

His Honour: Not a penny. It must be paid in the usual fourteen days. He is a most wilful man, and while I sympathise with his efforts to prevent them going into his house, yet he had done it in such a wilful, hard, and extraordinary way. In every respect the defendant is wrong. I have not had such a case before me at Goole. I could not have believed it in Yorkshire.

Mr. Everatt: I wish to state that I have done my best to secure a settlement, but the defendant would persist in coming into court.

His Honour: You have struggled on well in a hopeless case, and have kept your face through such proceedings.

JONES' SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourth annual meeting of the above was held at Guide Bridge on the 10th ult., when a similar dividend to that of last year was declared, and the following report presented:

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To the Shareholders,

The directors have pleasure in presenting their fourth annual statement of accounts, which shows that, after allowing a sum of £2,029 4s. 6d. for depreciation, the profit on the year's trading amounts to £11,574 11s. 11d.

The interim dividend paid in February last, together with interest on the debentures and the directors' fees, absorbed £6,950. Your directors recommend the appropriation of the balance, amounting to £4,924 11s. 11d., together with the balance brought forward from last year of £323 17s. 10½d., making £5,248 9s. 9½d., as follows:—A dividend upon the Preference Shares for the half-year at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and upon the Ordinary Shares at the rate of six per cent. per annum (which will absorb £4,200), and carry forward the balance of

DR.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1893.

CR.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.			
	£	s.	d.
Nominal capital—			
13,000 six per cent. cumulative preference shares of £5 each.....	65,000	0	0
19,000 ordinary shares of £5 each ...	95,000	0	0
32,000 shares	160,000	0	0
Subscribed capital—			
13,000 six per cent. cumulative preference shares of £5 each	65,000	0	0
15,000 ordinary shares of £5 each ...	75,000	0	0
28,000 shares	140,000	0	0
Reserve fund.....	10,000	0	0
Five per cent. first mortgage debentures—800 of £50 each	40,000	0	0
Creditors	29,550	0	8
Balance of profit and loss account.....	5,248	9	9½
	£224,798	10	5½

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.
Land, buildings, machinery, plant, fixtures, furniture, tools, and goodwill	65,026	1	10
Stock-in-trade, book debts, and cash in hand	158,872	8	7½
	£224,798	10	5½

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Interest on debentures	2,000	0	0
Directors' fees	750	0	0
Interim dividends, paid February, 1893	4,200	0	0
		6,950	0
Balance as per balance sheet—			
Recommended to be disposed of as follows:			
Dividends.....	4,200	0	0
Balance carried forward	1,048	9	9½
	5,248	9	9½
	£12,198	9	9½

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward from last year's account	323	17	10½
Net profit of the working, from 1st June, 1892, to 31st May, 1893	11,874	11	11
	£12,198	9	9½

Examined and approved, and in our opinion the foregoing Balance Sheet is a full and fair statement, and exhibits the true position of the Company's affairs.

SAMUEL ASHTON & SONS, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS.
 WILLIAM JONES, DIRECTORS.
 JOHN EDWARD MELLOR, DIRECTORS.
 EDWIN SLANEY, SECRETARY.

Ashton-under-Lyne, 27th July, 1893.

£1,048 9s. 9½d. to the next year's account. Taking into account the general depression in trade throughout the country, the serious disturbance in the coal trade in the early part of the year in the north of England, followed by the sad conflict in the cotton districts in the latter part of the year, and also taking into account the expenses of keeping on the branch offices, and the increased cost in collecting the rents on hired machines during these disturbed periods, the directors feel sure the result of the year's trading must be very satisfactory to the shareholders.

The works have been maintained, and are in the most efficient condition.

For the Directors,
 WILLIAM JONES, Chairman.

A REMARKABLE GATHERING.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

On the 5th of August, Mr. Bruno Naumann, the proprietor of the sewing machine and cycle factory (late Seidel & Naumann), of Dresden, celebrated the 25th year of the commencement of his business.

It was a day of auspicious events, in which principals and workmen alike joined. In the factory court preparations were carefully made for the forthcoming ceremony. An imposing canopy, covering numerous stalls and seats, was arranged for the occasion, and gay bunting interspersed here and there gave colour to the scene.

Long before the arrival of Mr. Naumann these seats were crowded to excess, and loud, welcoming shouts were given as Mr. Naumann drove up in his carriage and was conducted to his seat. The band of an artillery regiment added music to the splendour of the occasion; and whilst the Coronation March from Folkunger was being played, the technical director, Mr. Engel, stepped forward, and presented Mr. Naumann with the most hearty and sincere congratulations of the staff.

Following an anthem given by the Musical Society, Mr. Foerster (the managing director) took the platform, and addressed Mr. Naumann as follows:—"Although jubilees for 25 years' standing are fast disappearing, and although you have shown very little interest in it from your naturally unostentatious nature, we, the officers and workmen of your factory felt it incumbent to celebrate this day upon retrospect of the past.

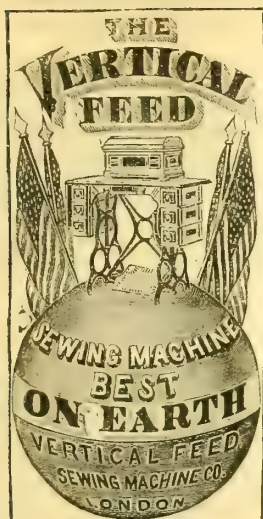
"In commemorating a jubilee, one considers what has been effected in a given period, and we make bold to say that many a man would consider himself unequalled had he accomplished in fifty years the tenth part of what you have in twenty-five years. We attribute your success to the supreme qualities which you personally

possess, a genial disposition combined with iron energy. Your work is a work of world-imposing grandeur, a work which gives a livelihood to hundreds of diligent men. The circumstance alone that this occasion is not the result of certain fortunate speculations, but due entirely to your unmistakable activity and energy in business, is reason sufficient for us not to pass over this day lightly; but the stronger motive is that men such as you are rarely found, and when found they must ever be an example and ideal for others. We could not fail during the past twenty-five years to admire your noble and good character, and it would, therefore, have been great ingratitude had we failed to express (though feebly) our gratitude, admiration, and esteem. For these reasons we trust you will pardon us the celebration of your jubilee.

"In the name of all the officers and workmen, I beg to present you with our most sincere thanks for the consideration you have always shown us, and we hope you will accept this memento, though very inadequate, as, in a small measure, an expression of our collective esteem and fidelity, that this day may tighten the bonds that unite us, and that we may be able in another twenty-five years to celebrate with you your golden jubilee in full health, physical and mental. I beg those present to express these sentiments to Mr. Naumann, the father of the large family here assembled." (Continued applause.)

The present (which was unveiled during the speech) is an elaborately-chased silver fruit vase, about three feet wide and more than three feet high. Two figures, symbolical of Commerce and Industry, are placed on either side of a bowl. The bowl is mounted on a statuette of "Diana," the goddess of hunting, a sport of which Mr. Naumann is very fond in his spare time.

Mr. Naumann, who was visibly touched by so many congratulations, rose to address his workmen, friends, and connections in general, and to thank them for their kindly remembrance of him. He said that he was pleased to see the occasion commemorated, as it not only affected him, but also his co-operators, who had been with him through thick and thin during the twenty-five years just gone. He briefly glanced at the twenty-five years' work, naming some of the most notable events, and he could not help remarking that in reviewing the past it seemed so very short. This ceremony was a standing witness of the good understanding existing between him and his workmen, and he



THE
World-Renowned
"VERTICAL FEED"

PROVED BY THE
TEST OF TIME
TO BE
THE BEST FEED
EVER CONSTRUCTED.



UNLIKE OTHER MACHINES

It is fed from the top, the old method of feeding from below being entirely done away, and all the complicated machinery connected therewith dispensed with. The work has a perfectly smooth surface to travel on, there being no teeth underneath.

UNLIKE OTHER MACHINES

The needle remains in the fabric while the feed takes place; thus pinning the various thicknesses together while they are being carried forward, making it impossible for any to slip, and without tacking will sew plush, velvet, and all slippery goods without the slightest pucker.

UNLIKE OTHER MACHINES

The Presser Foot always leaves the fabric when the feed takes place, therefore presents no resistance to seams and ridges, and does **NOT** push back the material, nor stretch it when cut on the bias. There is no necessity whatever for assisting the work on uneven surfaces or seams.

WITHOUT TACKING

It will do the most wonderful variety of work, and will sew **ALL** materials from the **FINEST** to the **HEAVIEST** without change of stitch or tension.

ITS WORKING PARTS

Are made of the best materials, are compact, strong and durable; it is the only Machine having Steel Roll Bearings for its needle bar. It is composed of a less number of parts than any other Shuttle Machine, and its use is more easily and quickly learned.

Come and see this Machine for yourselves, it will pay you from curiosity, whether you wish to buy or not.



THE
"ADVANCE"

IS THE
MOST SILENT
Lockstitch Machine in existence; its sewing qualities are

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

It is rapid, and the **Lightest Running** Machine ever made. The best mechanical skill is employed in its production, and its durability is beyond question. Neither skill, money, nor labour has been spared in perfecting what we believe to be the most complete under-feed Machine before the public.



THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,

24, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

MANUFACTORY AND HEAD OFFICE—DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

remarked that it was not only his endeavour to achieve financial success, but also to consider the welfare of his workmen. He was very satisfied with this state of things, and hoped it would continue to everybody's benefit in the future. Further, he dealt with the blessings of the peace brought about by the union of Germany, and this has also added to his success abroad. He concluded with a toast to his Majesty King Albert, who helped to unite the German Empire, and in this the whole assembly joined.

Singing and orchestral music followed, and Mr. Naumann promised his *employés* to pay them a visit at their banquet.

Mr. Naumann gave about £1,000 to be divided amongst his workmen for refreshments, &c. The commercial and financial world were not backward in their recognition, telegrams and cables of congratulations being received from Bucharest, Brussels, Aix, Aire, London, Havannah, Paris, Sydney, Kiew, Moscow, Constantinople, Port Elizabeth, Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Königsberg, Bombay, Singapore, Buenos Ayres, Mexico, &c.

Failures and Arrangements.

WILLIAM HENRY STAFFORD, sewing machine agent, Church Street, Spilsby, late 6, Argyle Street, Boston, and Union Street, Bingham.

The above has been made bankrupt. Total estimated debts £255 4s. 2d.

ISAAC LAITNER, furniture dealer, 465, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield. The above has filed a deed of arrangement, dated August 2nd, by which he proposes to pay his creditors in full. Unsecured liabilities £411 11s. 11d. Among the creditors are the Midland Perambulator Company for £17 19s. 8d.

COLLINGDON BROS., cycle manufacturers, &c., 29, Langley Road, Small Heath, Wellington Works, Floodgate Street, Birmingham, and 41, Castle Street, Liverpool.

The above have filed a deed of arrangement, dated July 28th. Unsecured liabilities £1,086 cs. 7d. Estimated net assets, £756 13s. 10d. Among the creditors are :—

	£	s.	d.
The Wanzer and Defries Patent Safety Lamp Manufacturing Company, Limited, London	100	0	0
Geo. Littlewood, Birmingham	134	0	0
RICHARD HOUSE , trading as the House Sewing Machine Company, 11, Fore Street Avenue, E.C.			

The above has been adjudicated bankrupt. Examination, November 2nd, at 12 30.

BENJAMIN WILKS, furniture dealer and builder, 49, Oxford Street, late 8, 9, & 11, Plymouth Street, and 32, Norfolk Street, Swansea. The above has been made bankrupt. Total estimated debts £2,350.

Fully secured creditors £1,765. Among the creditors are :—

	£	s.	d.
Midland Perambulator Company, Birmingham	18	19	0
Twiggs, H. W. & Company, Bristol	18	15	6
Helliwell, J. H., Dudley	33	1	0
FRANCIS GRAHAM , domestic machinery dealer, 67, Talbot Street, Barton, and 27, Castle Arcade, Cardiff.			

The statutory meeting of the creditors interested herein took place on the 24th ult. at the offices of the Official Receiver, Cardiff. The statement of affairs disclosed liabilities amounting to £178 17s. 6d. The assets were returned at £87 os. 1d., which included £44 2s. 2d. from book debt and £23 17s. 10d. cash in the hands of the High Bailiff, proceeds of goods sold under execution. The debtor alleged his failure to have been caused through insufficient capital, pressure by creditors, and bad trade. The estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

DEATH OF MR. ROEBUCK.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—It has been my privilege always to chronicle the entertainments given his *employes* by Mr. J. E. Roebuck, 8, Bridge End, Belfast, every summer and every Christmastide, at his own residence, since his entry into business on his own account, and it now becomes my painful duty to record his demise, at the early age of 32 years. On the 11th July he went on his annual holidays with his young wife and children, to Oldham to spend a week there at his father's residence, a week afterwards at Blackpool, and thence home. He never returned. On the day after his arrival diarrhoea set in, and augmented itself. Typhoid fever succeeded. A doctor was called in daily, and on the fifth day a second doctor, when both found a complication of diseases had established a set, and on the 15th day "No hope" was their reply to Mrs. Roebuck. On the 31st July, at 11.55 a.m., he departed this life. His oldest *employé*, and one of the oldest men in his employment, I saw with pride his business progress. It was a source of gratitude to me to hear his customers speak of him in the highest terms everywhere I went. A stranger to ostentation, he worked from early morning

till late at night in every way whereby he could further his business or facilitate his *employes*, and built a host of friends as he went along.

None outside, and only a few inside, his employment, can comprehend the extent to which he worked his trade, and the esteem in which he has been held; and the greatest sympathy is due to his young widow, to whom we are all in duty and conscience bound to work with zeal, caution, and energy, to make the business as profitable and as good as in his own lifetime; as it behoves her, for her own sake and that of their young children, to carry on the business already made, on the same lines, as safely, and as well as just when he was living.

P. CLARKE.

20, Frederick Street, Belfast,
August 23rd, 1893.

JOTTINGS

We understand Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, had a very successful day at the Kingswood Flower Show, held on the 16th ult. The machines were carefully and tastefully shown to the public, especially the new boot machine which was held in high esteem by the resident boot manufacturers. The arrangements and staff were under the superintendence of Mr. H. A. Cowie, who is managing their branch business, and who seems to have made friends during the short time he has been at Kingswood.

Mr. Thos. Taylor, manager of Bradbury's Praed Street depot, has given up that position, and returned to his former post as manager to Jones, at their Hammersmith depot. Previous to his quitting Messrs. Bradbury's, the *employes* at the Praed Street depot presented him with a handsome silver-plated tea service. Messrs. Borman and Bell (collector superintendents), in making the presentation, said that it was subscribed for by every *employé* at the depot as a mark of their respect and goodwill, and all the *employes* wished Mr. Taylor a long and successful career with his old firm Jones'. Mr. Taylor, in a few words, thanked the staff very much for their handsome present and kind regards, and wished them all a continued success under the new management.

Mr. F. H. Dodson, on the 4th ult., opened a machinery depot at 31, Sheep Street, Rugby, and already has done very good business. He is by no means new to this class of trade, as he has been in the service of the Singer Manufacturing Company, the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and, as a practical mechanic, at Messrs. R. & W. H. Symington's. Mr. Dodson is acting as agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and in addition deals in cycles, mangles, and perambulators.

The Singer Company have closed their Greenwich office and opened in its stead new premises at 3, Broadway, Deptford, S.E.

Mr. John Ogden, of 12, Trower Street, Preston, writes us that he is about starting a furniture hire business in that town.

Mr. A. E. Hart, 4, Boden Street, Derby, writes us that he is one of the two agents for the White Sewing Machine in his town, and says that it "has given such great satisfaction to my customers that I cannot think of selling any other." The other agent for the White Company for Derby is Messrs. Davis & Co., who are also doing a substantial business in these machines.

Mr. C. G. Griffiths, of the North-west Suburban Machine Stores, informs us that business with him is "good," and that, in addition to his depot in Station Road, Willesden Junction, he has branches at High Street, Acton, and Haverstock Hill.

Messrs. Simmons & Co., at the Sports and Carriages Exhibition held at the Crystal Palace in July, were awarded the only prize medal for "the best assortment of perambulators and mail carts." We congratulate them.

Messrs. Simmons & Co. are taking time by the forelock; they have just issued an illustrated list of their toy prams for the Christmas season. They further inform us by circular that they are fitting their new registered hood to low quality mail cart bodies.

Mr. W. Ivey, the well-known domestic machinery dealer, of Barking Road, is one of the few members of the trade who have visited the Chicago Exhibition, and writes us enthusiastically of the manner in which he enjoyed himself.

Messrs. Swepson & Richards have dissolved partnership, and Messrs. Gordon & Gotch have resumed from them the agency for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Mr. W. H. Oliver, sewing machine dealer and tobacconist, has removed from Alma Place to Penryn Street, Redruff.

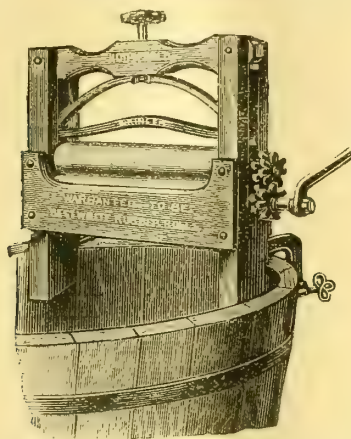
Messrs. A. Payne & Son, the well-known house furnishers, are about to make extensive alterations to their premises in St. George's Street, Northampton, and during the past month have been clearing off their stock at a considerable discount.

THE American Wringer Co.

(late BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO.)

beg respectfully to call the attention of the
Trade to their improved

"HOUSEHOLD" CLOTHES WRINGER.



The "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER is manufactured exclusively for the Hire-Purchase Trade, and will not be supplied to any but bona-fide Hire-Purchase Dealers.

The "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER is made throughout of the very best materials and can therefore be specially recommended for sale on the Hire System.

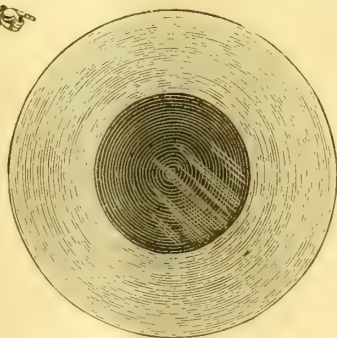
The Rollers of the "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER have a covering of Solid Rubber, half an inch thick, which is vulcanised on the shaft and cannot be removed except by cutting it off.

The "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER will fit on any tub of any size or shape.

Considering the quality of the materials used, the "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER is the cheapest in the market.

WHAT IS THIS?

This is a section of one of our Rollers, and indicates the exact thickness of rubber on the spindle. We guarantee all rollers in our machines to have an equal thickness of rubber to that shown in the sketch.

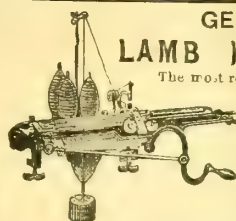


ANOTHER POINT—

The bearings in which the Rollers work are made of Raw Hide, boxed in iron. They are in themselves a natural lubricant, and never require oiling.

Our new Catalogue is now ready and will be sent, post free, on application.

THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO.,
122, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

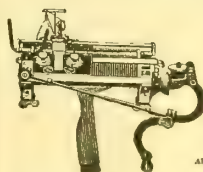
The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CIEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,

44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.



NEW HARRISON

SWIFT GOLD MEDAL

KNITTER

KNITS Stockings ribbed or plain
GLOVES and CLOTHING in
WOOL, SILK, or COTTON. INSTRUCTIONS FREE. Lists 2d. per post.

TRUMPANT AWARD at PARIS. The only
WINNER in the WORLD of 4 GOLD MEDALS
and 22 other Honours. HARRISON KNITTING MACHINE CO.
Works: 48, Up, or Brook St., Manchester.

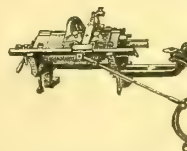
Telephone No. 4667.

Telegrams, "Groved, London."

GROVER & WOOD
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM
MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.



The New ROTHWELL KNITTER

is the only machine in the world
which can knit every garment
that can be done by hand.

It would take three days by hand what could be done on the "New Rothwell Knitter" in an hour, and thousands of ladies who have entirely abolished hand knitting are now earning good incomes at their own homes by these machines, which Knit Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Combinations, Vests, in fact everything, in either silk, wool, or cotton.

Write for prices and full particulars to

W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgeman St., Bolton.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE TRADE.

The following are changes in the trade which have been notified to us the past month.

We are always pleased to receive this class of information from our readers, and would thank them to make an indelible mental note of this fact.

Bradford.—Mr. S. Benn, 41, Collin Street, Great Horton, has given up the sale of cycles.

Burnley.—Mr. H. Eastwood, dealer in musical instruments, &c., has given up the sale of cycles.

Elgin.—Messrs. William Macilwraith & Co., late Walker, Robb & Co., dealers in perambulator and domestic machinery, of 100, High Street, has added the sale of cycles to his business.

Glasgow.—The Glasgow Perambulator Company (J. Gow & Sons) have removed from 63, East Howard Street to 181, Trongate.

Haltwhistle.—Mr. C. Stonehouse, cycle dealer, has closed his premises.

Liskeard.—Mr. W. George, perambulator dealer, of Fore Street, has given up the sale of cycles.

Newbernards.—Mr. J. A. Brown, sewing machine dealer, has given up the sale of cycles.

Portadown.—Mr. R. Paul, furniture and domestic machinery dealer, of Market Street, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Shepton Mallet.—Mr. R. Allen, perambulator and wringing machine dealer, of Town Street, has given up the sale of cycles.

Shrewsbury.—Messrs. J. Della Porta, Son & Rabnett, the well-known domestic machinery dealers, have just opened new show-rooms with a large and comprehensive stock of furniture.

Stranraer.—The offices of the Singer Manufacturing Company have been closed, and Mr. H. MacConnell, of 7, Hanover Street, appointed as agent.

Sunderland.—Messrs. W. Newton & Co., cycle manufacturers and domestic machinery merchants, are closing their branch in this town, but will continue their prosperous business in Newcastle-on-Tyne. They are advertising in the local press for an agent who will take over their old business.

Wadebridge.—Mr. J. Broad, jeweller, of Fore Street, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Walsall.—Messrs. Pearce Bros., furniture and domestic machinery dealers, have closed their Goodall Street premises.

Waterford.—The Kilkenny Machine & Engineering Company, Limited, Kilkenny, cycle and domestic machinery manufacturers and dealers, have closed their branch in this town.

Wicklow.—Mr. Edward Manning, sewing machine dealer, has closed his premises.

Winsford.—Mr. J. Poole, dealer in perambulators and sewing machines, has closed his High Street premises.

Worcester.—Mr. H. Stiles, of the Household Stores, Sidbury, dealer in sewing machines, perambulators, furniture, and domestic machinery, has closed his premises.

York.—Mr. J. H. Wright, dealer in perambulators, knitting, sewing, and washing machines, has removed from 21, Spurriergate to Market Street.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

No. III.

SEWING MACHINE SECTION (continued).

The Vertical Feed (Davis) Sewing Machine Company.—Perhaps one of the premier exhibits, as far as artistic display is concerned, is that of the Davis Company. Following the style adopted by other firms, they have divided their stand into rooms—three in number—which are decorated in prevailing tints of gold, green, and pink respectively, each having a resplendent and lavish bestowment of silken draperies, embroideries, laces, &c., around their walls, to say nothing of the enticingly cosy ante-room, the chief colour in which is a delicate and agreeable light blue.

Of these, that first entered is the pink-room, which faces the long promenade in front of the exhibits, and the sensation on stepping into this domain of pinky prettiness is, pre-eminently, an intense admiration of the beautiful harmony of the whole of the surroundings. The ceilings and walls are of plush, which, however, but form a backing for a number of unique and artistically-finished silk pictures worked out on the "V. F." machines. An international picture of majestic proportions is the "Congregation of Nations," which represents, in figures near approaching to life size, the four countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and is framed—or we might, perhaps, with more truth say draped—with the hanging folds of a soft terra-cotta plush, with a silk-worked etching of Columbus in protective ascendancy above. On either side of this is a Landseer-like picture, both of which bear the title "Monarch of the Glen." An object worthy of special note among the large collection is a silk banner, on which is worked the Eagle of the States standing on the top of a shield, with the Stars and Stripes and a laurel wreath. The eagle is a splendid specimen of workmanship, and the flag is so worked as to have the appearance of being tastefully draped, the lights and shades being effectively brought out. On the opposite wall to this is a screen of Louis XV. type, having three folds, which shows some exquisite machine work, it representing in the centre a young and lovely maiden reaching from a swing, on which she is idly resting, for a floral tribute proffered by an admirer, whilst the end panels respectively depict a youth and a maiden reclining on the sward. Proceeding, your attention is next gained by the interior division, by which the pink-room is separated from the "blue-chamber." This is accomplished by a bay-window with an effective curtaining of silk draperies and laces of cobweb-like fineness and wondrous design, which are of white, and thus form a harmonious blending of different shades in which two rooms are arranged. Though small, the contents of the room are by no means below the high tone of the whole exhibit, indeed, the pictures here almost "set the fashion" to the remainder. Prominent are two powerful studies of the heads of a lion and tiger, and a copy of Prang's "Prize Pussies," whilst human nature is represented in one interesting phase by a machine-worked sketch of two little girls endeavouring to cross a stream, the title of which is "Getting Over Difficulties" and in another by the depiction of the incident in "Helen's Babies"—"Want to see, the Wheels Go Round"—with which, of course, our readers are laughably familiar. The work put into this last picture is very fine. This "blue" room—like its honoured predecessor of Blue-Beard fame—is not without its lady, but instead of being in headless array with that necessary portion of anatomy sacrilegiously tucked under arm, the fair one of Davis's blue-room—a large, pretty doll—stands gorgeously arrayed in a gown of white nainsook, in the centre of the room, and attracts much complimentary comment.

We next pass into a Hibernian-hued apartment, the tufted green satin ceiling of which makes us stop to take in its full beauty. The

same remark also applies to the walls, which are similarly treated, but in addition are elaborately embroidered with a plenitude of specimens of the floral world, including, among daisies, tulips, nasturtiums, &c., the much-admired work "Yard of Pansies."

The picture in this room is called "A Penny, Please," and stands over a mantel of Japanese embroidered drapery. It depicts an Italian danseuse seated on a stone bench, presumably asking for the reward of her exertions. The dress is the chief work of the etching, the negligent grace with which it falls about her figure, and its fine lines, being brought out very skillfully. Daintily embroidered chairs, and a golden pedestal bearing a lamp with a delicately-coloured silk shade, help to make the complement of the room, after viewing which the last room is entered through rich bolting-cloth curtains with silk etched moss-rose embellishments. The Golden Room, it is called, and Midas-like it certainly is, for wherever you turn the eye rests on a preponderance of gold in some form or other. The very subject of the picture in this room is the golden sands of the Sahara, entitled "The Halt in the Desert," and is a very finely-executed piece of work, all the minutæ of the horse's elaborate trappings and the elegant garments of the dusky travellers being very expertly done in even the finest detail. On the mantel—which, by the way, is draped with an imitation of Duchess lace—is a choice collection of neat screens and fans, having designs of birds, flowers, and figures embroidered thereon. One of the corners of this room is rendered superlatively attractive by a pedestal which is covered with what we might almost paradoxically call a cloth of solid golden silk, on which delicately-worked designs of fantastic nature appear. Moving onward, we observe a splendid etching of Rosa Bonheur's "A Norman Sire," whilst, glancing through curtains of golden satin, fancifully decorated, the delighted sight-seer comprehends an enticingly elegant and comfortable-looking little boudoir, in which most of the available space is occupied by a satin couch, plentifully supplied with elaborate gold-worked cushions, a tiny gold-laid chair, and a golden table with blue and white silk trappings.

Taking the exhibit as a whole, we think it one of the most attractive in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, and its technical value (as containing evidence of what a sewing machine—and especially a vertical feed—can do) it would be hard to estimate. Of their machines we need say but little, the proof of sterling worth and good quality is excellence and thoroughness of production, the Davis Co.'s claim to which the dumb, yet speaking evidence of the exhibits in the stand fully amply.

THE ALLEGED PERJURY CASE AGAINST A HIRE TRADER.

In our last issue we gave the judgment at the Shropshire Assizes in this extraordinary case, but promised our readers a full report of the proceedings which led up to the charge of perjury. The Grand Jury, as we have before recorded, threw out the bill. The following is a report of what took place in the County Court:—

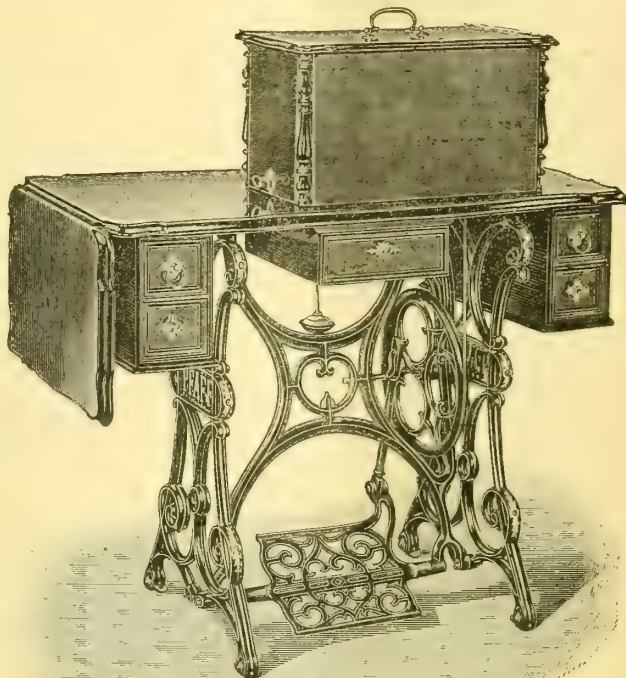
One of the most extraordinary cases ever heard in Shrewsbury County Court came before his Honour Judge Harris Lea and a jury on July 6th. It came on at 11.30, and did not terminate till ten at night. At the previous Court, Mr. C. R. Trueman made an application for his Honour to direct a prosecution for perjury in connection with a case which was heard in that court in October last. The plaintiffs in the case alluded to were Messrs. H. Jones & Co., dealers in domestic machinery and musical instruments, of 48, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, and the defendant William Downes, of Oak Cottage, Stapleton. The claim was for £2 15s. for a machine supplied to the defendant, the total cost of which was £3, and on account of which defendant paid 5s. on receiving the machine. The plaintiff swore that the machine was sold to the defendant, but the latter stated that the machine was obtained on the hire system. He (Mr. Trueman) alleged that the plaintiffs committed wilful and corrupt perjury, and as a result obtained a verdict from his Honour for the amount claimed. He would be able to produce affidavits from members of the Downes family in support of his application for his Honour to direct a prosecution for perjury against the plaintiffs in the case alluded to. As a result of this the matter was left in the hands of Mr. F. W. Williams to investigate, and ultimately the present new trial was ordered. Mr. Graham (barrister) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. W. Williams for the defendant.—Mr. Graham said the amount of the claim (£2 15s.) might be considered small to bring five jurymen from their business to sit in the box, but he thought when they had heard the case they would agree that there were much graver and heavier issues involved than the price of a sewing machine. There were issues of gross and deliberate perjury on the one side or the other to be tried by them. Very often, in courts of justice, parties made statements opposite and contradictory, and this might arise from the infirmity of human nature, which was apt to look at things with a bias which influenced the mind, but no such a contention was possible here. It was a case of gross and deliberate perjury on one side or the other. He would open the case on the facts. On April 28th last year the plaintiff company hired a seven-guinea sewing machine to defendant. The defendant could not write, but his wife could, and on that 28th April she signed for him a hiring agreement, which he now held in his hand, for the hire of a seven-guinea machine, the rent to be 2s. 6d. per week. The defendant afterwards began to repent of his bargain, and was anxious to get rid of this machine and to obtain a cheaper one. Plaintiff (Jones) and others went to defendant's house on June 23rd, and then defendant told them the decision he had come to. Another interview took place on July 18th. On that occasion Downes repeated that he wished to get rid of the seven-guinea machine, as it was too expensive, and if Jones & Co. would send him a cheaper one he would pay for it in two instalments—a certain sum down, and the rest a month afterwards, when his wife would receive money for services in midwifery. That was a clear and distinct statement, and the plaintiffs agreed to it. Up to that time nothing had been paid on the seven-guinea machine. A cheaper machine was sent on the 23rd July. He must now bring on the scene a man named John Carter, as he wanted to explain what took place at 48, Wyle Cop, before the cheaper machine was

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

All the important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.

Perfectly Noiseless Motion, and numerous other improvements.



G. M. PFAFF

SEWING MACHINE
FACTORY:

(KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY,

Recently enlarged by the purchase of the König Sewing Machine Factory.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

WILHELM & CO. 132, Wool Exchange, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE—IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

THE “BRANSTON”

Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co., LIMITED,

Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

sent out. There were present at Wyle Cop Mr. Jones, Mrs. Jones, and Carter. Jones was a man of little education, and did not do much writing. Carter did nearly all. Jones would tell them that Carter was informed, before he went that day, that the machine was to be purchased, and not to be hired. Then Carter asked Mrs. Jones for a memorandum of purchase, but Mrs. Jones said something to the effect that her papers were upstairs, whereupon Carter produced a strip of paper of the character produced, and upon that Mrs. Jones wrote the words of purchase. The paper was then handed back to Carter, and then he and Mr. Jones went to Stapleton with the machine. Mr. Jones showed Mrs. Downes how to work the machine. She expressed her satisfaction with it, and there and then an agreement to purchase was entered into exactly on the terms of the previous interview. Carter produced the slip of paper already alluded to, and Mrs. Downes wrote her name at the back of it, and also that of her husband. The amount of 5s. was handed over on account of the machine, and 4s. on account of a melodeon and other goods. A receipt was given for the deposit of 5s. On arriving at Shrewsbury Carter told Mrs. Jones that at all events Downes would not be able to send that machine back, as they had bought it, and the agreement, written on one side by Mrs. Jones and signed on the other by Mr. Downes, was handed back to Mrs. Jones. On the 27th July the machine was sent back, and with the machine a letter, which had unfortunately been destroyed, but that letter was to the effect that the machine would not work, was out of working order, and therefore it was returned. On that very day plaintiffs consulted Messrs. Clarke & Sons, and asked them to write a letter respecting the matter. This was done, but no notice was taken of it. About a month afterwards Jones visited defendant's house to collect some of the money alleged to be due to him, and there he saw a machine supplied by another firm. Other correspondence then ensued, but it was of no avail, and plaintiffs reluctantly determined to put the matter into the County Court. A summons was issued, and Mr. Crawford Clarke was instructed to appear in support of it. The trial came on in October last. The Court was in a very unfortunate position as to what took place. It seemed a matter of small importance, and his Honour took no notes of it. The reporters did not appear to have taken any notes of it, and they were unable to obtain any clear or definite information as to what the words used on that occasion absolutely were. He believed, however, the strip of paper alluded to was handed to Mrs. Downes. She admitted it was her handwriting. She now asserted that what she signed was a larger hiring agreement, but nothing of that was said by her at the previous trial to show that the strip was not the piece of paper she signed at the time of the purchase. She also took the defence that the machine produced was not the one she had, as hers was not so good; but the number on the machine showed it to be the same. On that occasion, seeing the strip of paper with Downes's signature upon it, and the words of purchase on the other side, his Honour gave judgment for plaintiff, and 8s. a month was ordered to be paid. The instalments were paid until May last, so that matters went on for six months. Then Mr. Trueman appeared on the scene. Why? He appeared on that occasion for "her most Gracious Majesty the Queen." (Laughter.) In his anxiety that nothing but justice should be done, and in his wish that his Honour should not be imposed upon, he (Mr. Trueman) came before the Court and made application that Messrs. Henry Jones & Co. should be committed for perjury. He informed his Honour on that occasion—doubtless with tears in his eyes—that he himself had suffered through false documentary evidence. He said: "I am quite disinterested between the parties; in fact, I know nothing about the man, but having suffered very seriously from the abuse of the oath in this court, I shall have very great pleasure in bringing any such cases before your notice. I shall make it a special study in future." (Laughter.) Well (continued Mr. Graham), it would be for the jury, in the light of the evidence he should bring before them, to judge of the disinterestedness of Mr. Trueman's motives. He did not wish to say anything against Mr. Trueman. Far be it from him. He dared say they knew him. [Mr. Trueman: How does that affect the case?—The Judge: You must be silent]. They would be able to gauge the actuating force of his motives. However, how did Mr. Trueman bring the case before his Honour? By affidavits from Mr. Downes, Mrs. Downes, Miss Winnie Downes, a man named Dealing, and a man named Carter. There was no real affidavit from Carter, but what purported to be one, and what might pass as one. These affidavits were put before his Honour, and the one by Carter was as follows.—The Judge: I don't want to stop you, but I was informed that the affidavit was not sworn, and I was obliged to put it out of consideration as far as I was concerned.—Mr. Graham: I was not aware of that, but surely in a case like this——.—The Judge: I think you must draw a distinction between what was sworn and what was not.—Mr. Williams: I should like a direction from your Honour as to the manner in which this inquiry should proceed. I anticipate your Honour's wish is to exclude nothing at all that is relevant?—The Judge: That is my desire.—Mr. Williams: But these affidavits were handed to your Honour for your Honour's consideration for a definite purpose, not that in which we are now engaged, but if your Honour thinks these may be introduced I am willing they should be.—The Judge: I think it my duty to allow the whole of the facts of the case to come out as entirely and as properly as they can.—Mr. Williams: I am exceedingly glad that your Honour and the jury are willing to devote the time to the consideration of the matter. All I am anxious about is that your Honour should not think I had not taken objections when I ought to have done so in keeping within the strict legal aspect.—The Judge: I think the jury will see that the matter is an exceedingly important one, and will be willing to give time to its consideration.—Mr. Graham proceeded to point out that the effect of the affidavits was that the Downses swore and Jones stated that the slip of paper, affirmed by plaintiff to show the purchase, formed part of a whole hiring agreement. It was suggested that when Jones went home this strip of paper was cut from the bottom of the hiring agreement, and that on the back of it was written the memorandum of purchase, and that the strip of paper produced in court formed part of the whole hiring agreement at the

time it was signed by the Downses. That raised the broad and distinct issue whether it was true that the Downses signed the whole hiring agreement on the slip as it was now produced. There was one point that would be noticed, and that was that the slip produced was of the same size and texture as the blank space at the bottom of the agreement, but he was going to deal with that point in two ways. The first was by positive evidence, and the second by showing that it was nothing unusual in that business for memoranda of purchase to be written on similar slips of paper, and he would be able to produce them at least two similar slips, with the agreement of purchase on one side and the signature of the person purchasing on the other. Therefore it became a question of oath against oath, and they would see the importance of knowing exactly how the case had been brought before them. It was brought before them by affidavits put in by Mr. Trueman and a statement by Carter. Now Carter was a dismissed servant of Jones & Co., and they would hear under what circumstances. When Carter was dismissed he went into another person's employ. Could they guess whose? Trueman's, or his wife's, it was impossible to really say which. Mr. Jones went to Trueman's in search of Carter, and Mrs. Trueman, evidently mistaking the object of his visit, said, "Everything here is mine, and not Mr. Trueman's." Thereupon Mr. Jones was impolitic enough to remark, "There is too much of that sort of thing about." This evidently got Mr. Trueman's "back up," and he doubtless determined to make Mr. Jones pay for it. It should be mentioned that at the time Mr. Clarke conducted the former case Carter sat behind him, and allowed him to conduct the case on the basis of the slip of paper now in question. After the trial Carter received that slip, put it into his pocket, and it never again came into the possession of H. Jones & Co. Carter kept that slip, and Carter and Mr. Trueman, presumably talking over the iniquitous remark of Mr. Jones, put their heads together, and Carter put his hands into his pocket and produced this slip, and thereupon was elaborated the scheme brought forward for the edification of his Honour, and asking him to direct a prosecution for perjury. Yet Mr. Trueman was quite disinterested in the matter, and did not know the parties before. He would leave the jury to put their own construction upon it.—Evidence was then adduced.—Henry Jones said he was a partner in the firm of H. Jones & Co., the plaintiffs in the action. He detailed the circumstances of the seven-guinea machine, and went on to say that about the 18th July he and a man named Burd went to defendant's house. Defendant had not come home, but they met him about two hundred yards from the house. They had some conversation with him. He told witness that the seven-guinea machine was too expensive, that he never ordered it, but that his wife did. He also said if they would take it away and change it for the cheapest machine they had got—that was £3—he would buy it out and out, and would be responsible for it. He said he would pay a deposit when they took the machine, and the balance in a month. Witness agreed to that proposal. Witness believed that 2s. 6d. or 5s. was paid on the first machine, but it was not handed over. On the 25th July witness packed up a cheaper machine. He told Carter it was a purchase transaction, and Carter said he would go with witness to take it. He heard Carter ask Mrs. Jones to fill up a paper, but he did not see the paper, as he then went out of the house. Carter said it must be a paper for a purchase transaction. Witness and Carter went to Stapleton. When they got there Mr. and Mrs. Downes were in the house, and Mr. Downes again repeated his offer. Mrs. Downes was perfectly satisfied with the machine. He showed her how to work it. Then Mr. Carter produced a slip of paper from his pocket. He said, "All I want you to do is to sign this paper, Mr. Downes." Mr. Downes said he could not write but that his wife would sign it, and she did so. Witness did not read the slip of paper on that occasion. It was a similar one to that produced, but he could not swear whether it was the same. It was not an agreement such as the large form produced. There was no print upon it. He would swear that on the slip produced to Mr. Downes there was no printing and no agreement. It was simply a blank piece of paper like that produced. He did not know whether there was any writing on the other side. He had not it in his hand. The amount of 9s. was paid on that occasion—5s. on account of the machine and 4s. on account of a watch and a melodeon. It was not true that the 5s. was paid as the first week's hiring. It was on account of the purchase. The 5s. was paid to Mr. Carter, and a receipt was given by Carter for it.—Mr. Graham: I call for that receipt.—Mr. Williams: I have not it, and never had, and know nothing at all about it.—Witness, continuing, said he did not read the receipt. When the purchase paper was signed it was handed to Carter. It was not true that it was handed to witness. He never had it. Witness did not see defendant's daughter. She was not in the house at the time. On the 27th July witness got the machine back, and a letter attached to it. He had looked for that letter, but could not find it. He did not know what had happened to it. It was stated in the letter that the machine was not any good. A few days afterwards witness visited defendant's house, and there saw a machine by another maker. Witness said, "I see now the reason why you sent our machine back." The young woman said, "Singer's man persuaded us to send it back, as it was no good." He had consulted Mr. Clarke before he saw that machine. Carter was formerly in witness's employment. He left about the 26th March. Carter was dismissed for embezzlement. He employed Carter as salesman and canvasser. He was paid so much per cent. on collecting money, and so much salary. Witness gave him a good book of 70 or 80 accounts. It was his duty to hand over to witness the money when he had collected it. Previous to his dismissal he did not hand over all he ought to have done by about £4. He had "done" plaintiffs out of that. Since Carter was dismissed he had collected debts, and witness had proof of it. After witness discharged him he met him and told him that he (witness) had considered the thing over and would not imprison him if he would clear out of the town, and he gave Carter a fortnight's notice to clear out of the town. All they wanted was to get him out of the town. That fortnight had nearly expired when the application was made in that court for committal or perjury. Carter was in the habit of going to Mr. Trueman's. He went there to see Carter, and Mrs. Trueman said Carter had nothing to do with her, and that that

was her business: Witness said he was aware it was her business. There was too much of that sort of thing going on, and it would be better for the world if there was less of it. After Mr. Trueman had made the application to commit witness for perjury he saw him and asked him what he had against him in making the application. Mr. Trueman said he never interfered with anybody if they did not interfere with him, and wanted to know what witness had said to his wife the other day. He said if witness had gone to him before he should not have done anything in it, as there was something in his face that he liked. (Laughter.)—Cross-examined by Mr. Williams: When witness said there was "too much of that sort of thing going on" he was referring to Mr. Trueman's alleged transference of goods to his wife under bills of sale. When the cheap machine was taken to defendant's house he and Carter went in together, and it was untrue that he went into the house a long time before Carter. It was not true that the paper then produced was like the large hiring form now produced. It was a slip of paper. The date on the slip was not his writing. The slip produced was certainly like the blank space on the large hiring agreement, and the date on each was in the same position. He would swear it was a slip of paper that was produced to defendant, and not an agreement at all. He did not deny that the slip of paper might have come from the bottom of a form like the one produced, but he could not tell where Carter had it from. Witness was not in the habit of taking purchasing agreements on those slips of paper, but Mr. Carter was. Witness's wife managed the accounts. Witness was not aware that he ever asked Carter to take a bill-head, and make out a bill, and copy the signature that was on the agreement.—Annie Jones, wife of the previous witness, stated that on the 25th July she assisted her husband and Carter to pack up a machine. The price of it was £3. Carter and her husband took it away. Before going Carter asked her for a memorandum of purchase, and not an ordinary hiring agreement. She told Carter she had not any papers downstairs, and he said any slip of paper would do if she would simply write on it as a bought transaction. When making this remark, Carter himself gave witness a slip of paper. She wrote the writing on the paper produced, and so far as she could see the paper was in the same condition as when Carter handed it to her, but the signatures were not then on it. That paper did not form any portion of one of the ordinary agreements. She wrote those words of purchase before they took the machine that day. She gave Carter the slip back, and at that time there was nothing on it but the words she wrote. The words on the three purchase slips produced (very similar to the one in question) were written by witness. At the time they were written there were no

signatures at the back. They were brought back to her signed in that way, and witnessed by Carter. When they came back from Stapleton, Carter gave her the paper, signed in the way in which it was now, and 9s. in money, 5s. being a deposit on his machine. Carter observed before the machine was taken that it was a purchase transaction, and that they could not return it. She asked him why he had it signed on the reverse side, and he said it did not signify. Witness put that slip in the cash box. Carter took it to the Court on the 11th October, and she had not seen it since.—Cross-examined: Carter simply told her he wanted a memorandum of purchase, and she wrote it as it stood. She got the slips (produced) from the cash box. It was not true that since this transaction she had cut those slips from the bottom of hiring agreements, made them like Downes', and put them on a file to make them appear business-like.—Re-examined: She did not question Carter about the other slips not being signed, because his former answer satisfied her.—James Burd, partner in the firm of H. Jones & Co., gave corroborative evidence. He said he heard Carter say they could not return the cheap machine as Downes wanted to buy it.—Edward Bethell, cab driver, and George Williams, carter, School Lane, spoke to purchasing goods from plaintiff, and also signing the slips produced. (These slips were almost exactly like the one in dispute.)—This was the case for the plaintiffs.—Mr. Williams, on rising to address the jury for the defence, said he agreed with every word Mr. Graham had said as to the importance of this case, the seriousness of the issues involved in it, and the grave consequences which it appeared to him must follow upon their determination of this case, because either on the one side or the other there must be the vilest and most deliberate perjury. The issue, he thought, had been made abundantly clear by Mr. Graham's opening and the evidence and cross-examination. The question they had to decide might be put simply in this form: On the 28th July last, at Stapleton did defendant's wife sign a document, like the large one produced (hiring document), on the slip of paper in the form in which it was before them? Mr. Graham said the slip of paper was filled up on one side by Mrs. Jones. It was taken to Stapleton by Carter, signed on the back by Mrs. Downes, and brought back from Stapleton by Carter and handed to Mrs. Jones, being all the time in its present condition. What he (Mr. Williams) put to them, and what he hoped to show them, was that what Mrs. Downes signed was an agreement for hire, that that was brought back to Shrewsbury, and that that slip of paper they had before them was the bottom of that agreement cut off, and that Mrs. Jones subsequently wrote at the back of it the words she said she did write. There was no question that the words on the

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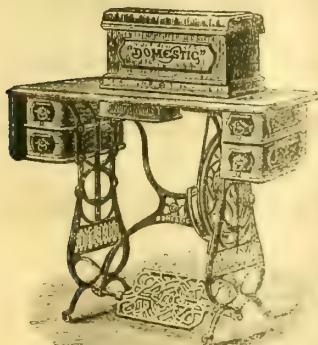
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back of that slip were in Mrs. Jones's handwriting, and it was for them to say whether it was written before the paper got to Stapleton, or whether it was fraudulently detached from the hiring agreement (which the Downses swore they signed) for the purpose of getting the money, and for the purpose of proving that there was a sale of this machine and not a hiring of it. Mr. Williams alluded to several minor points brought out, suggesting that the production of slips like the one in dispute might be nothing but a continuation of the made-up plan to show that the slip was given in the ordinary way of business. Carter would tell them whether the slips were always in that state or whether they formed part of hiring agreements such as it was suggested they had been detached from. The absolute way in which the piece of paper fitted the blank space on these agreements was very remarkable. He asked the jury if they believed that any business man in the world would draw up a purchasing agreement on a slip of paper like that.—William Downes, the defendant, was then called. He said he was a farm labourer, and lived at the Oak Cottage, Stapleton. About April 28th, 1892, he had a sewing machine from plaintiff. It was for seven guineas. He never ordered it, and some time after it was returned. On the 25th July he did agree to take the cheaper machine. Mr. Jones and Mr. Carter came with it. Jones came into the house first, and was there a considerable time before Carter came in. His wife and daughter were both present at the time. Up to that time he had not agreed to take the machine. They had a long talk about it in the house. Jones threatened him about the other one, so defendant said he would have a cheaper one. If it had been a good one, he should have kept it and paid for it. The machine would not "go" on the table, and Mr. Jones put it on the floor. Mrs. Downes said if it would not "go" on the table it was no good, but Jones pushed it forward and said it was all right. He over-persuaded them, and they agreed to take it on hire. They were to pay 5s. a month. Witness's wife signed the paper. He did not have hold of it. It was not like the small slip produced, but like the larger hiring forms. It had a lot of printed matter on the top. His wife put her signature along the bottom, and Carter also put his at the bottom. They paid 5s. on account. His wife paid it to Jones. The machine went back on 27th July. They found it was not a good one. It was not true that they agreed to buy the machine out and out. It was on hire. It was not true that he agreed to pay 5s. down and £2 15s. in a month. He was put into court, and the case was heard on the 11th October. He was not represented by anybody. Mr. Jones had a lawyer.—Cross-examined by Mr. Graham: Neither himself nor his wife ordered the seven-guinea machine. It was sent without a proper order. No paper was signed for it that he was aware of. The sum of 5s. was paid on the cheaper machine, and a receipt was given, but they could not find it. Mr. Trueman came to see him about this case a month ago. His visit was quite unexpected.—Annie Downes, wife of defendant, said she did sign her name for the seven-guinea machine, but could not say that it was the one produced. She corroborated her husband regarding the cheaper machine, declared that it was hired at 5s. a month, and that she signed a large hiring agreement. There was no writing on the back of the form she signed. At the previous trial she found out that the agreement produced was not the same size as the one she signed, but it did not occur to her till the case was over.—Cross-examined: Carter took the paper she signed. She paid 5s. with it. She could not say whether her husband paid for a melodeon. She did not remember whether a receipt was given for the 5s. There was no slip of paper like the one produced going about that night. It was a larger one. She did not think the machine brought into court was the same as she bought. She had sold it for £3. It would not work. (Laughter.)—Re-examined: The machine was "shot for," and her brother-in-law won it. (Laughter.) Her brother-in-law held the stakes, and paid her the money as she paid it into court.—Winnie Downes, daughter of last witness, gave corroborative evidence.—Robert Carter, Montague House, Havelock Road, Belle Vue, said he was at present in the employ of Mr. Gwilliam, general merchant, Mardol, and had been for a fortnight. He was formerly in the employment of Messrs. H. Jones & Co. Before he left there were some accounts between them, and an arrangement was made for payment, with the result that £4 or £5 was still due to him. He was not dismissed for embezzlement. On the 25th July he went with Mr. Jones to Stapleton. Mr. Jones went into defendant's house by himself. He should think he was in the house an hour or more before witness went in. Mr. Jones met Mr. Downes in the road, and they walked up to the house together. When witness was called into the house he was asked to witness an agreement. Mr. Jones asked him. The document was not as he saw it now when he attached his name to it. When he signed it it was a document with print above it. It was like the one (large one) produced.—Mr. Williams: It has been said that you had almost entirely to do with what took place at Downes's that evening—that that piece of paper was given you by Mrs. Jones with the writing on the other side to the signatures upon it—that Mrs. Jones wrote these words, "Bought of Henry Jones & Company," and that she gave you that document to take to Stapleton to get signed. Is that true?—Witness: No, sir.—Mr. Williams: Did you witness any slip of paper like that at Stapleton that evening?—Witness: When I witnessed that the writing was not at the back of it. That I swear.—Mr. Williams: These (produced) are some similar slips which it is said you got signed by the people mentioned there, one by Williams, one by Beckett, and one by More. It has been sworn that these were treated in exactly the same way—that Mrs. Jones filled up what is on the back, and that they were again given to you to get signed.—Witness: I did not put my signature to that. It means nothing. Looking at my signature on each of these slips, I unhesitatingly say at the time they formed parts of an agreement the same as that (hiring agreement). I have never been in the habit of keeping memoranda of sale transactions on slips like that.—Mr. Williams: Mrs. Jones said it was quite an ordinary business transaction to put on pieces of paper memoranda like that, and she then gave those slips to you to get them signed?—Witness: It is quite correct that they filled the top part of agreements up after I had got them signed.—Mr. Williams: Have you the slightest hesitation in swearing on your oath

that these four slips formed part of hiring agreements when you witnessed them?—Witness: What is the question?—Mr. Williams: You said you had no doubt they formed parts of hiring agreements. Do you still say so?—Witness: I do.—Mr. Williams: Have I seen you during the whole of the day?—Witness: Certainly not.—Mr. Williams: Has anybody seen you to tell you anything of this kind was going to be shown to you?—Witness: No living soul.—Mr. Williams: Had you the remotest idea when you went into the box that you would be asked anything about the papers you have signed?—Witness: It takes me by amazement. Often a signature was obtained to a blank agreement, and it could then be used as a sale or a hire. I remember the County Court case in October. I was then in Mr. Jones's employ. I and Mr. Jones had some conversation about the case. A day or two before Jones wanted me to take a bill-head and copy the signature of the agreements of Mrs. Downes.—Mr. Williams: Did he say what it was for?—Witness:

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He said he wanted a bill made out and the signature put on to it. I told him I was not good at that. (Laughter.)—The Judge: Do you swear here you were asked to do that?—Witness: I do.—Mr. Williams: By whom?—Witness: Mr. Jones himself.—Mr. Williams: Mr. Jones says you have entered into a conspiracy with Mr. Trueman to do him serious harm because he dismissed you. Are you in Mr. Trueman's employ?—Witness: Certainly not.—Mr. Williams: Have you ever been?—Witness: No.—Mr. Williams: Nor in Mrs. Trueman's employ?—Witness: No.—Mr. Williams: Is there the slightest grounds for the suggestion that you have been anxious to do some act of spite to Mr. Jones?—Witness: No; quite the other way about. I am in the habit of going to Trueman's eating-house. Mr. Trueman put that piece of paper in my hand and asked me if I wrote it. I had already seen the Downses before he spoke to me.—I told Mr. Trueman I did not want to have anything to do with it. I left it at that, and no more was said. I have not been assisting Mr. Trueman in getting evidence, nor taken any part whatever. I refused to swear to the affidavit produced because I wished to have nothing to do with the case.—Mr. Graham: Prior to the hearing of the case in October, did you go with Mr. Jones to see Mr. Clarke?—Yes.—Did Mr. Clarke take a statement down from you?—No; I gave him no instructions; Mr. Jones did all the talk.—Did you say anything to Mr. Clarke? (No answer.) What did you go for?—Because Mr. Jones asked me.—Do you mean to say you gave no instructions?—No, instructions were already given.—Were you acting as Mr. Jones's clerk?—As his canvasser.—Do you mean to say on that occasion that you did not tell Mr. Clarke any of the facts of the case?—I told him the facts as far as they were in my knowledge.—Did you tell him that the strip of paper formed part of a bigger one?—No.—Was not that within your knowledge?—I wish I had told him.—But you did not?—No; more to my shame.—You sat behind Mr. Clarke during the trial?—Yes.—You produced the slip of paper?—No, sir.—Who did?—The solicitor.—Who gave it him?—Mr. Jones.—When?—I don't know when.—Will you swear you did not produce it in court?—I did not produce it.—You made no objection to the miscarriage of justice?—I have told you already—unfortunately, no, sir.—You say also, I believe, that you were in the habit of taking out blank agreements and getting them signed before filled up?—Yes.—You were also a party to that fraud?—Yes.—May I ask you what has brought you into a better frame of mind—the edifying conversation of your friend, Mr. Trueman? (Laughter.)—No, sir. (Laughter.)—I should not have thought so myself. What has induced you to change your mind and determine at all hazards you will do justice?—Nothing, except that I am here to-day and am telling the truth, and I feel bound to tell the truth.—What made you change your mind?—I have not. I was then under Mr. Jones, and was obliged to do as I did.—Because you were in his employ you felt bound to let perjury go on all round?—That's it, sir. (Laughter.)—You said you had an arrangement with Mr. Jones in January?—Yes.—Was it not this—you were requested in future to desist from collecting any moneys for the firm of H. Jones & Co.?—There was an arrangement made; fresh terms were made.—Why were you to give up collecting for the firm of Jones & Co.?—One reason was that, as certain moneys were between us, I was to pay that back so much a week.—So that in January, at all events, there had been some little dispute about handing over money you had received?—No; I gave him a statement, and then it was arranged so much a week.—Which you had not handed over?—Yes.—Would you call that embezzlement?—No.—Larceny?—No, because there is money owing to me.—Do you call it burglary?—No, sir.—What would you call it?—Mr. Jones knew I had got his money. (Laughter.)—Mr. Williams: His law is right, then.—By Mr. Graham: He knew when you told him, but did not know at the time you got it?—No.—Your law is wrong then. At all events, you desisted from collecting the moneys of the firm under that arrangement?—Yes, except on two occasions, when I was authorised to get the money in.—Were you in the shop when Mr. and Mrs. Jones packed up the machine on the 25th July, previous to going to Stapleton?—I cannot remember.—Did Mr. and Mrs. Jones inform you they were going to sell the machine?—He did.—Did you thereupon ask Mrs. Jones to give you an agreement of purchase?—Certainly not. They had not such things.—Did you ask her to prepare a written one?—Certainly not.—Did she tell you her papers were upstairs?—Certainly not.—How did that paper get into Mr. Trueman's possession?—I cannot tell you.—I put it to you, was not that slip of paper handed to you by Mr. Clarke at the hearing on 11th October?—What, sir?—Was not that slip of paper which had been put into Mrs. Jones's hands at the trial, handed to you by Mr. Clarke when the trial was finished?—If it was I gave it to Mr. Jones.—Was it?—I don't remember anything about it then.—Did not you give it Mr. Trueman?—Certainly not.—How did he get it?—I don't know.—How did Mr. Trueman find anything out about this case?—Goodness only knows; I don't know.—Do you mean to suggest, Mr. Carter, the gentleman who has sat by while all these frauds have been perpetrated, that you did not tell Mr. Trueman?—I do. I not only suggest, I say it.—What did you do for a living after you left Mr. Jones?—I had been living on charity until the last fortnight.—Mr. Trueman's charity?—No, sir.—Did you canvass for Mr. Trueman?—Never.—Nor Mrs. Trueman?—Never.—By Mr. Williams: That slip was never in my custody, and I am sincerely telling the truth when I say I do not know how Mr. Trueman got hold of it.—The Judge: Your statement is that Mrs. Downes, on behalf of her husband, signed her name at the foot of a blank form?—Yes.—Such as that produced?—Yes.—A hiring form?—Yes.—When there was a hiring form given was a card usually given?—Yes.—Was a card given on this occasion?—There was no card on this occasion.—Mr. Trueman was then called, the judge and jury wishing to know whence he got the slip in question.—The Judge: Mr. Trueman, you have heard the evidence. Where did you get that document?—Witness: I don't wish to hamper this case, but I think I am entitled to take a preliminary objection.—The Judge: I don't want a speech; I want your answer.—Witness: I am not quite sure whether your Honour is entitled to demand that answer.—The Judge: Do you decline?—Witness: I do not decline; I do not put it as strongly as that.—The Judge: Well, answer it one way or the other; I have put

the question (I want to ask, and that is the question I order you to answer.—Witness: If you order me to answer, I will answer. The slip was found in the coffee bar with printed matter of Jones shortly after his visit that he described there. It was in the book produced. That is how it came into my possession.—The Judge: That is where you found it?—Witness: That is where I found it.—The Judge: You say the slip of paper was inside that.—Witness: It was inside that.—Mr. Graham: When?—Witness: Two or three days before my first visit to Stapleton.—Had you any conversation with Carter on this subject previously to your going to Stapleton?—I had.—How or why did that conversation begin?—I put that slip of paper before him and asked him whether that was his signature. He said it was.—Had you any suspicion in the matter?—I had a very strong suspicion, because I knew the man and knew his writing.—Why did not you hand the paper back to Jones & Company?—I did not think it my duty to do so in that case.—Do you consider you are such a person that the jury should believe you on your oath?—I should say so. It has been my custom always to answer every question in this court truthfully.—Mr. Williams then explained the way in which this matter came into his hands, and afterwards Mr. Graham replied on behalf of the plaintiffs, contending defendant's case was saturated and vitiated with Trueman. Defendants were represented as innocent people from the country, and no doubt they were, but the "demon" (pointing to Mr. Trueman)—(laughter)—got hold of them and treated them as puppets at the end of a string.—Mr. Trueman: If you had said that out of court I should punch your head; that is, if you were outside this court. (Laughter.)

The Judge said that it was a most serious case, because he could see no loophole from the fact that their decision would show one side or the other had committed perjury. Probably they had not listened to so many cases as he had, and he was willing to believe that people were anxious to speak the truth rather than falsehood. He did not think they should jump at conclusions that falsehood or perjury had been committed, and if there was any explanation which tended to show that the parties were mistaken, and the matter had partially slipped the memory, or the point was a small one, his own opinion was that amongst the class of people like the Downses, unacquainted with law matters, it was better to take a brighter view and come to the conclusion that there had been a mistake and not gross perjury. But there were some cases which excluded that contention, and this appeared to be one. A more distinct statement of what took place than that given by Mrs. Jones they could hardly imagine. Against that they had the evidence of every one of the Downses, who all swore that the piece of paper was not a narrow slip but a large one. As to Mr. Trueman's evidence, they had heard it, and they knew as much of Mr. Trueman as he did, and he left it to them. With respect to Carter, his evidence, if true, was of the utmost importance and absolutely decided the case, but he could not help reminding them that Carter stood by while this case was being heard, and knew that practically what amounted to fraud was taking place. He knew the whole details, and yet said nothing about them. Were they entirely to believe the evidence of a man who was acting in this way? Carter now said he was ashamed of what he had done. Carter also told them that he was in the habit of going about getting these agreements signed. He did not know whether Carter was ordered to do that, or whether it was his habit, but it was not a matter that inspired him (the Judge) with confidence. He thought he would leave the issue before the jury in these words: "Did defendant's wife, on the 25th July, put her signature to the narrow slip of paper produced, or upon another paper having a printed form of hiring agreement above it?"—The jury retired for some time, and on again coming into court the Foreman said: Will your Honour only accept the decision of five or the decision of the majority?—The Judge: We shall have to leave that to the parties concerned.—The Foreman: I don't think there is a probability of our agreeing.—The jury again retired, and, again coming into court, the Foreman said: I am sorry we cannot come to a unanimous verdict.—The Judge (to counsel): I must ask you whether you are willing to accept the verdict?—Mr. Graham: We have come to an agreement, and it is to this effect. The matters in issue are too serious to be left to the decision, it may be, of three to two, and we are entitled to ask for a unanimous verdict.—The Judge: Then you decline?—Mr. Graham: That is so, sir? Mr. Williams: I endorse that, sir.—The Judge: I think that is the better course if there is no chance of the jury being unanimous.—The Foreman: I say there is not, your Honour.—The Judge: Then I have nothing to do but to dismiss the jury.—Mr. Williams: On behalf of the defendant, I must apply for a new trial.—Mr. Graham: We have fought the case on its merits for many hours, and it is just as likely as not that another jury will arrive at a similar decision.—Ultimately Mr. Williams and Mr. Graham agreed to settle the matter between themselves, the money in court to be returned to defendant and the machine to plaintiffs.—The Judge thought under the circumstances this was the best solution.—Mr. Graham said this was without prejudice, and all matters must now rest. Mr. Trueman must not make a fresh application for commitment for perjury on this hearing.—The Judge: I think it extremely improbable. After the way this has been considered by the jury, I should not consent to anything further.—Mr. Trueman alluded to the accusations the "demon Graham" had hurled at him, and said there was no question that wilful and corrupt perjury had been committed on one side or the other, and whatever settlement the two advocates arrived at could not preclude him from carrying it further.—The Judge: Nothing I can do can prevent you going to any other court, but after that I think no more need be said. The Judge thanked Mr. Williams, the solicitor asked by his Honour to investigate the matter, for the assistance he had so ably and brilliantly rendered in this laborious matter, which he had taken up at his Honour's request. He also thanked the jury for their patient and intelligent attention.

Subsequently to the judgment a further application was made by Mr. Trueman, at Wellington, for a further prosecution against Messrs. H. Jones & Co., for wilful and corrupt perjury. Mr. Trueman was referred to the Shrewsbury magistrates who, after hearing his application, directed the clerk to go carefully into the matter, and report to the justices his findings, and asked Mr. Trueman to appear before them again in the near future.

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Patents

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

13,917. R. Haddon, a communication from A. Bocher, of United States, for improvements in implements for darning.

14,319. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in lap-seam sewing machines.

14,433. G. Humphrey, for improvements in machines for sewing straw plait and like material.

14,552. R. W. King, for improvements in apparatus for use with circular knitting machines.

15,090. A. G. Brookes, a communication from F. F. Stanley, of United States, for improvements in sole-sewing machinery.

15,171. H. H. Lake, a communication from J. E. Bertrand, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

15,196. H. Cousland and L. H. Smith, for improvements in sewing machines. Dated August 9th, 1893.

15,361. J. Higham, 127, Stretford Road, Hulme, Manchester, for improvements in knitting machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

(Price 8d. each.)

12,233. *Bassinette Perambulators.* W. Ashton, of Warrington. Dated July 1st, 1893.

Consists, firstly, of an automatic brake; secondly, of a simple method of mounting the body of the carriage, so that it may be readily removed from the under carriage for the purposes of storage or transport; and, thirdly, of means for suspending the body of the carriage, so that it is capable of being oscillated to and fro and of being used as a cradle.

15,094. *Knitting Machines.* W. J. Ford, of Leicester. Dated August 22nd, 1892.

Relates to circular reversible knitting machines, and embodies improvements having for object to permit of the ribbing dial and ribbing needle being adjusted in relation to the cylinder and cylinder needles, and fixed in position in such a manner as to prevent any accidental alteration in the relative positions thereof.

7,664. *Sewing Machine Needles.* L. Jones, of Berlin. Dated April 14th, 1893.

Consists of a device, by means of which a needle may, if necessary, be threaded in the dark, and which in no way weakens the shaft of the needle. The needle is split from a point advantageously just below the enlarged end, which fits into the socket of the needle bar, down to the edge; the split end is caused to be kept close to the shank of the needle by a spring attached to the needle, and adapted to press against the split part.

8,557. *Sewing Machines.* A. Anderson, manager of the Singer Manufacturing Co.'s Works, Kilbowie. Dated April 28th, 1893.

Relates to improvements in sewing machines for sewing on shank buttons to fabrics, the objects being first to regularly feed the shank buttons and to hold the same within reach of the needle whilst being fastened to the fabric, and, secondly, to effect the feeding motion of the fabric on the needle plate automatically and in such a manner that the buttons will be sewn on the fabric at a uniform distance from each other.

9,801. *Sewing Machines.* R. Haddon, a communication from J. R. Scott, of New York, U.S.A., dated May, 16th, 1893.

Relates particularly to the construction and operation of the bobbin-holder, and of the loop carrier, which servest to spread the loop of the sewing thread and to pass the same over the bobbin-holder, which is provided with sockets and supported by two pins which alternately engage the sockets; but one of which is out of engagement with its socket, while the other is in engagement and *vice versa*, so that the loop of the sewing thread can be passed over one end of the bobbin-holder, while the pin on that end is out of engagement with its socket, and then the pins are changed, so that the loop can pass over the opposite end of the bobbin-holder and embrace the bobbin thread when the slack of the sewing thread is taken up by the take-up mechanism.

10,158. *Sewing Machine Needles.* C. A. Allison. A communication from N. H. Piffard, of Piffard, New York, dated May 23rd, 1893.

Relates to sewing machine needles provided with a slot through which the thread may be introduced laterally into the eye. The needle is provided with a lateral bend transverse to its longitudinal axis at the

point where the eye is located, and forming the slot or notch for introduction of the thread laterally into the eye at the inside of the bend. Sometimes the needle has two bends, or angles, in its longitudinal axis.

10,622. *Sewing Machines.* W. H. H. Tracy, of Troy, New York, J. A. Scriven, of New York, and R. E. Tousey, of Longhill, Conn., U.S.A., dated May 30th, 1893.

The object of this invention is to provide a sewing machine having none of the operating parts, not even the needle, exposed on the outside of the machine, the machine itself presenting a substantially plain box with a slot for inserting the fabric to be sewed, and provided at any part with a wheel by which the necessary motion is received.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

Issued and dated July 4th, 1893.

500,708 W. F. Far, Finsbury Pavement, London. Buttonhole sewing machine.

500,953 W. T. Rowlett, Leicester, England. Straight knitting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 11TH, 1893.

501057. E. & R. Cornely, Paris, France, overseaming sewing machine.

501128. S. Wright and W. A. Herman, of Pownal, Vt., yarn guiding device for knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 18TH, 1893.

501582. G. W. Snyder, Herkimer, N.Y., automatic feed stop for knitting machines.

501704. E. & R. Cornely, Paris, France, embroidery machine.

501876. J. W. Dewees, Philadelphia, Pa., yarn carrier for circular knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 25TH, 1893.

501930. C. H. Foster, New York, N.Y., guide for sewing machines.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A Gentleman well acquainted with the Sewing Machine, Bicycle, and Perambulator Trades has a splendid opening for those goods, on Sale or Return, to be sold for cash only.—Address, Machinist, 22, Middleboro, Colchester.

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HARPER TWELVETREES, Manufacturer of Laundry Machinery, wishes to appoint a **SOLE AGENT** in every Town not yet represented. Liberal Terms to the Trade for cash, or quarterly accounts upon application.—Harper Twelvetrees 8, City Road, London.

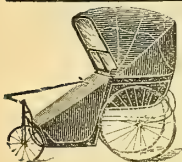
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COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London, solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinettes, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.

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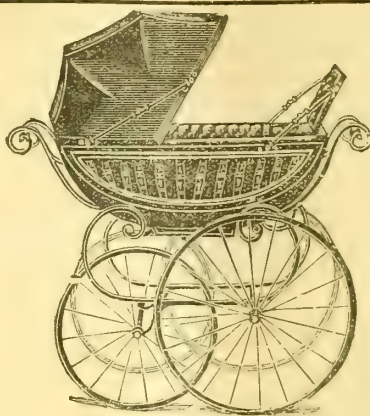
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TO SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS.—A Young Man, with practical knowledge of repairs of various kinds of Sewing Machines, requires a situation, can be thoroughly recommended.—Address, 194, High Street, Lewes.

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CYCLES.—Write the Victoria Manufacturing Company for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms. You will find it to your advantage. Accessories and Repairs at keenest prices. Agents wanted everywhere.—78 to 82, Hanover Street, and 71, Cathedral Street, Glasgow.

A THOROUGH practical Sewing and Buttonhole Machine Mechanic **REQUIRES SITUATION.** Large experience. Good qualifications as a Sale-man. Would be a decided advantage where competition is keen.—P., *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

"CYCLES."—Extraordinary chance.—About fifty Pneumatic Safeties to be cleared. £4 10s. each; few Cushions, £3 10s.; Solids, £3. New, unscratched.—Sprawston Cycle Company, Sprawston, Norfolk.

NEEDLES.—Singers', 1s. 6d. per 100, 9d. for 50. Any made to pattern.—S. Cox & Co., Leicester.

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RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

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VALUABLE SEWING MACHINE PATENTS FOR SALE.—In the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division). By order of the Receiver.—In consequence of the winding-up of the General Utility Company, several Valuable Patents for Embroidery and Sewing Machines are for Sale.—Full particulars and forms of tender may be obtained on application to J. H. Hancock, Public Accountant, Leicester.

DOMESTIC APPLIANCES.—Washers, Wringers, Perambulators, and Sewing Machine Hire Business for disposal in leading Worcestershire town. Splendidly situated shop. Total purchase within £400, and sold solely owing to its unexpected development interfering with proprietor's other duties.—Principals please apply, Frederic Goodeve, Cannon Street, Birmingham.

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THE JOURNAL OF DOMESTIC APPLIANCES AND SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE.

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In Writing to Us.—Please address all communications either "Publisher," or "Editor," at the address given below.

Hire Agreements and Payment Cards.—We supply these to most hire traders. Particulars on application.

List of Cycle and Domestic Machinery Dealers.—We keep at our office a complete list of the trade for the benefit of manufacturers.

Non-subscribers.—Will these please take the receipt of a free copy as an invitation to subscribe?

Local Papers.—Many of our readers are kind enough to send us copies of their local papers whenever they contain anything of interest to the trade, and for this we are deeply grateful. Would all our readers do likewise?

SEWELL & Co., Publishers.

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London, E.C.

Editorial Notes.

Various Questions.

We specially direct the attention of our readers this month to the contents of our supplement, the *Hire Traders' Guide and Record*. Here they will find that (1) the pawnbrokers have been defeated in their attempt to legalise the pledging of hired goods; (2) a test case is being taken to limit *Lee v. Butler* so as to exclude pianos, sewing machines, and other articles hired out under an option to return; (3) arrangements are being made to secure for firms using other forms of agreement such protection and relief as is possible. All this work is being done by the Hire Traders' Protection Association, which we have over and over again urged our readers to join; and we must say that in the present crisis, when much labour and expense is called for, only those firms are really entitled to the resulting benefit who co-operate in bringing about a solution of the difficulties.

The state of trade, particularly in the Midlands, is very bad indeed. In London we hear less complaining, and in South Wales a considerable improvement has set in the past fortnight. On the whole the prospects for the winter are by no means bright, and we put it to our readers that, since collections are certain to be small, whether it is not advisable for dealers to pay special attention to a few quick selling cash lines, in order to swell the weekly takings. We would also caution dealers to be especially careful for the next few weeks not to give credit on hire terms to persons whose honesty is at all open to question, or they will find their goods on pawnbrokers' shelves, and in other third parties' hands, to an extent they little dream of.

Let every reader of the *Gazette* take as his watchword CAUTION, until the law has been laid down that a hirer cannot give a title to another person's property.

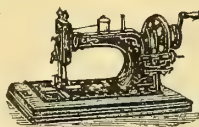
PERAMBULATORS AND SUICIDE.

To the Editor of THE SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I presume that "Perambulators and Suicide" are not to be necessarily bound up together, neither do I suppose the columns of our only trade journal are likely to be thrown open for a discussion upon such themes as "Suicidal Mania," "Is life worth living?" or "Is marriage a failure?" But I am struck with the letter of T. F. Simmons, and while I doubt not that he will be no better or worse for my thought of him, I really do pity him. His letter, to my mind, shows how truly he must feel the loneliness of his position, having, as he says, rejected the illusions (?) offered by religions, which said religions are but relics of the thoughts of ages less exact than our own—a statement I very much doubt. What about such religious teaching as has come to us through the long years since the founding of the Christian era. Was not that an exacting religion the Founder of which laid down such laws as "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbour as thyself." A law so exacting that few, if any of us, ever reach its fulfilment. But those who really and truly follow after and obey the teaching of the religion of Jesus Christ have, yea, and ever will prove that this life is worth living. This, if no other religion, has been the only motive power that has kept going many honourable and noble men and women whose lives we all admire and whom we would seek to follow.—Faithfully yours,

Bristol, Sept. 8, 1893.

W. A. GOODALL.



The Story of the Sewing Machine.

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

CHAPTER XVIII.

In the autumn session of the Society of Arts in 1861, a lecture was delivered by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, son of the famous Douglas Jerrold, on the forthcoming exhibition of the following year, in which he indicated the developments of many great industries which would mark the advance of civilisation since the great exhibition of 1851. In the course of the discussion which followed, I pointed out an unpardonable omission which had been made in the absence of any reference to an entirely new industry, which would then for the first time find fitting recognition, and I drew a somewhat glowing picture of the display which would be made of sewing machines and their products.

In summing up, the lecturer apologised for the great omission he had made, and thanked the speaker for the new volume of "Great Expectations." And yet the picture had not been too highly drawn, for those expectations were even more than realised.

The exhibition presented a series of stands in which were shown specimens of mechanical art workmanship such as are not equalled, still less excelled, by anything of the present day. Taking the stand in which I exhibited my own machines and those of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company, there were individual machines of considerably over £50 in value, but the object of this was show, not utility; and that style of exhibition has not been continued or repeated. Manufacturers content themselves to-day with showing the ordinary products of their factories and the machines of everyday sale. Yet for once it was pardonable that art should unite with science in producing and exhibiting their most exquisite workmanship.

Nor was it in this respect alone that supreme excellence was shown. Much has been said, especially within the last twelve months, of pictures in needlework produced on the Wheeler and Wilson, the Singer, the White, and the Vertical Feed machines; and very beautiful many of these are, yet commercially they are of little value. But, at the period of which we are writing, ornamental stitching was in fashion, and was highly remunerated. Hence it was cultivated to a pitch of great perfection. Cheapness was far from being the only thing sought for and attained. It is not too much to say that for one stitch employed in the uniting of fabrics, ten were employed in their ornamentation. The taste for figured decoration of ladies' boots and shoes presented great scope to the manufacturer. The toe caps, the fronts, and the sides were wonderful to see. For this purpose a round, pearly, beady stitch was required, and perhaps the finest work of this kind was produced by the "Howe" machines, while the "Thomas" ran it very close in the smaller sizes of the latter.

In other classes of work, such as skirts and corsets, the same taste was manifested. These were the days of crinoline, and petticoats were covered with fine quilting. For these purposes the "Grover and Baker" was superior to all others, and presented the most beautiful examples of art workmanship.

I had made most extended preparations for this exhibition. I brought over from San Francisco a lady who had the reputation of being the first needlewoman in the world. Mrs. Rogers, for that was her name, had been a weaver at Lowell, Massachusetts. Anyone who has read a work published by Charles Knight, entitled "Mind amongst the Spindles," a work which I believe is now out of print, will never forget the account he gives and illustrations he presents of an order of workwomen such as we should look for in vain at the present day. Mrs. Rogers was one of these, a noble, queenly figure, some five feet nine or ten in height and robust in proportion, and withal of most amiable disposition. She inspired respect and esteem amongst all who knew her.

Getting hold of a "Grover and Baker" machine she acquired what might not unfitly be termed an almost passionate attachment for it. She saw its possibilities and developed them as they had never been before. It was in fine stitching that her art was seen in its most perfect manifestations. Imagine sewing in which the stitches were from 70 to 80 per inch, and in which the cotton thread was 150 and 200—cotton which cannot be obtained to-day for either love or money.

With such a machine, with such appliances and materials, and with such an artist operator, what could not be achieved? For many months prior to the opening of the exhibition, Mrs. Rogers had been engaged in the preparation and production of specimens of work in made-up garments such as have not been rivalled from that time to the present. It was universally admitted that no such exquisite machine needlework had ever before been seen.

The change of fashions since that time has superseded all this magnificent workmanship, and with that change the cotton spinners and manufacturers have ceased to produce the materials, particularly in regard to cotton thread that was essential in its preparation.

I prided myself, and not without occasion, on that triumph of art needlework. The range was not limited to fine sewing, but embraced exquisite quilting and figured embroidery. Picture needlework it might fitly be termed. I have specimens of it yet, and shall have as long as I live.

I never knew a person who made friends like Mrs. Rogers, but the key to it all was easy to discover. She was brimful and overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and never was so happy, nay, never was happy at all except she was engaged in some work of self-sacrifice.

Strange to say, she was awarded no adequate, or any special acknowledgment. The list of awards had not included needlework or the products of the sewing machine, and at that time these were more varied, more beautiful, and more perfect than anything we appear able to show at the present day.

What became of this wonderful worker? She remained with us a year after the close of the exhibition; during that time she prepared in triplicate a notable and remarkable piece of work.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales took place the year following the exhibition, and, properly anxious to distinguish herself, our artist proposed to prepare a magnificent dressing-gown for presentation to H.R.H. For this purpose a splendid piece of royal blue silk was specially woven in Spitalfields, lined throughout with white satin, the whole of the lining and the facings being ornamented in a design which embraced the floral emblems of the United Kingdom.

This design was worked in white upon the white satin lining, and in a miniature form in blue on the white satin facings. When finished and complete it was a "thing of beauty," though, unfortunately, not a "joy for ever."

In due course it was forwarded to Buckingham Palace. After the lapse of a few days it was returned, with a note from Sir Francis Knollys intimating that it was contrary to Court etiquette for the Prince to accept a present except from public bodies or personal private friends.

Very different from this has been the reception accorded by the Duke and Duchess of York to the wedding gifts which in such superabundance have been presented to them, and which they seem to have opened wide their arms to accept from all quarters, public or private, and hence at the Imperial Institute, at that great collection, are to be found numerous contributions, from a sewing machine to a typewriter, the offerings of the tradesman or manufacturer.

I have said this work was done in triplicate. The design was the same, but the materials less rich and gorgeous, the ornamental stitching in the two latter cases being executed in gold upon a black satin ground. The second of these dressing-gowns was prepared for the celebrated tragedian G. V. Brooke, and with him shortly after went down off the French coast in the ill-fated "London," on its outward voyage to Australia.

The third has been just recently made up, and remains in my possession, a memento of the artiste and her work.

But what became of the first?

It was exhibited in a glass case at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and subsequently in the Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia in 1876. It never returned.

Covetous eyes had been fixed upon it, and during the night preceding the close of the exhibition it was—stolen! no trace of it being ever discovered.

Returning to San Francisco, Mrs. Rogers married a cordage manufacturer of the name of Harding, and not long after was left again a widow. With that enterprise and spirit which formed one of her chief characteristics, she then opened a large boarding-house in the City of the Golden Gate, conducting it with success for a number of years.

My last information from San Francisco recorded her death.

Never was the limited immortality which I have accorded in this chapter been more deservedly earned, and I now mentally place a wreath on the coffin of one "whose like we ne'er shall see again."

(To be continued.)

THE MAYOR OF NORTHAMPTON ON SEWING MACHINES.

During the past month there has been on exhibit at Northampton the magnificent range of art work, done on the sewing machine, belonging to the Singer Manufacturing Company. Mr. Charles Orrell, the Company's manager for Northampton, was fortunate enough to get the local Mayor to open the exhibition.

In doing so, the Mayor, who was warmly applauded, said that he had got the impression, from looking at old tapestries and admiring them, that the ladies who had worked them must have spent long periods almost in solitude in producing their work. But now he found that there was an opportunity for ladies nowadays to produce as handsome and as beautiful tapestries with much less labour and in much less time. And the work of the present day that he saw around was as good as any he had ever seen, so good that artists in colours might come and learn. (Laughter.) He was delighted that such work could be produced by machines. They often thanked God—he did—that he was born in the 19th century (applause), the best century ever known (applause and laughter); and such work as they had around them would, he thought, be a challenge to their children of the 20th to improve on it. (Hear, hear.) He remembered the first sewing machine in Northampton; and he believed the first sewing machine was invented by a carpenter (hear, hear); and having no disrespect for carpenters (laughter), he was pleased that it was a carpenter who invented it. (Hear, hear.) Ever since then the sewing machine had been improved and improved, until to-day they found it capable of producing such exquisite work as they saw there. (Applause.) He was very pleased with the exhibition, and with the number of ladies and gentlemen present, and he was delighted to declare it open. He trusted very many would visit the exhibition during the next three days (Applause.)

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CANVASSER.

At the Sheffield Police Court, on the 25th ult., Thomas Yeomans, 252, Crookes Moor Road, Sheffield, a salesman in the employ of Jones' Sewing Machine Company, Limited, of Castle Street, Sheffield, was charged with embezzling various sums of money belonging to his employers.

Mr. Muir Wilson, on behalf of the prosecution, said he was prepared to prove two offences against the prisoner. In the first case he embezzled £6 5s. on May 10th last, and in the second he embezzled £6 10s. on June 7th last. The prisoner had a salary of 30s. per week and 2½ per cent. commission on his own sales and those of six men under him, so that he could not excuse himself on the ground of having been poorly paid. He was afraid he could not recommend prisoner to mercy, as he had been previously convicted for a similar offence in 1880.

Mr. Clegg, on behalf of prisoner, asked the Bench to deal leniently with him as he had a wife, a young child, and an aged mother to support.

The Bench said, in view of this not being the first offence the prisoner had committed, they could not send him to prison for a less period than four months.

CENTENARY OF THIMONNIER.

As most of our readers know, the French claim for Barthelemy Thimonnier the credit of having been the first inventor of the sewing machine, just as the British claim it for Saint, and the Americans for Howe. On the 19th of August, an interesting incident occurred in connection with the claim, this date being the centenary of Thimonnier's birth. His son, M. E. Thimonnier, carries on the business of a sewing-machine dealer in Lyons, and some few months ago he offered to present two White-Thimonnier machines to two respectable girls, one of whom must have been born on the 19th of August in Arbresles, the birth-place of Barthelemy Thimonnier, and the other, in Amplepuis, where he is buried.

The event duly came off, and was made the occasion of quite a festival in both towns, and in the evening, M. E. Thimonnier gave a dinner to his relatives and work-people, which was followed by a ball.

THE SEWING MACHINE CO., LIMITED.

In our October issue of last year, we reported the formation of the first Indian Sewing Machine Co., under the title: "The Sewing Machines Co., Ltd." We now hear that this company has gone into voluntary liquidation and that a new company has been formed to carry on the business. The nominal capital of the old company, we observe, was 50,000 rupees, or £3,333, but only £192 appears to have been actually subscribed.

The following we extract from the agreement between the two companies:—

(1) The old company and its liquidators sell to the new company, all its assets, contracts, etc., and the goodwill of the business.

(2) The new company, "as part of the consideration for the said sale," shall pay and satisfy, and discharge all debts, liabilities, etc., of the old company, and keep the old company at all times indemnified against such liabilities.

(3) The new company shall allot to the old company's shareholders, shares to the same amount and value as heretofore.

LEAS' LIMITED.—Messrs. J. G. Lea & Co., the well-known wholesale and retail cabinet makers, and domestic machinery dealers, of 120, Scotland Road, Nelson, Lancashire, have turned their concern into a limited liability company, under the style, "Leas' Limited," with a capital of £5,000, in 1,000 preference shares, and 4,000 ordinary shares. In the prospectus which has been sent us, we observe it is stated that "an important feature, is the issuing of shares among the customers in such a way as to bring in the principal features of the co-operative system, which the vendors believe may be successfully carried out in enterprises of this character, and thus shorten the distance between the producer and the consumer." They anticipate that the increase of capital will enable the company not only to augment its business on the present lines, but to supply a more complete list of household requisites than has been hitherto attempted, from which a rapid increase of business and a substantial dividend on the shares is looked for.

We notice, also, that as an earnest of their faith in the success of the new company, the vendors have sold the business to the same on a valuation, and have taken shares in the company to the full amount of such

THE BRISTOL EXHIBITION.

We notice that at the Bristol Industrial Exhibition the Domestic Machine Company of that city are well to the front in the matter of exhibits. They have a very well-arranged stand, and show the American Domestic, "Pfaff," Wilcox & Gibbs, and other machines, the "Caligraph" type-writer, and a fair selection of bamboo tables, flower-pot stands, &c. The back of the stand is decorated with some very fine samples of art work, done with the "Domestic" underbraider; also framed show cases of rough and finished parts used in the manufacture of the "Pfaff" machines. The stand is lighted with a number of 16-candle power electric lamps, the current for which the Co. supply from their own dynamo, driven by one of the Otto gas engines used for driving the machinery throughout the Exhibition.

Failures and Arrangements.

JESSE STONE, ironmonger, house furnisher, &c., 1, Church Square, and 2, Bridge Street, High Wycombe, and 64, The Parade, Leamington.

A receiving order was made in the above, and the debtor adjudicated bankrupt, on August 25th. Among the creditors are:—

	£	s.	d.
Wright & Butler, Birmingham	18 7 5
Lloyd & Co., Birmingham	60 10 5
Smith & Paget, Keighley	19 13 8

The total liabilities are £1,516 2s. 4d., and preferential claims £107 1s. 6d. After deducting the latter, the assets are estimated to produce £88 os. 3d., showing a deficiency of £1,427 2s. 1d. The debtor will be examined at 11 o'clock on October 2nd, at the County Hall, Aylesbury.

FRANCIS G. GREY, domestic machine dealer, 67, Talbot Road, Canton, and 27, Castle Arcade, High Street, Cardiff.

In the above bankruptcy, the following are creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Bishop's Cluster Co.	11 19 6
Standard Sewing Machine Co.	32 0 0
Taylor & Wilson	11 19 6
Baer & Rempel	10 8 6

Total estimated debts, £172 17s. 6d.

The debtor alleges that his causes of failure are "Insufficient capital, pressure by creditors, and bad trade."

Official Receiver's observations:—The bankrupt has no offer to make to his creditors, and has filed his petition in consequence of an execution levied on his stock. He informs me that he is a machine fitter by trade, and left his situation in April last to commence business on his own account with a capital of £4 and a further sum of £11 which he borrowed. With this small capital he opened the premises in the Castle Arcade, Cardiff, and obtained stock on credit to the extent of over £150. On the accounts becoming due he was unable to pay them, and an execution was levied under which the greater portion of the stock was sold by auction, and I have received from the High Bailiff the sum of £23 17s. 7d., being the balance in his hands after payment of costs of execution and sale; further stock was sold by the bankrupt to enable him to file his petition, and what little remained I am realising. The bankrupt appears to have recognised that he could not carry on the business without capital, and he formed a limited liability company to take over the business, but the transfer was not made. He has kept a cash book and ledger. The result of his three months' trading is shown in the following deficiency:—

DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Excess of assets over liabilities on 20th day of April, 1893	...	...	15 0 0
Net profit arising from carrying on business from the 20th day of April, 1893, to date of Receiving Order, after deducting usual trade expenses	...	...	31 19 2
Deficiency as per statement of affairs	...	...	93 17 5
	£143	16	7
Debtor.			
Expenses incurred since the 20th day of April, 1893, other than usual trade expenses, viz., household expenses of self	...	...	32 10 0
Other losses and expenses—			
Law costs—re Lewis and Farley	...	...	5 7 10
Loss by registration of company	...	...	9 0 0
Loss on lease	...	...	3 0 0
Depreciation in present stock	...	...	15 0 0
Loss from forced scales of High Bailiff's charges	...	...	78 16 7

(sic) £143 16 7

DANIEL NEALE, house furnisher, 90, North Street, and 2, New York Street, Leeds.

Among the creditors in the above are George Whalley & Co., £13 2s. 8d.

JAMES WOLSTENHOLME, general dealer, 14, The Crescent, Prince of Wales' Bazaar, Queen's Market and West End Market, Morecambe.

Negotiations for an arrangement are now in progress. Among the creditors are Brassington & Cooke, £34 11s. 9d.

LOUIS STEPHEN HAWKESFORD, perambulator and mail cart manufacturer, 9, Barton's Bank, Aston, Birmingham.

A dividend of 7s. in the pound is now being paid at Mr. W. E. Fawkes, 83, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

GEORGE HUNT, ironmonger and general dealer, 77, Infirmary Road, Sheffield, and at Derby.

A deed of arrangement has been filed in the above. Unsecured liabilities £665. Established net assets £480. Among the creditors are Summerscales & Sons for £28.

IGNATUS LOWE, house furnisher and restaurant keeper, Elswick Court, Northumberland Street, and the Queen Elizabeth Restaurant, 1 and 2, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In the above bankruptcy the following are creditors: Humphry Keats & Co., £28 18s. 6d.; R. Brooksbank, £18 8s. 3d.

A County Court judgment was on August 9th registered against J. Foster, machine dealer, 54, Grange Road, Jarrow, for the sum of £38 11s. 1d.

A County Court judgment for £15 5s. 2d. was registered on August 21st against W. J. Holloway, machine agent, 39, Avenue Road, Gosport.

Messrs. Jones & Co., house furnishers, &c., Lichfield, are requiring the address of George Benson, who until a day or two ago represented them at Tamworth. He is aged 35, 5ft. 5in. in height, and of light, smart build.

THE DOMESTIC CO'S. BUSINESS.

Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, of 15, St. Bride Street, E.C., the British agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine Company of New York, have sent us the following letter:—

"I take pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made by which the business of manufacturing domestic sewing machines will be continued. The factory has been running steadily since June 26th, turning out from 150 to 200 machines a day, which have been sold for cash, and the demand for "Domestics" has been such that all expenses and pay rolls have been paid for by the receipts from goods manufactured and sold by the receiver.

"The agents can be assured that the Company will not be wound up or consolidated, but will be re-organized with fresh capital ample for the requirements of the business.

"ANDREW KIRKPATRICK,
Receiver."

August 25th, 1893.

SEWING MACHINE MODELS AT THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

(Continued from our August number.)

F. Cornely. Pat. No. 153,542, July 28, 1874.

This machine illustrates improvements upon the Bornaz type of embroidering machines, such improvements comprising a revolving braid guide under control of the crank-handle for operating the universal-feed mechanism.

Mary P. Carpenter. Pat. No. 171,774, Jan. 4, 1876.

A machine for sewing straw braid with a single thread chain-stitch. Has an oscillating curved eye-pointed needle, and a loop-spreading hook, which has an oscillating motion on its own axis, a vibratory motion in a line transverse to the line of feed, and a reciprocating motion in the direction of the feed.

Loaned by Mrs. M. P. C. Hooper, New York City.

R. Eickemeyer. Pat. No. 182,182, Sept. 12, 1876.

A machine used for sewing sweat bands and linings in hats. The entire mechanism is mounted pivotally upon the main driving shaft so that any desired inclination can be given to the machine. The machine has, in addition to its single thread-stitching mechanism, a work-plate having two working faces, and a presser-foot having faces which co-operate with the work-plate to hold the hat and sweat or lining in proper relation to the stitching mechanism.

C. Dancel. Pat. No. 199,802, Jan. 29, 1878.

One of the early machines for sewing the outsoles of boots and shoes to welts previously attached to the uppers. The machine comprises a curved hook-needle and its looper for making a chain-stitch and a straight feeding awl.

A. Steward. Pat. No. 207,454, Aug. 27, 1878.

Silent feeding mechanism and tension-releasing devices for upper thread. For family sewing.

Loaned by Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

C. H. Bayley. Pat. No. 212,122, Feb. 11, 1879.

W. N. Neely. Pat. No. 379,519, Feb. 20, 1883.

W. F. Dial. Pat. No. 379,410, March 13, 1883.

Devices for trimming and sewing seams simultaneously.

Loaned by Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

S. Clemenshaw. Pat. No. 213,391, March 18, 1879.

This machine makes a one-thread lock-stitch by means of an eyed needle secured to a block, which also carries the bobbin of thread. The needle carries a loop through the fabric a little back from the edge thereof, which loop is held while the needle rises. The loop is then taken by hooks from the lower side of the fabric, and carried up and around the needle and bobbin, thus forming a button-hole stitch similar to a hand-stitch.

G. H. W. Curtice. Pat. No. 213,548, March 25, 1879.

Constructed with arm or cylinder, to facilitate the manufacture of boots and shoes.

Loaned by Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

H. P. Henriksen. Pat. No. 215,615, May 20, 1879.

This machine is adapted for sewing gloves, although used for other classes of work. In addition to the rotating feed discs and horizontally reciprocating needle, the machine has a shuttle co-operate with the needle to form an elastic lock-stitch. The shuttle is located above and at right angles to the needle, and has motion imparted thereto by means of a shuttle-driver operated through intermediate devices from the main shaft of the machine.

H. Bland. Pat. No. 216,016, June 3, 1879.

C. H. Willcox. Pat. No. 218,443, Aug. 12, 1879.

G. F. Stone. Pat. No. 231,370, Aug. 17, 1880.

C. H. Willcox. Pat. No. 246,700, Sept. 6, 1881.

C. H. Willcox. Pat. No. 309,514, Dec. 16, 1884.

An outside stitch straw-hat machine.

Loaned by Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company.

C. F. Bosworth. Pat. No. 226,481, April 13, 1880.

A lock-stitch machine for sewing shoes, comprising an eyed needle, an oscillating shuttle, special thread-waxing devices, and a sliding and rocking jack or shoe support.

E. Wiseman. Pat. No. 228,711, June 8, 1880.

The purpose of this machine is to sew straw braid with a stitch which closely resembles hand sewing. An eye-pointed needle and a hook-needle, carried by the same bar and reciprocated from below the work-plate up through the material, are operated in combination with two loopers, whereby very little thread shows on the right side of the work.

J. H. Morley. Pat. No. 236,350, Jan. 4, 1881.

The first machine employing an automatic shank-button feed. Buttons, supplied to the hopper, are automatically turned shank down and delivered through trough to cylindrical rotating holder. From holder, buttons are delivered one by one to oscillating spring-clamp with shank in position to be presented to sewing mechanism.

F. Simmons. Pat. No. 249,411, Nov. 8, 1881.

This machine has an eye-pointed needle and a reciprocating shuttle; the material is held in a clamp having an intermittent lateral reciprocating motion to it to enable the needle to produce the overseam or button-hole stitch, and also an intermittent feed motion at right angles to the other in the direction of the length of the button hole.

A. Steward & G. H. Dimond. Pat. No. 249,554, Nov. 15, 1881.

Revolving lower driving shaft, oscillating upper needle driving shaft, and new construction of feed. For tailoring and general manufacturing.

Loaned by Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

J. E. Richard. Pat. No. 252,799, Jan. 24, 1882.

This machine has for its especial purpose the sewing of sweats or sweat leathers into hats. Some of its peculiar features are as follows: The arm bearing all the operative parts (except the feed) turns on the main shaft as a centre without disarranging the mechanism, and the said mechanism may be operated with the arm upraised as well as when it is down. A straight needle is employed, and this needle may be set to operate at any desired angle within limits. The angular presser-foot is fixed rigidly with reference to the path of the needle, and the necessary play for the admission of materials of different thicknesses is accomplished by adjustment of the feed wheel. The looper twists the thread in forming the loop, and thus makes a compact stitch, and one resembling a stitch made by hand.

Borton & Willcox. Pats. Nos. 255,577, 255,578, 255,580, 255,581, all of even date, March 28, 1882.

Form of Willcox & Gibbs' chain stitch machine, and is for sewing and trimming knit goods. Goods are clamped on opposite sides of line of cutting. Stationary and vibrating blades constitute automatic shears. Guide of one piece of metal, having part for guiding inner surface of fold in goods, and part for regulating width of hem or welt. Automatic tension and measuring apparatus for thread, comprising pull-off, clamping-tension, resisting-tension, and screw-tension. Screw-bolt, having peculiarly shaped head, locks feed regulator. Special key necessary to unlock bolt.

C. E. Wilkinson. Pat. No. 269,251, Dec. 19, 1882.

A chain-stitch machine for sewing straw braid, provided with guiding devices whereby the straw braid or strips of other material are so sewed together that the stitches will not appear upon the outer or right side of the article made, but will be hidden by the edge of an overlying strip.

Philip Diehl. Pat. No. 272,126, Feb. 13, 1883.

Philip Diehl. Pat. No. 374,661, Dec. 13, 1887.

Philip Diehl. Pat. No. 374,663, Dec. 13, 1887.

A cylinder overseaming machine.

Loaned by The Singer Manufacturing Company.

J. W. Dewees. Pat. No. 301,698, Dec. 23, 1884.

J. W. Dewees. Pat. No. 309,693, Dec. 23, 1884.

Clark & Murphy. Pat. No. 321,813, Aug. 25, 1885.

This is the Dewees Trimmer machine.

Loaned by the Union Special Sewing Machine Company.

J. G. Greene. Pat. No. 304,638, Sept. 2, 1884.

J. G. Greene. Pat. No. 319,700, June 9, 1885.

R. C. Bryan. Pat. No. 319,880, June 9, 1885.

J. G. Greene. Pat. No. 360,433, April 5, 1887.

J. G. Greene. Pat. No. 360,434, April 5, 1887.

J. G. Greene. Pat. No. 350,435, April 5, 1887.

C. A. French. Pat. No. 478,586, July 12, 1892.

A button-hole machine (leather) with bar-ring and automatic stop attachments.

Loaned by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

N. Wheeler & W. F. Dial. Pats. No. 328,163, Oct. 13, 1885, and No. 331,174, Nov. 24, 1885.

A rotating hook and receptacle, in which is carried the under thread, passes entirely through a loop of the upper thread, the hook-driver and hook being automatically so separated as to admit of the free passage of the loop, and a positively operated feed.

Loaned by Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

Lorenz Muther. Pat. No. 344,492, June 29, 1886.

Lorenz Muther. Pat. No. 344,493, June 29, 1886.

A double interlock machine.

Loaned by the Union Special Sewing Machine Company.

P. Diehl. Pat. No. 347,776, Aug. 24, 1886.

Upon the main shaft of this machine is an eccentric surrounded by a yoke having vertical and horizontal arms. A rock-shaft, supported in bearings in the frame of the machine, has two arms, one of which supports the feed-bar, while the other is secured to a trimming knife. A feed-rocker, pivotally supported upon the arm of the rock-shaft, has a link connection with a horizontal arm of the eccentric yoke, while the vertical arm of the yoke is connected to the arm of the rock-shaft, which supports the trimmer. Rotation of the main shaft actuates the feeding device and trimmer co-operating with the needle is an ordinary rotary-hook forming a chain-stitch.

J. Reece. Pat. No. 340,350, Sept. 21, 1886.

Button-hole sewing machine. In this machine the material is held by a stationary clamp, and the stitch-forming and cutting mechanisms are carried by a travelling frame so that the button hole is first cut in the material, the stitch-forming devices move along one side of the button hole to work the same, then with a partial rotative movement around the eye, and finally back along the second side of the button hole to complete the same. The stitch-forming mechanism is at rest while the button hole is being cut, and is automatically brought into action when the travelling frame has retreated far enough to get the cutter out of the way of the needles, and when the button hole is completed the operation of the stitch-forming mechanism is automatically suspended.

W. Walker. Pat. No. 353,720, Dec. 7, 1886.

A machine for sewing straw braid in the manufacture of hats and bonnets. Makes a single-thread chain-stitch by the use of two needles, one a barbed needle arranged above the work-plate and reciprocating in either a vertical or an oblique plane, and the other an eye-pointed needle arranged below the work-plate and oblique to the surface thereof.

A. Steward. Pat. No. 369,619, Sept. 6, 1887.

W. F. Dial, A. Steward, and H. G. Dimond. Pat. No. 405,205, June 11, 1889.

Both upper needle-driving shaft and lower hook-and-feed driving shaft revolve at uniform speed, with rotating hook driven at variable speed.

Loaned by Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

C. P. Bostian and W. F. Dial. Pats. No. 382,794, May 15, 1888, and No. 446,830, Feb. 17, 1891.

Two needles, one in advance of the other, stand obliquely, and a hook is set to correspond to bring two rows of stitching very close together, without needles or thread interfering. For vamping fine shoes.

Loaned by Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

G. H. Dimond and A. C. Campbell. Pat. No. 386,868, July 31, 1888.

A modification of the "Variety Stitch Machine," with knee-presser lifter. For the general purpose of hem stitching.

Loaned by Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

W. F. Dial. Pat. No. 391,694, Oct. 23, 1888.

The driving mechanism or power transmitter is embodied in the head of the machine.

Loaned by Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

J. M. Nichols. Pat. No. 168,521, Oct. 5, 1875.

J. W. Dewees. Pat. No. 400,833, April 2, 1889.

Muther & Woodward. Pat. No. 401,294, April 9, 1889.

J. W. Dewees. Pat. No. 401,776, April 23, 1889.



HINTS ON REPAIRING AND ADJUSTING SEWING MACHINES.

PROOFS.

By R. E. PARER, in the "S. M. NEWS."

WHEN a sewing machine has been taken to a repairer to be put through a thorough "course of sprouts," by which I mean that it shall be put in a condition as near new as possible, it is always best that there be positive proof that all has been done for which charges are made. Sewing machines differ from watches in a good many respects, and particularly in that they are nearly always dirty when subjected to repairs. The rapid running of a sewing machine requires frequent oiling, and when we bear in mind that some people, although they may be good operators, pour the oil on in quantities great enough to lubricate a stone drill, even squirting a dose into the hole in the bed made for the attachment thumbscrew, the reason for the dirty condition of things is not hard to find. A watch may be repaired without cleaning it, though why, when the thing is all apart, it is not as easy to brush the dirt off as to leave it on, I never could understand. At any rate, a sewing machine should never go home without being cleaned. If, after having been to the repair shop, it should do dirty stitching, the repairer will be blamed for it, and his excuse that he was not paid for cleaning it will not be accepted. My advice is to clean it thoroughly and let it prove by its appearance that it has been cleaned and that it has been taken apart for that purpose. "W. H. O." is right when he says that someone else may get hold of the machine afterwards and show the owner that you have not dealt honestly, and that you have claimed to do things that you did not do.

It is an easy matter to clean the various parts of a machine when it is all "down." If very dirty, a dip in hot soda water, afterwards rinsing in clear, hot water, will take off everything. Both waters should be very hot, especially the rinsing water, and the articles that would be apt to rust should remain in it long enough to get well heated, so that when taken out they will dry quickly. Janned parts had better not be left in either too long, a dip of a minute or two is long enough, or the Japan will grow soft and lose its lustre. After washing, wipe, dry, and then rub with a cloth or waste slightly oily.

Parts that are polished, like needle-bars, presser-bars, and feet and parts that are handled when using the machine, should be well wiped and then rubbed with fine

emery cloth and then oiled. Shafts, either upper or lower, should be put in the lathe and polished, removing all stains of rust and other discolourations. Very small, delicate parts, particularly if not very dirty, can be quickly cleaned with a little alcohol and a cloth. Plated parts, if not worn bare, should be cleaned with any of the silver-cleaning preparations in common use, and all screws coming in connection with them should be blued, after first polishing with very fine emery or crocus. Bluening is readily done with an alcohol flame or a blue gas flame. Parts that have been blue and become worn give a machine an old look, while a few minutes' work will greatly improve them. All these directions may seem unnecessary, but little things go to make up the whole, and careful attention given to them will bear positive fruit. Always remember that when a machine is brought to you to be cleaned it is done with the expectation that it will be taken apart, properly cleaned, and all rust or stain removed by polishing. No one would pay for merely wiping off the dirt that can be reached without taking it "down," nor for that grade of work achieved by pouring kerosene into the oil holes and on to accessible bearings, running the machine rapidly for a few minutes and then wiping it. Anybody can do that for themselves and do not need to pay a mechanic for doing it. But such work is not only unsatisfactory, but positively injurious to the machine. Kerosene, while it feels oily to the fingers, has no lubricating power, and is very apt to leave a bearing dry, even though oil be used afterwards. And then a rough place that may be on a shaft or its bearings will not be seen unless taken apart. Parts that have merely a reciprocating motion, like some feed mechanisms, should always be taken out and thoroughly cleaned, for you cannot get at all sides when in the machine, for the feed is a very important part and one that should work perfectly. Do not slight it in any case.

If the machine is a hook machine take the hook out, clean carefully, and search for scratches and rough places that may have been made by broken needles or by pulling the goods while sewing. Polish carefully with *fine* emery, being careful to put in no scratches by using coarse with the intention of taking them out again with finer emery. It is labour thrown away and the result is always unsatisfactory. Shuttles should be examined very closely too, for they are frequently injured and have their surfaces made rough, thus fraying thread or silk and causing it to break. Remove all such obstructions and make the shuttle as near like new as possible.

Tension plates are things that will bear out your thoroughness in a way that will give positive proof. A smooth plate, free from grooves, will work with much less pressure than one that is thus worn. In sewing the lighter the tension that will produce a perfect stitch the better. To effect this it is necessary that the plates be in good condition. Better put on a new one than use a bad one, but if you cannot get a new one make the surface on the old one as near so as you can. Sometimes this can be done by filing it down, but this may make it too thin, and in that case a thin sheet of metal had better be soldered on and dressed smooth. The difference in the amount of tension required is sure to be noticed and will always please the customer.

All these points, if well observed, will show your customer that you have done your work as it should be, and that you have charged for nothing that has not been done. You will then have no cause to fear the searching eyes of anyone who may be looking for something amiss. Every machine handled will be an advertisement for you and procure you other customers.

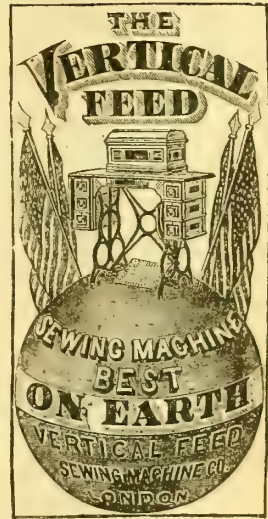
PRESENTATION.—On Friday, August 18th, Mr. Meir, the superintendent of the Bath office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, who is leaving that town to take up an important position for the Jones' Company in the north, was the recipient of a marble clock and an illuminated address. The present was subscribed to, and the address signed, by each individual member of the staff, from the sub-superintendent to the shop-boy, the usual speeches and responses being given. Mr. Meir, whose departure was acutely felt by all present, entertained the whole staff to dinner on the following day, when practically the ceremony was repeated.



THE
World-Renowned
"VERTICAL FEED"

PROVED BY THE
TEST OF TIME
TO BE
THE BEST FEED

EVER CONSTRUCTED.



UNLIKE OTHER MACHINES

It is fed from the top, the old method of feeding from below being entirely done away, and all the complicated machinery connected therewith dispensed with. The work has a perfectly smooth surface to travel on, there being no teeth underneath.

UNLIKE OTHER MACHINES

The needle remains in the fabric while the feed takes place; thus pinning the various thicknesses together while they are being carried forward, making it impossible for any to slip, and without tacking will sew plush, velvet, and all slippery goods without the slightest pucker.

UNLIKE OTHER MACHINES

The Presser Foot always leaves the fabric when the feed takes place, therefore presents no resistance to seams and ridges, and does **NOT** push back the material, nor stretch it when cut on the bias. There is no necessity whatever for assisting the work on uneven surfaces or seams.

WITHOUT TACKING

It will do the most wonderful variety of work, and will sew **ALL** materials from the **FINEST** to the **HEAVIEST** without change of stitch or tension.

ITS WORKING PARTS

Are made of the best materials, are compact, strong and durable; it is the only Machine having Steel Roll Bearings for its needle bar. It is composed of a less number of parts than any other Shuttle Machine, and its use is more easily and quickly learned.

Come and see this Machine for yourselves, it will pay you from curiosity, whether you wish to buy or not.



THE
"ADVANCE"

IS THE
MOST SILENT

Lockstitch Machine in existence; its sewing qualities are

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

It is rapid, and the **Lightest Running** Machine ever made. The best mechanical skill is employed in its production, and its durability is beyond question. Neither skill, money, nor labour has been spared in perfecting what we believe to be the most complete under-feed Machine before the public.



THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,

24, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

MANUFACTORY AND HEAD OFFICE—DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE TRADE.

The following are changes in the trade which have been notified to us the past month.

We are always pleased to receive this class of information from our readers, and would thank them to make an indelible mental note of this fact.

Alnwick.—Mr. G. Thompson, plumber, of Bondgate has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Aspatia.—Mr. J. Roper, draper, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Bellshill.—Mr. J. Wilson, late dealer in cycles, sewing machines, and perambulators, of Gibbons Lane, has closed his premises.

Bolton.—Mr. W. Pearson, cycle agent, has removed from 258, Derby Street to 8, Range Street.

Böness.—Mr. Taylor, draper, of 1, North Street, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Brampton.—Mr. J. Osborne, draper, of Main Street, now sells cycles in addition to sewing, knitting, and washing machines and perambulators.

Chorley.—Mr. Job Parkinson, of Withwell Villa, Brincall, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Cirencester.—Messrs. Ferris, of the Stores, 90, Cricklade Street, who deal in sewing machines and domestic machinery, have given up the sale of cycles.

Colchester.—Mr. J. W. Hall, dealer in sewing machines and cycles, of St. Isaac's Walk, has retired from business.

Darlaston.—Messrs. Ryder & Sons, dealers in sewing machines, of 11, King Street, have retired from business.

Dundee.—Messrs. Dawson & Carmichael, drapers, sewing machine and perambulator dealers, of 38-42, West Port, have changed their style to Dawson & Co.

Dunfermline.—Messrs. J. Bonnar & Sons, dealers in cycles, perambulators, and wringing machines, have given up the sale of sewing machines.

Fareham.—Mr. J. T. See, of 1, West Place, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Farnworth.—The Farnworth Hosiery Company, Limited, have taken over the business of Messrs. Healey & Coope at Bank Street, and in addition to knitting machines now sell sewing machines.

Faversham.—Mr. A. Palmer, cutler, &c., of 31, Preston Street, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Galashiels.—Mr. John Young has taken over the cycle agency of Mr. R. Young, of 4, Roxburgh Street, where he now sells cycles, sewing, knitting, and wringing machines and perambulators.

Haddington.—Messrs. W. Davie & Co. are now carrying on the business of Messrs. Davie & Grieve as dealers in sewing and wringing machines and perambulators, at Market Street.

Halifax.—Mr. Rigby, dealer in cycles and sewing machines, of King Cross Street, has closed his premises.

Harley.—Mr. W. Aylward, dealer in furniture, musical instruments, perambulators, and sewing machines, has closed his premises at Station Road.

Huddersfield.—Messrs. Collins & Co., cycle dealers, of Byron Arcade, have closed their premises.

Keith.—Mr. D. Farquharson, sewing machine dealer, has retired from business.

Linlithgow.—Mr. R. Fairbairn, perambulator, musical instrument, and wringing machine dealer, has given up the sale of sewing machines, and now sells cycles in their stead.

Liverpool.—Mr. J. A. Carpenter, cycle and sewing machine agent, has removed from Hardorn Street to 53, Renshaw Street, where he carries on an extended business in the above.

Mold.—Messrs. Lunt & Roberts, sewing machine dealers, have changed their nomenclature to Lunt & Co.

Naas.—Messrs. W. Farrell & Co., dealers in perambulators, wringing machines, &c., have given up the sale of sewing machines and taken up that of cycles.

Ryde.—Mr. J. A. Haase, dealer in sewing machines and perambulators, has removed from Royal Victoria Arcade to 62, Somers Road, Southsea.

Sheffield.—Mr. Roger Farmer, sewing machine repairer, has removed from 54, Townhead Street to 16, School Croft.

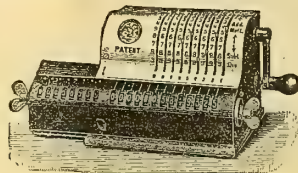
Stonehaven.—Mr. J. Allan, of this town, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Ware.—Mr. J. G. Henderson, furniture dealer, of High Street, has given up the sale of perambulators.

Wisbech.—Messrs. Ayers & Son, of Elm Road, late dealers in domestic machinery, have retired from business.

A CALCULATING MACHINE.

Mr. Charles Bradbury, the well-known wholesale agent for Messrs. Grimme, Natalis, & Company's sewing machines, is introducing into this country one of the most remarkable inventions of the century. It is the patent of a Russian engineer, who only perfected the same after some fifteen years of constant application, and is made by Messrs. Grimme, Natalis, & Co., of Brunswick. The invention is called the "Brunsviga," and is a thoroughly practical calculating machine. We say



this with the greater confidence because we have ourselves tested it in numerous calculations and have found it remarkably expeditious and invariably accurate. Although it has only been on the market in this country a few days, sales have already been effected among Government offices, insurance companies, and large commercial houses, which would seem to bespeak the probability of an extensive patronage when its merits become more widely known.

The machine, of which we give an illustration, will multiply, add, subtract, or divide by merely setting the figures and turning the handle, giving products up to as many as thirteen figures with unflinching correctness and wonderful speed. It has no complicated machinery, and consequently its liability to get out of order is reduced to a minimum, and to become acquainted with the method of using it requires but a few moments' application. For its obvious utility, it is a marvel of cheapness, the price, complete in a neat metal case with lock, &c., being but 12 guineas; and its size, 12 in. x 6 in. x 5 in. renders it convenient for office, table, or desk.

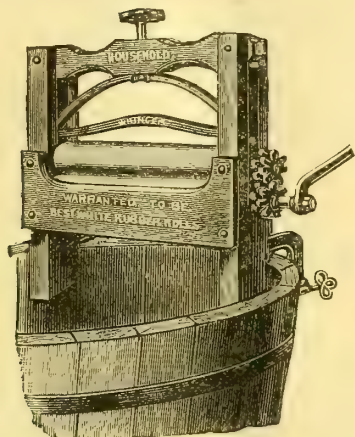
The machine can be inspected at the offices of Mr. Charles Bradbury, 249, High Holborn, W.C.

TRADE PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday, the 12th ult., the employees of the Belfast branch of The Singer Manufacturing Company met at Mr. Henry's Crown Restaurant, High Street, for the purpose of paying a token of their esteem to Mr. Robotham, head book-keeper at their offices, 43, Queen Street, by making him a presentation on the occasion of his marriage. Mr. Ledington, the respected district manager of the Company, was voted to the chair. Supper, which was served up in first-class style, consisted of soups, roast beef, mutton, chickens, &c., with several courses of sweets. After partaking of the good things provided, there was a slight interval in which to give the waiters time to square up the tables; this opportunity was taken advantage of by the smoking members of the party enjoying a whiff. On the company resuming their seats, the programme of the evening was opened by the chairman proposing the health of the Queen and Royal Family, which was drunk to with enthusiasm. Mr. Ledington then explained the object of the meeting, and in a neat speech made the presentation, wishing Mr. and Mrs. Robotham a long and prosperous career. Mr. Robotham, on rising, was loudly applauded, and in a brief, though warm, reply thanked them all, and concluded by saying that he and Mrs. Robotham would ever recognise their gift as a precious memento of the kindly feelings entertained towards him. Prosperity to The Singer Manufacturing Company was responded to by Messrs. O'Hare, Allison, and Stockman, and a few remarks were made by the manager on the Company's success. Several other toasts, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, followed. The meeting was brought to a conclusion by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." The presentation took the shape of a walnut and plate-glass side-board, overmantel, and marble clock, and the committee who had charge of the business throughout deserve great credit for the very excellent taste displayed in the selection of such a useful and ornamental present, and for the general arrangements, which were satisfactorily carried out.

THE American Wringer Co.

(late BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO.)

beg respectfully to call the attention of the
Trade to their improved
"HOUSEHOLD"
CLOTHES WRINGER.



The "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER is manufactured exclusively for the Hire-Purchase Trade, and will not be supplied to any but bona-fide Hire-Purchase Dealers.

The "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER is made throughout of the very best materials and can therefore be specially recommended for sale on the Hire System.

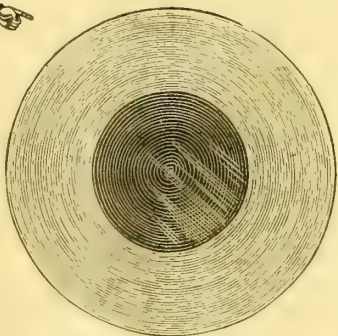
The Rollers of the "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER have a covering of Solid Rubber, half an inch thick, which is vulcanised on the shaft and cannot be removed except by cutting it off.

The "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER will fit on any tub of any size or shape.

Considering the quality of the materials used, the "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER is the cheapest in the market.

WHAT IS THIS?

This is a section of one of our Rollers, and indicates the exact thickness of rubber on the spindle. We guarantee all rollers in our machines to have an equal thickness of rubber to that shown in the sketch.

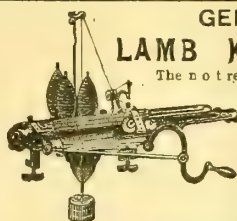


ANOTHER POINT—

The bearings in which the Rollers work are made of Raw Hide, boxed in iron. They are in themselves a natural lubricant, and never require oiling.

Our new Catalogue is now ready and will be sent, post free, on application.

THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO.,
122, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.



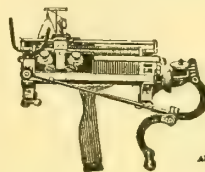
GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,
44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.



NEW HARRISON

SWIFT GOLD MEDAL

KNITTER

KNITS Stockings ribbed or plain
GLOVES and CLOTHING in
WOOL, FLAX, or COTTON. INSTRUCTIONS FREE. Listed 25 per post.

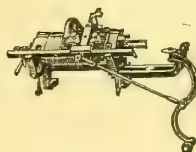
TRIUMPHANT AWARD at PARIS. The only WINNER in the WORLD of 4 GOLD MEDALS and 72 other Honours. HARRISON KNITTING MACHINE CO. Works: 45, Upper Brook St., Manchester.

Telephone No. 4667.

Telegram, "Groved, London."

GROVER & WOOD
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM
MANUFACTURERS,
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.
WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.



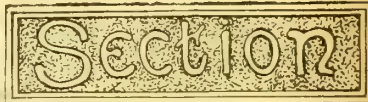
The New ROTHWELL KNITTER

is the only machine in the world
which can knit every garment
that can be done by hand.

It would take three days by hand what could be done on the "New Rothwell Knitter" in an hour, and thousands of ladies who have entirely abolished hand knitting are now earning good incomes at their own homes by these machines, which Knit Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Combinations, Vests, in fact everything in either silk, wool, or cotton.

Write for prices and full particulars to

W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgeman St., Bolton.



The cycle trade, as regards retail sales, is now about to take its usual winter's rest. On the whole, it has not been at all a bad year for dealers, although not so good as the magnificent weather would lead us to suppose. One conspicuous feature about the trade this year was the unloading of old stock machines by several of the leading manufacturers; offered to the public at unusually low prices, to the detriment of the regular dealer. This, however, is not so likely to occur next year, as most of the old stocks have been disposed of.

Manufacturers are now very busy preparing for the two cycleshows: (1) the Stanley, the old and original, to be held at the Agricultural Hall, from the 17th to the 25th of November; (2) the National Cycle Show, which will be held at the Crystal Palace from till 1st to the 9th of December.

Last year the "National" organisers "boycotted" all complete machines made by firms who had previously exhibited complete cycles at the "Stanley"; this year the "boycott" has been extended to apply to the accessory firms: thus no firm will be allowed to exhibit at the "National" who show at the "Stanley." Ordinary folk will probably not be able to appreciate the meaning of the title "National" under these circumstances, nor, probably, see any sufficient reason for trying to take the management of a cycle display out of the hands of Mr. J. Dring, who has invariably fulfilled his duties to the satisfaction of the trade.

We have before us an advance list of exhibitors at both exhibitions, and it appears from this that the "Stanley" will be the richest in accessories and tyres, and the "National" in machines made by the leading manufacturers. Judging from the present aspect, it would seem that the accessories will be the most interesting, as no

absolutely new frames are expected to be placed on the market for next season. More novelties will, therefore, be found at the Agricultural Hall than at the Crystal Palace.

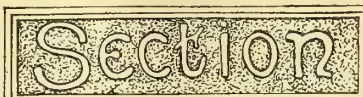
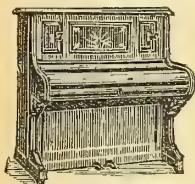
The latest idea, hailing from the States, is to use hickory rims for cycle wheels.

Great success is being met with in the sale of the Guthrie-Hall pneumatic saddle.

We hear from Mr. H. M. Scott, of the North British Rubber Company, that his firm will show at the "Stanley" an improvement on their well-known "Clincher."

Mr. Harry S. Roberts, cycle manufacturer, Deanshanger, Stony Stratford, writes us that he intends showing a fine range of cycles and several new patterns at the National Cycle Show, Crystal Palace. Mr. Roberts has many agents among our readers, but is open to appoint others where not at present represented.

Our readers will find several announcements in our columns of unusually low-priced machines. We have not seen these machines, but, if they are as good as the manufacturers claim, it would well pay dealers to purchase a few ready for next season.



Now that the season for musical instruments is about to commence, many of our readers will be interested in knowing what the manufacturers are doing. As usual, there are a number of new models now on exhibit at the manufacturers' showrooms.

Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co., Limited, at their magnificent showrooms in Farringdon Road, E.C., have such a range of pianos, from the cheapest cottage to the very best grand, that dealers cannot fail to find instruments which will suit any class of trade. Then, as to organs, they have these in such variety as to be almost bewildering, and they too range in price from £5 or £6 to "three figures." In "sundries" this firm have a good stock ready for instant despatch, including brass and reed instruments, auto-harps, &c.; not forgetting their well-known automatic, the "Celestina." Dealers should write for a complete list, as we have not the space to enumerate one-half of the articles now on view at Messrs. Murdoch's headquarters.

Dealers in search of a high-class, overstrung, iron frame piano, to retail at from £38 to £45, should examine those on show at Messrs. Seidel & Naumann's warehouse, at 23, Moor Lane, Fore Street, E.C. This firm is mostly known to our readers as manufacturers of sewing

machines and cycles. They, however, deal largely in other goods, notably in pianos and automatic organs. Their *spécialité* in the latter class is called the "Helicon," and it is a remarkably cheap line, and is made in a choice variety of styles.

The Bell Organ and Piano Company, Limited, of New Bond Street, W., are this year as rich in novelties as ever. These novelties principally consist in new styles of cases. The mechanism of these instruments is probably as near perfection as it is possible to attain, and dealers need not be told that to sell a customer a "Bell" organ is to invariably give satisfaction.

Messrs. Thomas Dawkins & Co., of 17, Charterhouse Street, E.C., are mostly known as wholesale dealers in small goods, particularly in banjos and accordions. They also, however, deal in pianos, and are now introducing a genuine novelty to be used in conjunction with a piano. It is called the "Clarion Pianoforte Attachment," and when fitted to a piano (easily effected), and used in conjunction therewith, produces novel effects—the result of a combination of a wind and string instrument.

Messrs. Barnett Samuel, & Co., of Worship Street, E.C., have considerably altered their styles for the present season in favour of new models, which should come greatly into favour. In American and other organs they also have several novelties.

A new style of organ is being introduced by Messrs. Hirsch and Co., of Hatton Garden, E.C. It is made by Lehr, of Easton, U.S.A., and is constructed on the model of a cottage piano. This firm are also agents for other American organ manufacturers, as well as representing several first-class German pianoforte firms.

The well-known South London American organ manufacturers, Messrs. Grover & Wood, of Glengall Road, S.E., mostly cater for a working and middle-class trade, and have a number of instruments ready for the present season, which should command a good sale.

A change has taken place in the style of the well-known Devizes house furnishing and domestic machinery warehouse, 11, 12, 14, and 15, Britton. In future the business will be carried on as Sloper and Frost, instead of Charles Sloper as heretofore.

A domestic machinery depot was recently opened at 666, Holloway Road, by Carlos & Co.

Thomas Yeomans, a canvasser, lately employed at the Sheffield depot of Jones' Sewing Machine Company, was recently sentenced to four months with hard labour for embezzlement—a second offence.

On another page will be found details of several parcels of Howe sewing machines which Mr. W. L. Gray, accountant, 135, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, has for disposal at remarkably low prices. Mr. Gray, as many of our readers know, was for years connected with the Howe Machine Company, and recently left them to start business on his own account.

STANLEY SHOW, 1893.

The 17th Annual Exhibition of Cycles,

CYCLE ACCESSORIES AND CYCLE MAKING MACHINERY,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL,

ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.,

NOVEMBER 17th to 25th.

This Exhibition, known all over the world as

THE BUSINESS EXHIBITION,

And not a Cycling Picnic, promises at this early date to be as successful as ever.

TO EXHIBITORS—Remember the experience gained last year, consult your interest, go where business was last year and will this year be found. Applications for space have been received from over 200 firms, so that the list is now too long for publication in an advertisement; while, at the same time, many firms have requested us not to publish their names, for special reasons which will be understood by the trade; therefore our usual list is withdrawn.

SPECIAL SECTION FOR INVENTORS and persons having new ideas. Completed inventions, models, or drawings, can be shown at a total cost of £1. This brings any invention before the notice of the whole home and foreign trade, in addition to that of 90,000 cyclists visiting the Show.

SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.

Several well-known firms have entered in this section, including Messrs. Adams & Co., R. & J. Beck, Sands, Hunter & Co., Morgan & Kidd, J. Piggott, Platt & Will, and others.

PICTURE COMPETITIONS.—Twenty medals, five gold, offered in seven classes, open to amateurs and professionals.

ENTERTAINMENTS (afternoon and evening).—Promenade and Band, Gymnastic Displays, and Assaults-at-Arms, Trick Riding by N. E. Kaufmann, Champion Trick Rider of the World.

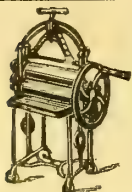
STANLEY WELCOME CLUB will again be opened for convenience of Exhibitors and Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Entries will shortly close, and to secure the remaining space it is necessary that application should be made forthwith.

The various Railway Companies will run special excursions to the Show, as in previous years, and the Stanley Show, as usual, will be advertised all over the world.

Particulars and plans can be obtained from the Secretary,

J. DRING, 57, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.



SECTION

THE "FACTOTUM." WASHING MACHINE.

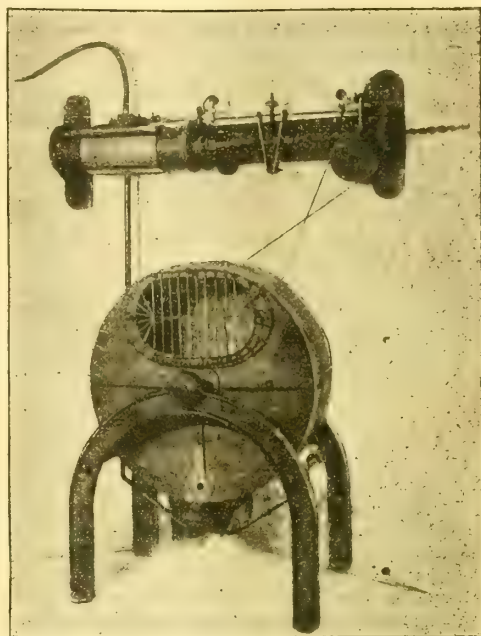
We recently had the opportunity of inspecting a new washer, invented by Dr. F. J. Money, of 29, East Road, Hoxton, which differs in several details from the existing washing machines. From our illustration it will be understood that it consists of a drum (corrugated iron), in which the clothes are placed, and, when half filled with water, provided with soap, and made water-tight by means of a suitable shield. An atmospheric gas stove is placed under the drum, and the machine rotated backwards and forwards until the water is found to be boiling, by which time the clothes are thoroughly washed. This completed, the dirty water is run out from a pipe at the bottom of the drum, and the rinsing effected in the following manner:—The axle of the drum is hollowed so that clean water can be run in, when, by a few movements of the drum, satisfactory rinsing is attained. The next step of the process is to remove the clothes and wring them in the usual way.

Now follows the particular novelty in this process. The clothes, having been properly wrung, are returned to the drum, the wire shield placed over the opening of same, the gas relighted, and the handle operated for an hour or two. By this means the clothes are dried sufficiently for ironing or mangling.

It stands to reason that it would not do to allow the gas to be burning except whilst the machine is in motion; therefore, a small contrivance is applied which

automatically extinguishes the gas on the person in charge leaving the machine.

The inventor of the "Factotum" has also constructed an ingenious and simple water-motor which, when used in



conjunction with the washing machine, renders hand labour unnecessary. This motor is set going by simply

SIMMONS & CO.'S TOY PERAMS. FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

- | | | | | |
|--|------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| "No. 1" with three wooden wheels, painted brilliant scarlet ... | 2/6; | with strap-hood ... | 3/3; | with iron-tyre bicycle wheels... 5/3 |
| "No. 2" ... | 3/6; | " ... | 4/6: | 6/6 |
| "MIGNONETTE" wicker Bassinette, fitted with striped holland canopy 5/-; with body of buff wicker and "straw plait," mounted on four bicycle wheels ... | 7/6; | or with leather-cloth hood or canopy ... | ... | 8/- |
| "LANDAULETTE" wooden body, fitted with strap-hood, and four bicycle wheels ... | ... | ... | ... | 9/- |
- The following are made in three qualities, "A" with porcelain handles and iron-tyre bicycle wheels; "B" with rubber-tyre wheels, and "C" finished in art colours, tan or chocolate. Cream, buff, pure white, or pure white outside with pale blue interior, 1/6 extra.
- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| "WONDER" cheapest wicker ... | A 9/9... B 10/9... C 12/- | "ELYSIAN" painted wood body, fitted like "Avenue" ... | A 11/6... B 12/6... C 13/3 |
| "AVENUE" rustic, in light and dark stain, with brass studs ... | 11/6... 12/6... 13/3 | "DARLING" papier Mache, fitted like "Avenue" ... | 11/6... 12/6... 13/3 |
| Made also 25 inches long with 14 inch wheels... .. | 16/- | "ARGOSY" lovely toy finished in art colour only ... | 15/- |

All the above are fitted and finished as completely and carefully as Children's Perambulators, and can be recommended as very pretty and durable toys.

From numerous and unsolicited Testimonials two only are quoted—"You can rely on our having all our PERAMBULATORS and MAIL CARTS FROM YOU AS THEY ARE PERFECTION, none to equal them.—E. JINMAN, Eastbourne."

"I find your goods cannot be beaten and have decided to stock no other for the future.—R. KEITH, Hythe."

CUSTOMERS ARE REQUESTED TO ORDER WELL IN ADVANCE OF THEIR REQUIREMENTS SO AS TO ENSURE DELIVERY AS REQUIRED.

SIMMONS & Co., 3, 5, & 7, Tanner Street, S.E.,
(NEAR LONDON BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION).

AMERICAN "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE

FOR THE FAMILY OR THE MANUFACTORY.

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD BECAUSE

It is the simplest machine made, having few parts, no complications, and requires little skill in management.

It is the lightest-running machine, hence produces less fatigue in operating, and on that account is especially recommended by the medical faculty.

It is adapted to the greatest range of work, will do the finest as well as the heaviest, and is suited to the use of all appliances that facilitate the ordinary, fancy, or difficult work.

It is always ready for use, and requires no special adjustment when the work is changed.

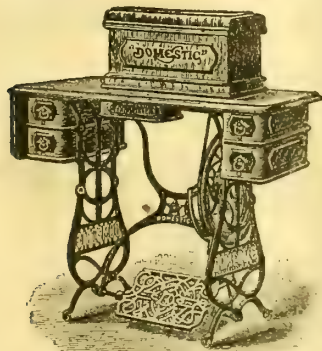
It is the most durable machine ever made. Its construction is in accordance with the most advanced and approved mechanical principles, and all the parts are case-hardened, working on adjustable conical bearings.

HAND MACHINES from £4 4s., TREADLE MACHINES from £5 10s.

Terms and full particulars can be obtained from

GORDON & GOTCH, 15, St. Bride Street, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY REPRESENTED



turning on an ordinary water tap, and can as readily be put out of action.

It will be evident from the foregoing that Dr. Money's object is to enable the operations of boiling, washing, rinsing and drying to be carried out in one and the same machine, and his invention is at once compact and moderate in cost.

THE LAUNDRY EXHIBITION.

During the past month there was held at the Agricultural Hall, London, a fortnight's exhibition of laundry appliances, under the control of Mr. Charles Cordingley, the editor and proprietor of the *Laundry News*.

It was certainly the most successful exhibition of its character hitherto held, not only from the point of view of patronage, but also as regards the amount of business done by the exhibitors. Most of the exhibits were merely of interest to the laundry trade, but there were on several of the stands machines and appliances for domestic use, among which we specially noticed the following :—

W. SUMMERSCALES & SONS (LIMITED), Keighley. This firm, in addition to a fine range of laundry machinery, exhibited their well-known "Britannia" and "Victoria" mangles.

THE AMERICAN WRINGER COMPANY, 122, Southwark Street, London, S.E. This firm had on exhibit a complete collection of their popular rubber wringers in both wood and metal frames, as well as sundry other laundry and domestic appliances. We specially noticed that they now supply laundry stoves, hampers, trollies, and mangles, in addition to their patent clothes-horse. Another article of which they make a speciality is a knife-cleaning machine, low in price, and yet thoroughly practical.

T. BURDETT, 328, High Holborn, E.C. Here were exhibited Greenhall's & Fletcher's steam washers, which, as our readers know, are heated by gas. He also had on view a new design of laundry mail cart, which has two platforms, the lower holding two and the upper a single clothes-basket, surmounted with a hood.

JOHN BEARD, 27, Silchester Road, Notting Hill, W. This well-known laundry engineer displayed a variety of his specialities for the trade. Many of them were expressly intended for the laundry, but in addition we observed several rubber wringers and household mangling machines.

HARPER TWELVETREES, 8, City Road, E.C. At this stand were shown steel rotary washers and hydro-extractors for the laundry, together with several styles of domestic washing machines. Included in the latter the "Villa" washer and wringer was, of course, to the fore.

THE SUN KNIFE CLEANER COMPANY, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. Here was to be seen this Company's excellent knife cleaner, now so well known as not to require description.

THE WONDERFUL ORCHESTRAL ORGANETTE,

Direct from the
Patentees and Sole
Manufacturers, at

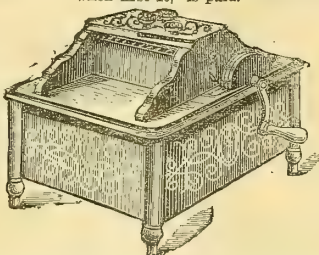


Write at once for
Catalogue of tunes
and full particulars.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

84/- Organette for 35/- Cash,
Or on Easy Payments of 10/- deposit and 5/- monthly. Price 40/- Delivered when first 10/- is paid.

3 Stops,
Vox-humana,
Expression,
and Flute.
Two
Complete
Sets of
Reeds.



By Royal
Letters
Patent.
A
Mere
Child
can Play it.

Plays Hymns, Popular Airs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, Reels, Hornpipes, etc., etc. Any tune can be played with artistic effect by anyone. No Musical knowledge required. **MOST MARVELLOUS INSTRUMENT IN THE WORLD.** Money returned to anyone dissatisfied. Send for full particulars of instalment system.

THE ENGLISH ORGANETTE FACTORY, BLACKBURN.

THOMAS CUDLIFFE & Co., 3, Church Street, Edgware Road, N.W. The exhibits at this stand were mostly for the laundry trade, but the domestic wringer and mangle was also on show.

Among the other exhibitors were Mr. R. G. Whitaker, Messrs. Williamson & Co., Mr. J. E. Day, Mr. J. L. Lane, Messrs. Clements, Jeakes & Co., Messrs. Braithwaite & Son, and Messrs. Phillip, Liddell & Co., all of whom are laundry engineers.

I beg to announce that I have
been appointed by Messrs. Steinfeldt
& Blasberg, Hanover,

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT



for their

New Patent

**"PRINCESS" CHILDREN'S
HAND MACHINE,**

which is a perfect chain-stitch sewing machine in miniature, equally as strongly made, and producing as good sewing, as a full size machine. The best present for a girl.

Circular and prices on application

C. LOHMANN,

36, Aldersgate Street,

London, E.C.

BIG DISCOUNTS.

VACANCIES in a FEW TOWNS for LIVE AGENTS.

BIG PROFITS.

NEW AGENCY TERMS—DEALERS PLEASE WRITE.

**IF YOU WANT TO SEW**

ANYTHING,
 ANYWHERE,
 ANY SHAPE,
 ANY TIME,

THE "NO. 9" IS EVER READY TO DO IT.

It took the GRAND PRIZE at Paris, 1889, over the leading machines of the world as the most advanced sewing machine mechanism.

The rotary principle is the true one and wins every time.

Agents wanted wherever not represented. Address for terms,

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,

21, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

MARKING FOREIGN GOODS.

There is not a little danger of our returning to Protection by a back door. Few seem aware that at the present moment there is an active movement in the direction of compelling all foreign goods which enter this country to be clearly marked as a foreign manufacture. Bills are at present before Parliament to provide for this being done for various articles—woollen and worsted goods among the number—and this policy is being pursued, we believe, with the approval of the Trades Union Congress. In fact, the hostility of the working classes to foreign competition is being exploited by avowed or disguised Protectionists so energetically and so quietly that we may some day find ourselves committed to a course the logical end of which is Protection. It is desirable that this tendency should be recognised and reckoned with, so that traders and the public may not be taken unawares.

The danger was to some extent foreseen by a few when the Merchandise Marks Act was passed. To that Act in the main it is impossible to take exception. Our manufacturers have a right to be protected from fraudulent imitations of their goods being shipped from this country or sold in it as British products, and the effect of the law has undoubtedly been to scotch a serious form of dishonesty. Yet it is well to bear in mind that even this moderate and necessary measure has serious drawbacks. Trade is hampered very often by the stringency of its provisions; our re-export trade, once a very important one, has suffered seriously, and the existence of the Act has encouraged direct shipments from continental countries to a considerable extent. Perhaps, however, the most serious effect of the law, both here and abroad, has been that it has to a great extent served as an advertisement of foreign wares. One cannot find "made in Sweden" on a match-box, or "made in Germany" on a fancy article without having pressed upon his attention the trade which is being done by foreign competitors, and perhaps the superiority of the foreign article to that made at home. The Germans in particular are finding that the Act is a potent factor in securing for them orders in neutral markets which formerly came to this country.

This is the case when the compulsory marking of the country of origin is limited to goods which contain words or devices calculated to make the consumer believe that they are of English make. These evils will be intensified if the system is extended to goods of all kinds entering this country from abroad. Importers and traders will find themselves harassed and worried to an immensely increased extent. Our re-export trade will receive an almost fatal blow, and foreign goods will be more freely advertised than ever. In the drapery trade, for instance, no one concerned can relish the prospect of having, say, all French dress goods clearly stamped as such under penalties, while the effect on the sale of Bradford goods is not likely to be increased. Now a customer neither knows nor cares where the cashmere or foulé she buys is made. Then if a French cloth pleases her she will next time demand and secure a make of that country. A valuable piece of evidence in this direction is to be found in the report issued this week of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the marking of foreign meat. That the bias of that body in favour of protecting the British farmer against colonial rivals is strong is shown by the general tenor of the document, but it is bound to admit that, according to the majority of the witnesses which it examined, "the average excellence of imported meat was higher than that of home-grown meat, and that as the imported meat became better known, it would increase in popularity." This is hardly what the farmer wants, and if he is wise he will reconsider his views on the marking question.

So might other advocates of this panacea with advantage. Its adoption is not in the interest of the consumer, which troubles its admirers but little. It is unwelcome to the large and important wholesale and retail intermediaries, and is, as we have attempted to show, likely to do no good in the long run to the producer. The latter has a right to be protected from fraud, but if he dare not trust his goods alongside those of his rivals

without casting an implied slight on the latter, he confesses himself in an inferior position, and does not thereby deserve any special consideration at the expense of the community. Yet to this policy we may find ourselves unwittingly committed unless it is vigorously combated and exposed.—*The Warehouseman and Draper.*

PRESENTATION.—Mr. A. Lees has resigned his position as manager of Messrs. Bradbury's, Liverpool. The *employés* of the Company in the Liverpool district recently met together, at Warrington, for the purpose of making Mr. Lees a presentation. It took the form of a case of plate, also of an address, which were handed to Mr. Lees by Mr. E. Stephens, manager of Bradbury's Warrington depot. The address read as follows:—"We the *employés* (and friends) of Messrs. Bradbury, & Co. Limited, 33, Winwick Street, Warrington, wishing to express our deep regret at your leaving us, and at the same time our high esteem and regard for you, take this opportunity of presenting to you the accompanying small case of plate. With it kindly accept our heartfelt wishes for the prosperity and happiness of yourself and Mrs. Lees, wherever you may chance to be, believing that you leave among us in Warrington nothing but pleasant memories of past transactions, ever conducted with the greatest courtesy and friendliness."

The Liverpool staff also presented Mr. Lees with an illuminated address as follows:—

"DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned *employés* of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, of the Liverpool depot, desire to express our deep regret upon hearing that you are about to sever your connection from the Company. Some of us who have been employed at this depot from the time you became its manager, and others of lesser service, are unanimous in presenting this address as a testimony for courtesy we have received from you in the discharge of our duties, and the willingness you evinced in rendering assistance to make our work agreeable and complete. Sincerely hoping that your future may be as prosperous and happy as the signatories wish, we are faithfully."

(Names of *employés*.)



The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 15,489. G. Tucker and A. Shoup, for improvements in attachment holders for sewing machines.
- 15,632. C. G. Hill, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 15,674. T. Taylor and H. Gear, for improvements in go carts, perambulators, bassinets, bath chairs, and like vehicles.
- 15,732. T. Sloper, for improvements in or relating to perambulators and other carriages.
- 15,858. J. Higham, for improvements in knitting machines.
- 15,948. M. T. Sharp, for improvements in bassinets, perambulators, mail carts, and like children's carriages.
- 15,959. V. Witte, for improvements in and connected with buttonhole machinery.
- 16,110. J. Heaton and T. A. Heaton, for a new or improved method of sewing or connecting leather belts or straps for machinery.
- 16,123. R. A. Sloan, a communication from F. J. Bringham and G. Bargate, for improvements in the method of and machinery for manufacturing seamless loops.
- 16,215. G. Prince, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.
- 16,227. S. Smeeton, for improvements in and relating to children's mail or go carts.
- 16,268. W. Arkwright, for improvements in circular ribbed knitting machines.
- 16,396. H. C. Sheldon and W. Lockwood, for improvements in or relating to embroidery machines.
- 16,502. J. S. Hodgson, for improvements in mail carts and bassinets.
- 16,610. S. Davis and J. Lee, for improvements in or relating to circular knitting machines.
- 16,633. L. N. D. Williams for improvements in the construction of cam rings for knitting machines.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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& 515 OTHER BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND.

SPEEDY.

- 16,634. L. N. D. Williams, for improvements in constructing and securing the parts of sectional cam rings of knitting machines.
 16,640. S. Rivett and C. Campbell for an improved run straight appliance for bassinettes and mail carts.
 16,690. E. J. Franck, for improvements in circular knitting machines.
 16,753. W. Mason, for improved means for locking the folding shafts of children's mail carts and other children's carriages.
 16,984. J. T. Miller, for improvements in mail carts.
 17,155. J. Holroyd, C. B. Hunt, R. J. Johns, and the New Branstone Two-Reel Sewing Machine Company, Limited, for improvements connected with two-reel sewing machines.
 17,278. B. Poole, for an improved mail cart shaft fastener.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED. (Price 8d. each.)

14,038. *Working Sewing Machines.* R. House, of 11, Fore Street Avenue, London. Dated August 3rd, 1892.
 Rotary motion is imparted to sewing machines by means of a vertically moving rod or rack directly geared to the shaft to be driven and worked either by depressing it with the hand or by pulling it down by means of a treadle. After the rod has been moved in one direction by the hand or foot, it is returned to its normal position by means of a spring. The rod may be operated by compressed air.
 14,326. *Overedge Sewing Machines.* W. H. Blakeney, of 28, Euston Square, London. Dated August 9th, 1892.

Relates to overedge sewing machines of the kind having a needle in the form of part of a flat circle, or in the form of a helix extending to one convolution or of a greater or less extent, or in the form of a spiral of greater or less extent, the invention consisting in various improvements in parts of such machines, the object being to simplify them and to render the machine adaptable for various classes of work and capable of being driven at a high speed.

19,362. *Reel Holder for Sewing Machines.* L. M. Johnson, of Sydenham. Dated October 28th, 1892.

To prevent the silk running off the reel and winding around the spindle on which the reel is placed a metal case is employed in which the reel is placed; the case is cylindrical in shape with an opening in the side through which the reel may be passed, and with openings in the top and bottom to enable it to be passed on to the reel spindle. A small hole is made in the side through which the silk passes from the reel.

22,856. *Sewing Machinery.* J. Reece, of Longwood, Mass., U.S.A. Dated December 13th, 1892.

The object of this invention is to improve and simplify that class of sewing machines particularly adapted for sewing buttonholes wherein the stitch-forming mechanism is rotated partially about a vertical axis during the stitching of the eye of the button-hole, the stitch-forming mechanism and work-holding clamp at other times having relative movements in a horizontal plane whereby the stitching is made along the sides of the buttonhole.

7,012. *Work-holder for Sewing Tables.* V. Kobler-Stander, of Arbon, Switzerland. Dated April 5th, 1893.

Consists of a device for clamping or holding firm material while being sewn. The device comprises an eccentric piece arranged on a supporting surface, which piece holds the material lying on this supporting surface firm when the material is drawn, whilst being worked, towards the one side of the eccentric, whilst, owing to the eccentricity of the piece, the material is easily released when it is drawn out in the opposite direction.

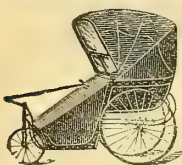
10,621. *Attachment for Sewing Machines.* W. H. Tracy and J. A. Scriven, of New York, and R. C. Tousey, of Long Hill, Conn., U.S.A. Dated May 30th, 1893.

Relates to improvements in sewing machines whereby two fabrics may be fed in and stitched together while lying edge to edge, and wherein also two fabrics may be stitched together one on top of the other each provided with a fold before being stitched, and whereby a single fabric may have a hem turned on to it and have that hem-stitched. In order to accomplish all these different functions with the aid of a single machine, the invention mainly consists in the employment of a divided or split plate, being the plate on which the fabric is fed towards the presser-foot and needle. By means of the split in the plate the fabric can be introduced to a greater or less extent at first in a vertical position and afterwards the fabric can be got into a horizontal position. A cutter can also be employed to detach superfluous parts of the fabrics from the parts to be stitched before they reach the needle and presser-foot. The arrangement also allows of the employment of a double feed.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 25th, 1893.

501,930. C. H. Foster, New York, N.Y. Guide for sewing machines.



COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London, solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinettes, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 1ST, 1893.

- 502,292. E. J. Frank, Philadelphia, Pa. Circular knitting machine.
 502,463. J. Kellenberger, West Hoboken, N.J. Fabric holder for embroidering machine.
 502,688. N. W. Westcott, Providence, R.I. Circular knitting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 8TH, 1893.

- 502,873. J. E. Bertrand, Boston, Mass. Sole-sewing machine.
 502,874. J. E. Bertrand. Sewing machine.
 502,875. J. E. Bertrand. Sewing machine.
 503,084. W. O. Hildreth, Lawrence, Mass. Sole-sewing machine.
 ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 15TH, 1893.
 503,222. G. Tucker, Los Angeles, Cal. Attachment holder for sewing machines.

- 503,229. R. Cornely, Paris, France. Embroidering machine.
 503,269. L. A. Miller, Milwaukee, Wis. Sewing machine shuttle.
 503,309. E. Buss, St. Gale and A. Saurer, Arbon, Switzerland. Embroidering machine.

- 503,311. C. A. Dahl, Lynn, Mass. Clutch for sewing machines.
 503,320. H. Hochrentener, New York, N.Y. Fabric-holding frame for embroidering machines.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 22ND, 1893.

- 503,920. L. N. D. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa. Knitting machine.
 503,921. L. N. D. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa. Knitting machine.
 503,922. L. N. D. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa. Knitting machines.
 ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 29TH, 1893.
 504,061. C. W. Davis, Montreal, Canada. Sewing machine.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A Gentleman well acquainted with the Sewing Machine, Bicycle, and Perambulator Trades has a splendid opening for those goods, on Sale or Return, to be sold for cash only.—Address, Machinist, 22, Middleboro, Colchester.

TRAVELLER WANTED to appoint Purchasing Agents for the Ideal Knitter, the most wonderful invention in Knitting Machines before the Trade. Only serious men holding other first-rate representations need apply.—Address, G. Stibbe, 25, Jamaica Street, Glasgow.

WANTED, AGENTS for the **NEW ROTHWELL CIRCULAR AND FLAT KNITTING MACHINES.** For terms, &c., apply to W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgman Street, Bolton.

ST. GEORGE'S CYCLE COMPANY, 298, Upper Street, N., the Cheapest and Best house for cycles, cycle fittings, accessories, lamps, bells, saddles, &c., tyres of all kinds, pram, tyres, cement, and pram, fittings. Send for our 1893 List which is now ready, and will be found the most complete and useful in the trade. All repairs, nickel-plating, and stove-enamelling executed with despatch. Our new rubber mud-guard and toe-clip for rubber pedals was the novelty of the National Show.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address, The "Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

HARPER TWELVETREES, Manufacturer of of Laundry Machinery, wishes to appoint a **SOLE AGENT** in every Town not yet represented. Liberal Terms to the Trade for cash, or quarterly accounts upon application.—Harper Twelvetrees 8, City Road, London.

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- 20 Pneumatic Safeties . £6 15 0 each
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KING'S UNIVERSAL SUPPLY, Limited, 17 & 18, Railway Approach, London Bridge, are offering the best terms to Agents for the sale of their Sewing Machines, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.

TO SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS.—A Young Man, with practical knowledge of repairs of various kinds of Sewing Machines, requires a situation, can be thoroughly recommended.—Address, 194, High Street, Lewes.

£50 OFFERED FOR PARROTS that repeat "Dunkley's Baby Car Ball Bearings, 105s."—76, Houndsditch, London, or Birmingham.

THE IDEAL KNITTER.—The Machine, at last, which will give you No Trouble (see advertisement in this page). A few Sole Agencies still open where not represented.—Write at once, G. Stibbe, Glasgow.

BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!!—For Sewing Machines (round). Best Straight-grained Leather. Assorted lengths from 54 to 60 in.; 18s. per gross, nett cash.—Harvie's, 110, Kirkdale Road, Liverpool.

CYCLE OILS Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Pram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

SEWING MACHINES.—Agents on the look-out for a first-class make of Machines to push, should apply to us for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms. Machines for all classes of work at keenly-cut prices. Oils, &c.—The Victoria Manufacturing Company, Glasgow.

CYCLES.—Write the Victoria Manufacturing Company for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms. You will find it to your advantage. Accessories and Repairs at keenest prices. Agents wanted everywhere.—78 to 82, Hanover Street, and 71, Cathedral Street, Glasgow.

"CYCLES."—Extraordinary chance.—About fifty Pneumatic Safeties to be cleared. £4 10s. each; few Cushions, £3 10s.; Solids, £3. New, unscratched.—Sprowston Cycle Company, Sprowston, Norfolk.

NEEDLES.—Singers', 1s. 6d. per 100, 9d. for 50. Any made to pattern.—S. Cox & Co., Alcester.

TRAVELLER.—Wanted, Traveller to call upon dealers in Sewing Machines; whole or spare time.—"Presto," care of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

WANTED, by ADVERTISER, SITUATION as MANAGER of Domestic Machinery Depot, highest references, fifteen years' experience.—Z., *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

WANTED, CONTINENTAL TRAVELLER for Sewing Machines and Bicycles.—Address, S. M. Co., *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

THE JOURNAL OF DOMESTIC APPLIANCES AND SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE.

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THE HIRE TRADERS' GUIDE AND RECORD.

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Contributions.—Articles, Letters, Reports, &c., on trade subjects invited and paid for if so arranged. Readers are earnestly requested to notify changes of address, the opening of new premises, &c., in their several towns.

Trade Information.—We are always pleased to be at the service of our readers by supplying them with the names of manufacturers, &c. All we ask is that they enclose stamp for reply.

Replies to Advertisements.—We request that readers, in replying to advertisements in our columns, will mention our Journals as the source of their information.

In Writing to Us.—Please address all communications either "Publisher," or "Editor," at the address given below.

Hire Agreements and Payment Cards.—We supply these to most hire traders. Particulars on application.

List of Cycle and Domestic Machinery Dealers.—We keep at our office a complete list of the trade for the benefit of manufacturers.

Non-subscribers.—Will these please take the receipt of a free copy as an invitation to subscribe?

Local Papers.—Many of our readers are kind enough to send us copies of their local papers whenever they contain anything of interest to the trade, and for this we are deeply grateful. Would all our readers do likewise?

SEWELL & Co., Publishers.

28, 29, & 30, Paternoster Row,
London, E.C.

Editorial Notes.

The Tendency of Trade. One of the most conspicuous features about the sewing machine trade of today is the fact that very few dealers now confine themselves to the sale of sewing machines. There are probably not 10 per cent. of the four thousand shops at which sewing machines can be obtained which are exclusively devoted to these articles. Another feature in the trade is its abandonment by drapers. Comparing our lists of the present dealers with those of only ten years ago, we observe that several hundred drapers then selling sewing machines can no longer be considered in the ranks of the trade. We also observe a remarkable decrease in the number of ironmongers selling sewing machines compared to, say, ten or even five years ago. On the other hand, there has been a great increase in the number of furniture dealers who stock sewing machines. Indeed, what with the house furnishers who have taken to selling sewing machines, and the sewing machine dealers who have added furniture to their stock, it would seem that sewing machines will soon be considered as closely allied to furniture, just as for years past the bulk of the sales of children's carriages and washing machines have taken place in sewing machine depots. When we get our statistics of the trade quite completed, which will be before the new year, we sincerely hope we shall be able to demonstrate the accuracy of this forecast, and prove that the movements of the trade are in the direction of the following combination, viz., sewing and washing machines, cycles, musical instruments, and furniture. Nor is this difficult to account for. All the articles we have enumerated have become specially associated with an instalment trade, and dealers are finding it to their advantage to be ready to supply complete installations of household furniture and effects.

About Cycle Dealing. One of the numerous sewing machine dealers who has been selling cycles has informed us of his experiences, and we fear that they are by no means singular.

Anxious, like most men, to make a good profit, he purchased six well-finished and apparently well-made safeties at a price, the smallness of which was justified by the makers on the ground that they charged nothing for a name. He found no difficulty whatever in disposing of three of the machines, but only when his troubles should have been over did they really begin. To shorten his story as much as possible, those three machines became to him a positive terror. Almost every week one or another was brought in for gratuitous repair, until at last he positively made up his mind not to sell the remaining three, as he really could not afford to. He now advises dealers to beware of low-priced

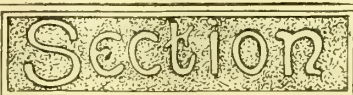
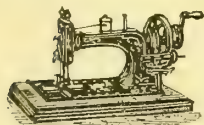
machines from unknown makers, unless they are guaranteed against loss accruing from inferior material or bad workmanship. There are some articles which one can sell with impunity, though poor in quality, but these are not cycles.

The "Price Cutter."

We frequently receive complaints from our readers as to the injury done to the domestic machinery trade by the "price cutter," together with requests for remedies. In the case of the stores, and the "cutting draper," we think that this trouble will right itself in course of time, but the small private trader is probably the most objectionable competitor, and he is by far the easiest to grapple with. We do not intend at the present to propound a sovereign remedy, but merely to discuss a possible way out of the difficulty. There is probably no greater enemy to the domestic machinery dealer than the average mangle traveller. He has no discretion whatever in selecting the persons he calls upon. Beyond doubt he knows that the majority of mangles are not sold by the ordinary ironmonger, but either by a sewing machine or furniture dealer. Now a single moment's reflection should teach him that it is the height of stupidity to kill the goose which lays the golden eggs; or, in other words, to injure the regular mangle dealer. Yet he rarely passes an ironmonger's shop without worrying the owner to place a mangle in the front of his premises. If the ironmonger is a wise man and there are a fair number of regular mangle dealers in his town, he will not listen to the voice of the tempter. Should he be weak, his lot is an unenviable one. He has been led to order say three as a sample, under the impression, created by the traveller, that they would "go off like hot cakes." Now, what happens? Well, the average experience of such a customer is something like the following: To start with, the price charged for the three machines is often the same as to the regular dealer opposite, whose purchases may reach five or six a week. The ironmonger begins by ticketing his sample consignment at say 10 per cent. below the man opposite, and proudly wheels the machines to the edge of the pavement. But do they sell? Not at all. The public are suspicious and will not be wooed in this way. After a time the transport of the mangles backwards and forwards becomes irksome, and perhaps a slight crack shows itself in the rollers, due to the varying temperature and degrees of moisture they are exposed to. At last, in sheer desperation, the ironmonger determines to sell the machines at any price they will fetch, and another ticket is affixed with a figure thereon one shilling only above cost price. Thus, at length, the mangles are disposed of, and lucky indeed is the ironmonger if he has not lost a few shillings on each machine, and then as to the purchasers, they have gained but little, as should any repairs be required the seller cannot undertake them but must needs send his customer to the regular dealer opposite. Who then has benefited by the sample order given to the traveller? Certainly not the manufacturer, and the regular dealer has suffered an injury not only in the loss of sales but in outraged confidence in the mind of the public as to his prices, due to the contrast which the ironmonger has initiated by his desperate resolve to sell out at any cost.

There must be something in mangle manufacture which thoroughly degenerates most business men, or how is it that the trade is in its present unsatisfactory condition? Here we have an article which the public purchase each year in increasing quantities, and the number of the manufacturers is not only stationary but is declining. Yet there is not a single manufacturer of mangles to-day but is either carrying on the trade at a loss, or at such a low profit as to be only a bare interest upon invested capital. This fact should surely cause an intelligent manufacturer to pause and ask himself if there is not something radically wrong in his business methods. We are conscious of being positively hated by nearly all the mangle makers, because a few years ago we gave publicity to a meeting of the dealers, which meeting was called for the ventilation of what was thought to be an abuse. Were it otherwise, perhaps our suggestion that one cause of the bad state of the mangle trade is the foisting of machines on ironmongers, to the detriment of the

regular dealer, would receive due consideration and amendment. We cannot look, however, to any such action, and fear that no help can be expected from the makers as a body but only from the several firms who make it a practice to study the regular dealer. It is for the dealer, then, himself to take action, and he should, we suggest, make it his duty to take note of all makes of mangles offered by the cutting ironmonger and determine that he will not give a single order to any maker who encourages the selling of mangles below a fair price. We shall have more to say on this question in our next issue, when we will recite an incident which has been brought to our notice which details a contest between a regular mangle dealer and a neighbour, in which the dealer won "hands down."



The Story of the Sewing Machine.

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONTEMPORANEOUS CONFLICT.

The period of repose which ensued on the cessation of Thomas' suits, and the expiration of the Howe-Thomas patent, was of very brief duration.

Wars, and rumours of wars, disturbed the industrial atmosphere, and scarcely had the trade had the opportunity of expressing the formula "for this relief much thanks," than it broke out again, and the gates of the temple of Janus wide open flew.

This time the position of the opposing combatants was reversed—Mr. Daniel Foxwell becoming the plaintiff; Mr. William Thomas the defendant.

The great Carthaginian general was barely released from his swaddling clothes when he was made to swear eternal enmity to the Romans.

Whether any power, supernal or infernal, had imposed any similar obligation on Daniel Foxwell, this deponent sayeth not. But the blind Samson himself, with his suicidal destruction of the Philistian temple, was not more determined to avenge himself for the loss of his two eyes than was Foxwell to inflict retributive punishment on his former foe. An opportunity presented itself, and he seized it with avidity.

A reference to a former chapter will remind the reader of a patent taken out by C. T. Judkins on the 16th of October, 1852. Correctly defined, this patent was for a means of transposing the Lancashire machine into a shuttle machine, by employing the radial quadrant used in that machine for operating the circular needle to carry instead a shuttle, and so produce the lock stitch instead of the chain. This movement was subsequently used in the Grover & Baker shuttle machine during 1860 and following years, and was the same movement as that employed by the Singer Manufacturing Co. in their latest form of machine advertised as the V.S., or vibrating shuttle, the only difference being that in the first case the shuttle was driven in a segmental race, while in the latter it is carried by the quadrant itself.

Now, this patent had been in entire disuse for a number of years. It being a shuttle machine, the Thomas' patent blocked the way. The patent became hypothecated in a Manchester bank. Securing the aid of Mr. Judkins, Mr. Foxwell, for the sum of £50, obtained an assignment of this patent, which thenceforth was to become the base of his fresh legal action.

Before commencing proceedings for infringement, the patent was amended by disclaimer; the application being heard, and the disclaimer allowed, by the then Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell.

This accomplished, Mr. Foxwell lost no time in issuing process against Mr. William Thomas. In this, Mr. Foxwell claimed for the application of working parts from one common centre of motion, and the use of a shuttle in combination with the foremotion feed. These claims Mr. Thomas traversed.

The action was tried at the Liverpool Assizes, when

the whole proceedings fell through by the inability of the jury to agree on a verdict.

The venue was now changed. It was removed to Westminster, where a new trial took place. On this occasion a witness who should have been of some importance only became distinguished by making a fool of himself. Getting confused under the fire of cross-examination, and evidently feeling that he was hopelessly lost, addressing the counsel, he said: "I don't know what you want me to say; if you'll tell me what to say I'll say it;" to which came the instant retort, "You can stand down; I have done with you." Thus his evidence was entirely thrown away. Again the jury could not agree, and after being locked up for hours, till the shades of evening fell upon them, they communicated their disagreement to the Court, and were discharged.

In all such cases each side is left to pay its own expenses.

Undismayed by these rebuffs, Mr. Foxwell proceeded to try again.

This time he had better luck, the fates were more propitious, though at one period they seemed to threaten a repetition of like disaster. After the jury had been absent for a considerable time without coming to an agreement, it became rumoured that the great majority were in favour of the plaintiff, and only one or two dissentients had to be converted. Thereon a conference of counsel took place, resulting in the defendant accepting a verdict against him for £4,000.

Great were the rejoicings in Manchester—Mr. Foxwell and his friends celebrating high jinks over their great, and long-deferred, victory.

There are some men, it is said, who are ruined by prosperity; and it was soon evident that Mr. Foxwell was over-intoxicated by his triumph.

The verdict in the Thomas case, it should be stated, was made to cover a free license for the remainder of the patent.

It was not to be expected that Mr. Foxwell should repose on these laurels; there were other worlds to conquer.

The Howe Sewing Machine Co. were sued—£1,000 was offered for a license, but refused, and the action proceeded.

Most unfortunately for Mr. Foxwell, he was at this time taken seriously ill of typhoid fever. While he lay prostrate, the reins fell into the hands of Mr. Wickens, of Tokenhouse Yard, his solicitor, and with no one to curb him, he fulminated his missives, and unknown to Mr. Foxwell served everywhere Bills in Chancery.

Costs were his object, and whoever took the shells, the oyster could not fail to remain in his mouth. No less than 140 bills were thus filed against manufacturers and users in all parts of the country. It was a stupendous, and an unparalleled legal scandal, and resented as such.

Naturally, it led to a union of those interested in the defence, and an application was made to the Lord Chancellor to intervene and stay the accumulation of costs.

The Attorney-General who had granted the disclaimer on this patent to Mr. Foxwell, Sir Richard Bethell, had by this time become Lord Chancellor Westbury. He exhibited a vivid appreciation of the situation, and at once granted an injunction staying the further prosecution of the 140 suits until one of them had been heard, and at the same time he denounced, in no measured terms, the gross abuse which had taken place in the issue of legal process. He further offered to try the case himself, without a jury, and this offer was accepted by both sides.

What hesitancy could there be in such a case? He, Lord Westbury, while the most cynical and sardonical of judges, had still the reputation of being the shrewdest and most acute lawyer who ever held a brief or sat on the woolsack.

There was also this additional recommendation in the eyes of the plaintiff, that the disclaimer to the patent in question had been very recently allowed by the same high authority.

On the face of it, this alone would seem to have established the validity of the patent. The very strongest hopes were, therefore, built on the plaintiff's side on the result of the trial.

Alas for the glorious uncertainty of the law, these hopes were doomed to the bitterest disappointment.

In due course the suit came on for hearing at Lincoln's Inn Fields.

After a prolonged hearing, the Lord Chancellor gave judgment as follows. He said: "The result of the disclaimer is not only that the combination in the amended specification is different from the combination in the original specification, but also that there is no specification remaining of that invention for which the patent was granted. . . . I must, therefore, lay down the rule, which is consistent with, and in reality a mere sequence from the decided cases, that in a patent for an improved arrangement or new combination of machinery, the specification must describe the improvement and define the novelty, otherwise, and in a more specific form, than by a general description of the entire machine. It must, to use a logical phrase, assign the differentia of the new combination. This obligation flows directly from the condition of the patent. It is part of the condition of the patent that the specification shall particularly describe and ascertain the invention. With that condition this specification in my judgment fails to comply. . . . I have only to add that if the disclaimer were treated as invalid, and the case were remitted to the original specification, I should be of opinion, for the same reasons, that that also was insufficient, and that the patent is void in law."

The judgment was entirely unexpected; it came like the explosion of a bomb, shattering for ever the prospects of Mr. Foxwell. It was the grave of all his hopes and expectations, for the judgment was final. From it there was no appeal; the patent was dead beyond resuscitation.

Mr. Foxwell laid all the blame on his rapacious solicitor. He had never intended, like Mr. Thomas in the Howe cases, to crush his opponents, or ruin those whom he considered had infringed his claims, but by the imposition of a moderate and reasonable royalty, which would in no wise check the development of the trade, to gain for himself a satisfactory solatium for the past, and a fair income during the few remaining years of the run of the patent.

As stated before, Mr. Foxwell was completely invalidated at the time, and we did not meet with him till some years afterwards, when his health was shattered, and his proud and energetic spirit completely broken. He was greatly surprised to learn that one of the 140 bills had been filed against his oldest personal friend, the writer of this paper. "I don't need to assure you," said he, "that that could never have happened under my direction." "And what did you do," said I, "with all the costly models and patterns which you used in the suits?" "In my anger," he said, "I took a sledge hammer and smashed them all up." These had formed a very valuable collection, and, as I said, I should have been glad to have had them; "and I" said he, "should have been equally glad to have placed them at your service."

From the day of this disaster, Mr. Foxwell finally withdrew from all connection with the sewing machine and all its works.

I pitied him most sincerely; his marvellous energies, his unconquerable and indomitable perseverance, and his long-continued struggles, had deserved a better result.

Poor Foxwell! It is now many years since he went to swell the great majority.

No history of the sewing machine—its rise and progress—would be complete that failed to place on record the story of Mr. Foxwell, his efforts, his achievements, and his final failure.

(To be continued.)

A THREE-STITCH MACHINE.—Just as we go to press we hear that Mr. C. Lohmann, of 36, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., is about to introduce on the market a novel sewing machine, the invention of Wertheim of Frankfort. It is called the "Wertheim Triplet Machine," and is so constructed that by simple and instantaneous means it will produce either lock, chain, or a combined lock and chain-stitch—an embroidery stitch. We shall fully describe this machine at an early date.

Failures and Arrangements.

L. & Y. FURNITURE STORES, 25, Bridge Road, Sleaford.

A deed of arrangement has been filed herein with a view to payment of 15s. in the pound, debtor paying £30 per month. Among the creditors are Summerscales & Sons, Keighley, for £23.

JOHN ALBERT DANIELS, invalid chair manufacturer, 5A, Skinner Street, and Lower Hurst Street East, Birmingham.

A deed of arrangement was filed herein on September 29th. Unsecured liabilities, £182 6s. 9d.; estimated net assets, £106 1s. 9d.; secured creditors, £32 6s. 4d. Mr. G. H. Hughes, Birmingham, is a creditor for £25 11s. 6d.

JOHN BARRITT, piano dealer, &c., Kelshall Buildings, High Street, Great Horton, Bradford.

A deed of arrangement was filed in the above on October 2nd. Unsecured liabilities, £1,716 6s. 9d.; estimated net assets, £1,399 10s. 7d.; secured creditors, £738 18s. 7d. Among the creditors are Simpson, Fawcett, & Co., Leeds, for £21 12s.

FRANCIS GRAHAM GREY, sewing machine dealer, Cardiff.

The public examination of this debtor took place at the Cardiff Bankruptcy Court on the 2nd ult., before the registrar. In reply to questions put by the official receiver, the debtor said that he commenced business about four months ago, with a small capital of his own and a few pounds borrowed from friends. At the end of a few weeks he found himself in difficulties. He had not refunded the money he had borrowed from his friends. One of his creditors had levied execution, and considerable legal expenses had been incurred thereby. In answer to questions put by Mr. Williams, who appeared on his behalf, the debtor said that if he had had more capital he would have made money. The examination was then ordered to be closed.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, ironmonger and cycle agent, 18, Shore Street, Gourock.

A trust deed has been granted in the above. Among the creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
North British Machine Company, Glasgow	...	8	7
Victoria Manufacturing Company	...	4	4
Gow & Sons	...	1	14

A bill of sale for £100 was filed on September 25th against Hermann Loog, 27, Acre Lane, Brixton, in favour of William Smith, and on the same date a bill of sale in favour of H. Loog for the sum of £60 against Mary Letitia Playfair, spinster, of 27, Acre Lane, Brixton.

ANCIENT METAL IMPLEMENTS.

At the meeting of the British Association recently, Dr. J. H. Gladstone read an interesting paper on "Ancient Metal Implements from Egypt and Lachish." Having traced the gradual transition from the flint to the bronze age, Dr. Gladstone described the composition of a number of implements found in Egypt at the excavations conducted by Dr. Flinders Petrie. Some of these implements were of almost pure copper, but others were much harder, being more like bronze. The question was, Where did the ancient Egyptians get their tin from? Their knowledge of the existence of tin was pretty well established by the discovery by Dr. Petrie of a ring doubtless of tin, and dating back to the eighteenth dynasty, or 1400 B.C. Coming to the discoveries of Lachish, Dr. Gladstone said that here they had a very high mound consisting of the ruins of successive towns. The date of the earliest town (probably Ammonite) could not be established, and after a series of similar towns they came to an Israelite town. We knew that the Ammonites were displaced by the Israelites, and we knew also that Lachish endured a long series of sieges by Sennacherib in the time of Hezekiah, and probably was destroyed by him. Right from the bottom to the top of this mound of towns were found implements. One of these was a thick chisel, which was found to be of copper mixed with a copper sub-oxide, its specific gravity being 6.6, as compared with 8.9, that of copper. Though not a perfect chemical alloy, yet it possessed many properties of alloy, being, for instance, much harder than either of the original substances of which it was composed. Getting further up the mound, a number of bronze substances, especially arrow-heads, were found. Not only was there a gradual change from copper to bronze, but the bronze itself became thinned out as the remains of the Israelite town were approached, and iron implements were come across. It was thought that the copper implements were hardened by allowing the oxide to be formed. Among other interesting objects exhibited was a piece of bronze which once formed part of the supports of a gate at Shalmaneser's palace.—Dr. Munro (chairman) said Dr. Gladstone's paper was of great value. In some quarters it had been suspected that a copper age preceded the bronze age. He suggested that possibly the sub-oxide referred to by Dr. Gladstone had been caused by decomposition, the original metal alloyed with the copper having been removed by the same cause. The question was still unsolved as to where the tin came from to make the bronze.—Sir John Evans described a very valuable bronze spear-head, now in his possession, which formerly belonged to one of the ancient kings of Egypt.—Professor Hildebrand (Stockholm) mentioned the discovery of fine copper implements in Sweden.—Professor Boyd Dawkins could not help thinking that the copper age of implements was practically a mere side of the stone age in America; the copper implements presented exactly the same characteristics as the stone ones, and appeared to have been treated in exactly the same way as stone.—Professor Sayce, dealing with the question of how the ancients had hardened tools, mentioned a kind of wedge for splitting rocks which was in his possession, and which had been hardened so well that though the head was beaten almost to a jelly the edge was uninjured.—Professor Stokes suggested that the tin used in the bronze came from England.

DEATH OF MR. TODD.

We regret to have to record the death, last month, of one of the oldest wholesale importers of sewing machines. Many persons in the trade are familiar with the business known as the American Sewing Machine Company, although of late years their trade has been principally with stores and large drapery houses. The proprietor of this business was Mr. Edwin Todd, who, it will be remembered, figured as a witness for F. & R. in the trade name lawsuit last summer.

Mr. Todd was a native of Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk, and was born in 1832. When about eighteen or nineteen he went abroad, spending several years at the Cape and also in Australia about the time the gold craze was in full swing at Ballarat. Here he made a substantial "pile," and returned to England about 1868, from which date commences his connection with the sewing machine trade.

A number of our readers will remember Mr. John White, who for some years carried on the trade of a sewing machine dealer in Paternoster Row, E.C., and made a speciality of the old Elliptic machine. Mr. Todd joined Mr. White in partnership shortly after his arrival in England, and when this was dissolved, and Mr. White went to live in New



THE LATE EDWIN TODD.

Zealand, continued the business alone as the American Sewing Machine Company. About this time the "Raymond" chain-stitch machine was on the market, also the "Ne Plus Ultra" or "Champion of England," made by Charles Goodwin, of Paris, the latter being, they considered, one of the best hand machines. Mr. Todd took up an agency for these machines, and opened a shop in High Holborn, near to Southampton Buildings. After a short time he removed to 8, Rose Street, Newgate Street, E.C., which was his address at the time of his death.

All the above-named machines have long since "dropped out," and of late years Mr. Todd has mostly sold the "Express" which he obtained from Germany, and Singer pattern machines made in Vienna. He was a *bon vivant* of a good old type, passionately fond of sport, and a remarkably good shot as many of his rivals have good cause to remember at The Plough, Earlsfield, where he would often pot eleven out of twelve birds.

Mr. Todd's end on the 11th of October was quite sudden, he having only returned from a shooting trip five days previously, and his body was interred in West Ham cemetery on the 14th ult. in the presence of some thirty of his old acquaintances. He leaves a widow and five children, among whom is one son, who will, we understand, continue the business.

DEATH OF AN OLD SEWING MACHINE DEALER.

We much regret having to announce the death, at the age of seventy-seven, of Mr. J. Collier, during the past month. Mr. Collier, the head of the firm of J. Collier and Sons, was one of the oldest and best known dealers in domestic machinery, cycles, furniture, and musical instruments in London, his chief offices being at 134-140, Clapham Road, S.W., with branches in Peckham, Putney, and Merton.

Born at Abingdon, in 1817, Mr. Collier served in large drapery houses until 1851, in which year he started in business for himself at 136, Clapham Road, as linen-draper. In 1862 he first took up an agency for Whight Mann's Excelsior Sewing Machines, but soon extended his agencies to include the Howe, Wanzer, and other makes, until in 1876 he had so prospered in this branch that he devoted the whole of his premises to its extension. On the lease on the building expiring in 1886, he had three shops pulled down and one large and commodious depot built on the site, also a musical instrument department; and further extended his connection by opening the above-mentioned branches.

Mr. Collier was for long actively engaged in Christian work, and was the superintendent of a local Sunday School for forty years, and within a fortnight of his decease fulfilled such duties. He passed away in joy, and, as showing the respect in which he was held, his body was interred amid expressions of deep grief from a large number of devoted friends.

We might add that the deceased was an eminently practical man, and although most abundant in good works, believed in close attention to business. Indeed



until recent years, when his sons relieved him of a large share of work, he was invariably an early riser, commencing the day with a little gardening and then attending to his business until late in the evening. No wonder, then, that the business of J. Collier & Sons has grown to extensive proportions from a humble beginning, and that it bears one of the most honoured names in the trade. It will be continued, we understand, on the same lines as heretofore by Mr. E. Collier and his brother, both of whom have for years been associated with their father in partnership.

ART NEEDLEWORK AT BRIGHTON.

On the 18th of last month, in the Singer Manufacturing Co.'s offices at North Street Quadrant, Brighton, a private exhibition of art needlework was opened by Mrs. Goostrey, *nee* Miss Amy Sedgwick, and inspected by 500 of the *élite* of the fashionable town. It was, perhaps, one of the most unique shows that Brighton has ever beheld, and certainly was of such a character as to absorb entirely the attentions of the ladies and gentlemen who visited the rooms in which the various pictures worked on the Singer machines were to be seen. These needlework pictures were descriptive of many different subjects, a seascape being just inside the first room, near which were two remarkable landscapes—one, "The Tryst," in which a lady, accompanied by a retriever, stands beside a tree, and the other a girl and dog crossing a stream. Both of these were remarkable for the fineness of the work and the delicacy of finish. Another noticeable picture was that of a Spanish girl descending a staircase, the colouring of the dress and the beauty of the lace thereon being very rich. In addition to the pictures were also to be seen a large collection of tapestry, drapery, embroidery and lace of many styles of delicate designs. Great interest was centered in the operating room, where several operators were executing work such as exhibited on the machines, thereby demonstrating that to perform work such as seen in the exhibition was perfectly practicable.

The show has been an unqualified success. The precise location of the depot in which the show took place was indicated in a very ingenious manner by a large sign (23 ft. x 10 ft.) announcing the exhibition was free to the public. Among those present at the opening were Mr. G. B. Woodruff, now Chairman of the Hove Commissioners, and at one time General Manager of the Singer Manufacturing Co., Mr. Goostrey, &c. Mr. S. W. Long, the district manager, made a short opening speech. The show closed on Saturday, October 26th.

JOTTINGS

The Two-Reel Sewing Machine Company, Limited (Daniel Jones' patents), will shortly have ready a new two-reel machine, constructed specially for the shirt, corset, and other trades. It embodies a number of improvements whereby a low quality of thread can be used, and a speed of 2,000 stitches per minute obtained with certainty and satisfaction. Thus the Company hope in the future to successfully cater for a factory as well as a family trade.

In reply to several inquiries, we have to state that the Standard Sewing Machine Company have closed their London office, and that communications must in future be addressed to their factory in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

During a visit we paid to the well-known perambulator wheels factory of Mr. G. H. Hughes, St. Stephen Street, Birmingham, last month, we found some extensive alterations in progress, having for their object an increase in the output. A magnificent new engine has just been installed, and some thousands of pounds worth of new machinery are now being arranged. Most of the new machinery is for the tyre department, which will now be one of the finest plants in the world. Mr. Hughes complains but little of the volume of business he has done the past season; but prices, he says, have been cut to an extent absolutely without parallel in the history of the wheel trade.

The Singer Manufacturing Company have recently opened a fine shop at 118, Tottenham Court Road, London, W., for the sale of their machines.

Mr. W. V. Green, who a few months since opened a domestic machinery and musical instrument depot at 8, St. Andrew Street, Hertford, informs us that he has thus far been thoroughly successful. Next season he intends to sell cycles.

Mr. Edward Davies, the Northern agent for Jones' Sewing Machine Company, Limited, informs us that the Mr. Weir referred to in our last issue as having left Singer's at Bath to join the Jones' Company in the North has not entered his company's service as stated.

Mr. E. McKenzie, late Singer's manager at Dingwall, has retired from the trade, and been succeeded by Mr. Gentle.

The Singer Manufacturing Company are making extensive alterations as regards their London retail depôts. They have opened new branches in Tottenham Court Road, Islington, Walworth Road, and Bishopsgate, and are removing several depôts to larger and finer premises, among which are the following:—Holloway, Poplar, Peckham, Deptford, and Brompton.

Mr. J. A. Winder, the local manager for Singer's, delivered an address on "The Sewing Machine, its Work and Capabilities," at a Bolton Girls' Board School last week, in which special reference was made to art needlework.

Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Ltd., are about to open a domestic machine depot at Forest Gate.

Mr. A. Lees, who recently retired from the management of Messrs. Bradbury's Liverpool depot, has been appointed Rochdale manager for Jones's Sewing Machine Company, Ltd.

Mr. A. W. Yeo, dealer in domestic machinery and musical instruments, has removed from 25, Zetland Street, Brunswick Road, to larger premises situated at 78, St. Leonard's Road, Poplar, E.

Mr. Peth, the well-known representative of Bernhard Stoewer, the Stettin sewing machine manufacturer, is now on a six weeks' visit to this country.

Our readers will be glad to learn that Mr. A. Clay, factory specialist, is returning to his old duties with the Wheeler & Wilson Company after an absence of three months, and will shortly take up his residence in London.

Mr. George W. Phillips, general manager for Europe for the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company, of Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., has now returned from his visit to the Chicago Exhibition and to his company's factory, and speaks in eulogistic terms of what he has seen.

Another recent visitor to the States, Mr. Joseph Powell, general manager for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, has also returned to "England, home and beauty," much improved in health.

Mr. Peter Scott, the well-known Edinburgh domestic machinery dealer, has built a perambulator factory especially for his own retail trade.

The White Sewing Machine Company this evening (November 1) received a cable at their London office from their Cleveland factory as follows:—"Highest award Chicago three medals."

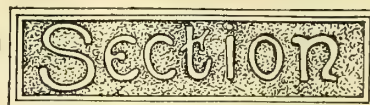
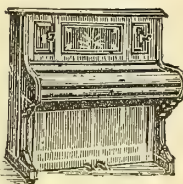
Another two-reel machine is about to be patented.

It might be well worth the while of our readers to consider the question of stocking a few of the "Princess" children's hand-machines,

now being sold wholesale by Mr. C. Lohmann, 36, Aldersgate Street, E.C. On page 26 will be found illustrations of two forms of this novel machine; and in order to extend their sale, and assist the dealer, Mr. Lohmann is now able to supply some very attractive show cards, printed in colours, with space for the agent's name and address. This little machine is an ideal present for children, and really ought to sell well during the coming festivities.

The Button Hole Machine Company recently showed us their new combination lock and chain stitch, which will shortly be placed on the market.

The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company has just heard that they have received awards at the Chicago Exhibition.



For the present piano season Mr. H. Hannington, 84, Oxford Street, W.C., has added several new styles which are of a high standard of appearance and finish, and at favourable prices.

From organ builder to gold mine proprietor seems to be a big leap, but Mr. W. J. Bell, of the Bell Organ Company, has accomplished it by severing his connection with the above-mentioned firm, and subsequently purchasing a Colorado gold mine. After all it is but appropriate having left the organ trade, that Mr. Bell should turn his attention to inorganic speculation, and we hope that his metal will have the true ring.

Steinway pianos are booming in the upper ten. The Queen-Regent of Spain has recently bought a grand, and Mr. Vanderbilt has one in his new yacht, the *Valiant*. The company have just enlarged their show rooms, which are lighted by electricity.

An ingenious, novel and valuable pianoforte attachment is the "Clarion," recently invented by Messrs. F. & R. A. Mann, of Colchester. It has the effect of producing a reed-note corresponding exactly to the note it is fitted to in the piano, and the coalition gives a charming harmony. Its conspicuous advantage over already existent appliances of a similar character is that it is of such a size and shape as to allow of its being fitted to an ordinary "cottage" without inconvenience.

An Industrial Exhibition opens on the 6th at St. George's Drill Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in which a section is specially reserved for musical instruments.

Messrs. Bit-Müller & Sohn now have a branch for the sale of their pianos at 72, Berners Street, W.

"Geniuses are born, not made," and the offspring of genius is often invention, but what an eccentric father must have been the Frenchman whose inventive faculty has evolved the sewing machine piano. We have not been favoured with particulars of this invention beyond the fact that an ingenious arrangement is fitted under the key-board of the piano, so that whilst invoking the Muses, the prosaic operation of sewing can be performed. Of the manner in which this is perpetrated we are innocent, and the wildest flights of our imagination fail to conceive its utility. The combination of the useful and ornamental is sublime; 'tis often, however, but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

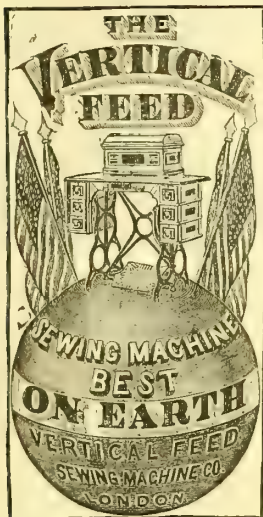
Another "combination" is the "Hygienic Galvanic Piano," introduced by Willeringhaus & Co., of 13, Hamsell Street, E.C. It is a "shocking" invention, electricity being introduced into the piano, the object of which is to restore vitality, through the medium of the key-board, to over-worked and over-practised students.

Mr. B. H. Rogers, late of Chappell & Co., New Bond Street, has taken over Mr. W. H. Rogers's pianoforte business at 124, Goldhawk Road, W.

A comprehensive illustrated catalogue has recently been issued by Messrs. Nicole Frères, musical box manufacturers, 21, Ely Place, E.C., whose works are at Geneva, which, in addition to giving particulars, prices, and pictures of a great variety of musical boxes, gives a very long list of nearly 400 sets of airs, with any of which, being on inter-changeable barrels, musical boxes can be fitted.

Messrs. Wilhelm & Co., of 132, Wool Exchange, London, E.C., are well-known in this country as wholesale agents for the Pfaff sewing machines. They are now extending their business so as to include pianos, having accepted the agency for Messrs. J. Ramsperger & Co., Stuttgart, Germany, whose prize medal pianos have a reputation for general excellence, the latest improvements of design, and finish, and beauty of tone. The firm are just bringing out a new instrument, specially constructed for the English trade, and it can be seen at the above-mentioned offices.

Messrs. Seidel & Naumann, of 23, Moor Lane, E.C., have sent us a copy of their musical instrument catalogue, which comprises not only pianos, but "automatics" and musical boxes.



THE
World-Renowned
“**VERTICAL FEED**”

PROVED BY THE
TEST OF TIME
TO BE
THE BEST FEED
EVER CONSTRUCTED.



UNLIKE OTHER MACHINES

It is fed from the top, the old method of feeding from below being entirely done away, and all the complicated machinery connected therewith dispensed with. The work has a perfectly smooth surface to travel on, there being no teeth underneath.

UNLIKE OTHER MACHINES

The needle remains in the fabric while the feed takes place; thus pinning the various thicknesses together while they are being carried forward, making it impossible for any to slip, and without tacking will sew plush, velvet, and all slippery goods without the slightest pucker.

UNLIKE OTHER MACHINES

The Presser Foot always leaves the fabric when the feed takes place, therefore presents no resistance to seams and ridges, and does **NOT** push back the material, nor stretch it when cut on the bias. There is no necessity whatever for assisting the work on uneven surfaces or seams.

WITHOUT TACKING

It will do the most wonderful variety of work, and will sew **ALL** materials from the **FINEST** to the **HEAVIEST** without change of stitch or tension.

ITS WORKING PARTS

Are made of the best materials, are compact, strong and durable; it is the only Machine having Steel Roll Bearings for its needle bar. It is composed of a less number of parts than any other Shuttle Machine, and its use is more easily and quickly learned.

Come and see this Machine for yourselves, it will pay you from curiosity, whether you wish to buy or not.



THE
“**ADVANCE**”

IS THE
MOST SILENT

Lockstitch Machine in existence; its sewing qualities are

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

It is rapid, and the **Lightest Running** Machine ever made. The best mechanical skill is employed in its production, and its durability is beyond question. Neither skill, money, nor labour has been spared in perfecting what we believe to be the most complete under-feed Machine before the public.



THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,

24, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

MANUFACTORY AND HEAD OFFICE—DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE TRADE.

The following are changes in the trade which have been notified to us the past month.

We are always pleased to receive this class of information from our readers, and would thank them to make an indelible mental note of this fact.

Aberystwith.—Miss N. Davis, dealer in toys and perambulators, has closed her Terrace Road premises.

Allanby.—Mr. J. J. Heskett, dealer in sewing machines and domestic machinery, has taken up the sale of bicycles.

Alnwick.—Messrs. Wheatley & Son, drapers and sewing machine dealers, now sell cycles.

Armagh.—Messrs. Whitsitt Bros., hardware, domestic machinery, and cycle dealers, have taken up the sale of sewing machines.

Amley.—Mr. A. Carter, house furniture and domestic machinery dealer, of 164, Tong Road, late of Chapel Lane, has commenced selling cycles.

Ashford.—Messrs. Lee & Son, house furniture and dealers in domestic machinery, have taken up the sale of sewing machines and cycles.

Axminster.—Mr. G. Heal, dealer in sewing machines, has added cycles to his business.

Baldock.—Mr. S. Young, junr., sewing machine dealer, has taken up the sale of cycles at his premises in Market Place; Mr. W. Smith, junr., of Stotfold, house furnisher and domestic machinery dealer, now sells cycles.

Bandon.—Messrs. Foley & Co., drapers, have given up the sale of perambulators.

Barnard Castle.—Mr. T. Garbutt, Commerce House, sewing machine dealer and draper, has given up the sale of perambulators.

Beccles.—Mr. S. F. Field, of Hungate Street, ironfounder and domestic machinery dealer, now sells cycles.

Beverley.—Mr. Thirsk, of Potter's Hill, ironmonger and domestic machinery dealer, has taken up the sale of cycles.

Bilston.—Mr. J. R. Beech, High Street, house furnisher, and dealer in domestic machinery, has opened a cycle agency.

Birkenhead.—Mr. Hambley, ironmonger and domestic machinery dealer, has removed from 113, Chester Street, to 47, Ivy Street.

Birmingham.—Mr. Geo. H. Harris, domestic machinery dealer, of 105, Bristol Street, Bellbarn Road, now sells cycles; Mr. J. S. Bind, trading as the Great Western Furnishing Company, at the Needless Alley, has taken up the sale of cycles.

Blackburn.—Mr. Mitchell, of 17, Northgate Street, house furnisher and sewing machine dealer, now sells cycles.

Bloxwich.—Mr. F. W. Miller, 230, High Street, ironmonger, and dealer in sewing, wringing, and washing machines, has taken up the sale of cycles.

Brackley.—Messrs. Clarke & Son, furniture and domestic machinery dealers, are now selling bicycles.

Bradford.—Mr. J. Webster, 72, Westgate, perambulator and domestic machinery dealer, has taken up the sale of cycles; the old P.O. store, at 32, Kirkgate, have now taken up with cycles, in addition to their business as sewing and domestic machinery, and furniture dealers.

Bradley.—Mr. G. Brooker, Wesley Street, furniture, sewing machine, and domestic machinery dealer, now sells cycles.

Braintree.—Mr. W. Blake, New Street Cycle Works, has taken over the business from Mr. Bradbury.

Brampton.—Messrs. Milburn & Son, High Street, perambulator and domestic machinery dealers, have taken up the sale of cycles.

Buckie.—Mr. Andrew Duncan has closed his premises in Baron Street.

Bulth.—Mr. W. Davies having retired, Mr. T. G. Langford succeeds, and is carrying on the business of ironmonger and dealer in washing machines, at 6, High Street.

Burnley.—Mr. H. Greenwood, 37, Westgate, cabinet maker and dealer in domestic machinery, has taken up the sale of cycles.

Coatbridge.—Mr. J. Mitchell, fancy dealer and music seller, has given up the sale of perambulators.

Coleraine.—Mr. J. Henry, draper and boot merchant, of Church Street, has given up the sale of sewing machines. Mr. Wm. Conville, of 14, Diamond, has relinquished the sale of sewing machines.

Dublin.—Mr. W. Wexler, late of Chelmsford Avenue, Leeson Park, now carries on business as dealer in domestic machinery, furniture and books, under the style of The General Supply Company, at 33, Dawson Street.

Galway.—Mr. Alex. Moon, dealer in perambulators, &c., has taken up the sale of sewing machines.

Jedburgh.—Mr. Oliver, domestic machinery dealer, has retired from business.

Kettlebrook.—Mr. J. Wood, the Stores, dealer in sewing machines and domestic machinery, now sells cycles.

Largs.—Messrs. R. Glen & Son, ironmongers, of Main Street, do not now sell perambulators.

Leeds.—The Wuff Cycle Company have left their Victoria Road premises.

Leicester.—Mr. S. Shaw, High Street, dealer in perambulators and washing machines, has closed his business.

Leven.—Mr. J. Marshall, draper, High Street, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Linlithgow.—Messrs. J. Braes & Son, ironmongers and dealers in domestic machinery, High Street, have incorporated the sale of sewing machines.

Liverpool.—Mr. H. Saunders, cycle dealer, has removed from 35, Leese Street, to 17, Ash Leigh, Anfield; the Liverpool Machine Company, late of 78, Malton Road, have left the town; Messrs. Ray and Miles, drapers, house furnishers, and dealers in domestic machinery, 89, London Road, do not now sell perambulators; Mr. J. Gordon, 22, Wavertree Road, domestic machinery, sewing machine, and furniture dealer, has added the sale of cycles to his list.

Lympington.—Mr. W. Good has given up the sale of sewing and washing machines; Mr. J. R. Badcock, draper and house furnisher of 4, High Street, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Macclesfield.—Mr. John Soubuts, of 25, Chestergate, ironmonger and dealer in washing machines, has removed to this address from 32, Mill Street.

Maldon.—Mr. H. Blowers, domestic machinery and furniture dealer, has taken up the sale of cycles.

Malvern.—The business formerly carried on by Messrs. W. Sparkes & Son, at Church Street, is now in the hands of Mr. A. Sparkes, who deals in washing machines and ironmongery; Messrs. Smith & Co., domestic machinery dealers, have given up business.

Manchester.—Mr. Isaac Walsh has taken over the business of domestic machinery dealer, formerly carried on by Mr. Henry Sidebotham at Gorton Lane, West Gorton.

Marlborough.—Mr. Cornelius Neale, furniture dealer, of 120, High Street, has given up the sale of perambulators.

Merthyr Tydfil.—Mr. G. R. Gunson, of 67, High Street, has given up the sale of perambulators and sewing machines.

Nantwich.—Mr. T. Parsonage, ironmonger, sewing and domestic machinery dealer, has taken up the sale of cycles.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Mr. J. S. Smirk, 16, Clayton Street West, house furnisher and dealer in domestic machinery, now sells cycles.

Northwich.—Mr. C. J. Hughes, furniture and domestic machinery dealer, has removed from Market Street to 51, Witton Street.

Nottingham.—The Basford Cycle Company, of New Basford, have closed their premises; Mr. W. M. Matthews, of Arkwright Street, dealer in domestic machinery, sewing machines and furniture, has taken up the sale of cycles; Mr. Bernard Clark, dealer in cycles and washing machines, North Street, has closed his premises.

Nuneaton.—Mr. G. F. Thacker, furniture and domestic machinery dealer, of Abbey Street, now sells cycles.

Oldham.—Mr. T. C. Edwards, Edward's Cycle Works, 26, Union Street, has removed from King Street to this address, where he still carries on the business of cycle, perambulator, and sewing machine dealer.

Old Hill.—Mr. Geo. J. Smith, High Street, dealer in domestic machinery, has taken up the sale of cycles.

Oswaldtwistle.—Mr. J. Duckworth, 63, Union Road

and Queen Street, domestic machinery and furniture dealer, in addition has taken up the sale of bicycles.

Plymouth.—Mr. J. H. Bannerman, 17, Tavistock Road, ironmonger and washing machine dealer, now sells cycles.

Pontefract.—Mr. J. Astor, Central Chambers, Salter's Road, domestic machinery and sewing machine dealer, and general furnisher, has taken up the sale of cycles.

Poole.—Mr. R. S. Lovelace, dealer in cycles, is no longer in business at Mount Street.

Pudsey.—Mr. T. Hullay, ironmonger, of Lawtown, has left the district.

Rochester.—Messrs. J. Lambert & Son, sewing machine dealers and drapers, 50, St. Margaret Bank, have taken up the sale of cycles.

Roscrea.—Mr. Rudd, cycle dealer, of this town, is deceased; Mr. Wheeler, timber merchant, has given up the sale of perambulators.

Ross.—Mr. G. Aldon, furniture and perambulator dealer, of Gloucester Road, has closed his shop; Mr. J. Coursell, sewing machine and musical instrument dealer, has added the sale of cycles.

Saunbridge.—Mr. G. E. Taylor, Knight Street, draper, &c., has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Scunthorpe.—Mr. D. Manby, of High Street, ironmonger, now sells cycles; Mr. G. W. Haywood, 86, High Street, domestic machinery dealer, has taken up the sale of cycles.

Sheffield.—Messrs. The Redgate Company, perambulator manufacturers, have removed from Old Haymarket to Independent Buildings, 19, Fargate Street.

Shrewsbury.—Mr. W. Franklin, perambulator dealer, has closed his premises at Mardol Head.

Somerton.—Mr. J. G. Williams, of the post-office, has given up the sale of perambulators.

Spalding.—Mr. J. Wilkinson, Bridge Street, ironmonger and domestic machinery dealer, now sells cycles.

St. Austell.—Mr. T. Mann, 11, Fore Street, perambulator and sewing machine dealer, has added the sale of cycles.

St. Ives.—Messrs. Ulph and Ruston, Market Hill, ironmongers and dealers in domestic machinery, have taken up the sale of cycles.

St. Neots.—Messrs. J. Bennett & Son, domestic machinery dealers, now sell cycles.

Stamford.—The business formerly carried on by Mr. H. J. Daniels, at 9, All Saints Street, is now removed to Red Lion Square, where, under the style of Messrs. H. T. Daniels & Son, they deal in ironmongery, perambulators, and domestic machinery, and have recently added cycles.

Stevenage.—Mr. J. Silk, High Street, ironmonger, house furnisher and domestic machinery dealer, has taken up the sale of cycles.

Stockport.—Mr. Williamson, domestic machinery and furniture dealer, of 14, Waterloo Road, now sells cycles; Mr. Wm. Fielding, 39, Heaton's Lane, domestic machinery dealer, has also added cycles.

Stourbridge.—Mr. J. Saunders, Granville Street, has given up the sale of cycles.

Stowmarket.—Mr. E. Salmon, Ipswich Street, ironmonger and dealer in domestic machinery, has taken up the sale of cycles; Mr. K. Stannard, cycle maker, has removed from his Union Street premises to a prominent position near the station, and there has extended his business to include sewing machines, &c.

Sudbury.—Mr. A. M. Daniels, The Cycle Depot, 11, Church Street, has given up the sale of cycles.

Tillicoultry.—Messrs. Wardlaw & Co., machine makers and engineers, have added the sale of sewing and washing machines and perambulators.

Tullamore.—Mr. C. H. Pyke has taken over the entire business of the late E. C. Williams, of Charville Square, and there carries on the business of bicycle, perambulator, and washing machine dealer.

Waltham Green.—Messrs. Brown & Co., domestic machinery, perambulator and sewing machine dealers, of 513, Fulham Road, have opened additional premises at 328, King's Road, Chelsea, for the sale of their goods.

Waterloo.—Mr. B. Baron, sewing machine, perambulator, and domestic machinery dealer, has removed from Bath Street to larger premises at 7, South Road.

Wexford.—Messrs. R. & R. Allen have given up the sale of wringing machines.

Weymouth.—Mr. A. Mills, having removed from Milcombe Regis, now carries on the business of cycle, sewing machine and domestic dealer, at Dorchester Road, in the above town.

CANVASSERS.

WHAT ONE OF THEM THINKS.

We are asked to write about canvassers. What is there to say that is new? Nothing! What of all that has been said is worth repeating? Much.

You say canvassing is the life of trade. It is. I know it!

I think the trade that goes direct to the office is so much connected with the canvassers work that no equitable system of commissions can be devised, based wholly on the sales that are made absolutely by the canvasser.

I think a canvasser who is permanently at work for one office (and who does his honest duty—I am not taking the beats into the calculation) has an equity in all the work of that office.

But how can you give it to him? There are plenty of ways to give it if it is conceded. Give it in increased commission, or in salary, or premiums—any way that recognises the fact that besides the sales he brings in he is making sales that will come in good time with no trace of their origin.

Somebody will no doubt say: Go it alone if you are of so much importance; be independent of all offices; canvass for yourself.

Well, this would do if it was only putting canvassing in competition with an office. As it is, an independent canvasser would be in competition with all the influences of the offices and of canvassers for offices. In fact, there is no field for independent canvassing. The canvasser is a dependent on offices, and must work for an office if at all. For this reason I think he should be, in some way, so connected with it as to share in the profit of all work—not his own alone.

Maybe such an arrangement would make better canvassers. It would at any rate do justice to good ones.

I think a percentage on all sales made in the office should be given to canvassers and distributed in proportion to their own sales. What per cent. it should be would depend on circumstances.

I know that much of the result of my canvassing escapes me and goes to influence office sales.—HAMPSHIRE, IN THE *U.S. Sewing Machine Times*.

EXHIBITION OF ART NEEDLEWORK IN CARDIFF.

We take the following from the *Herald of Wales*:—A familiar face—in the person of Mr. Frederick Raper—turned up in Wind Street, Swansea, this week. Mr. Raper came to Swansea a few years ago as the chief representative in South Wales of the famous Singer sewing machine. He afterwards migrated to Cardiff, where he continues to preside over the South Wales destinies of the Singer Company. In answer to a question by a *Herald of Wales* representative, Mr. Raper admitted that trade was not so brisk in Cardiff as it had been, and that comparing Swansea and Cardiff as far as his opportunities enabled him, Mr. Raper thought Swansea the healthier in a commercial sense. But he thought, nevertheless, that "great was the go of Cardiff." Mr. Raper has just closed at Cardiff one of the most successful and interesting exhibitions (of quite a new art) ever held in this country, and the number of people who visited it, he assured us, surpassed anything of the kind held in many other large towns. And here is the report of a competent critic:—The exquisite specimens of the machine-made tapestry, which have been exhibited free of charge at the office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, 4, St. John's Square, Cardiff, have drawn such dense crowds to examine them that the assistance of the police was bound to be obtained on Saturday evening for the purpose of maintaining order. During Saturday alone 8,943 persons visited the Art Needlework Exhibition. The total number of visitors during the three days of exhibition has been 15,687, and very greatly have they all admired the extremely artistic specimens of picture, embroidery, and edging which the V.S. machine so perfectly performs. Lady Hill, Canon Downing, Alderman Daniel Lewis, Alderman Thomas Rees, Councillor Gerhold, and many other prominent residents of the district admired the art needle work, and on Saturday afternoon Lady Aberdare honoured the establishment with a visit, and expressed great interest in the work, and pleasure at the beauty of the samples, and accepted a pretty specimen of the embroidery, respectfully presented to her ladyship by Mr. Frederick Raper, the district manager for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. The Lady Aberdare was so very much interested in the specimens as to watch a piece of linen embroidery worked swiftly in her presence, and expressed her strong opinion that many and varied good results would arise from the new industry, inasmuch as it not only created in the people's minds a wholesome desire to beautify their homes, but that it was likely to become a means of livelihood to reduced gentlewomen, a class of sufferers difficult to reach and to deal with, as means of employment of which they were capable were at present so pitifully few.

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,

AS SUPPLIED

TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE.

Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals,
AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.

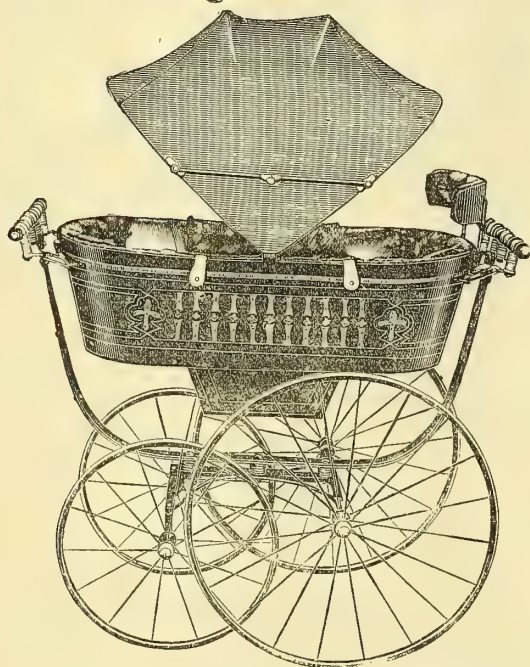
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Acknowledged best Makers in the Trade for High-class

BABY CARRIAGES,
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Coloured Catalogue sent on application, with best Terms to the Trade.

SAMPLE SHOW ROOM—

35, ELY PLACE, HOLBORN,
LONDON, E.C.

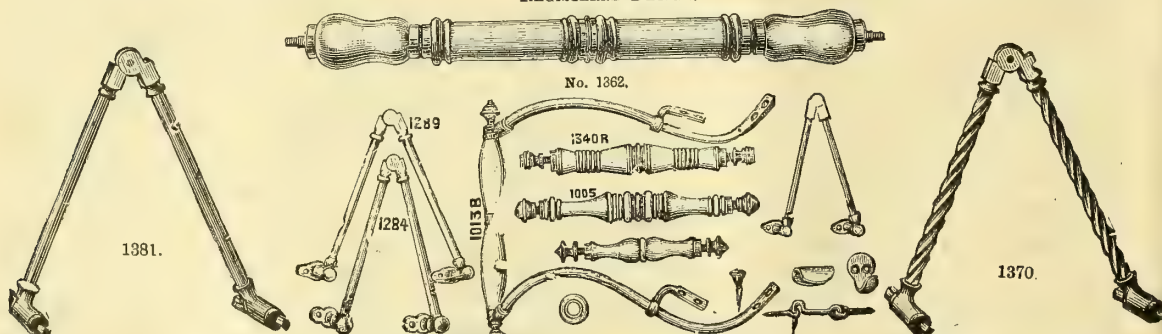
AGENT — MR. E. E. JENKINS.

Special Show Day Every Friday.

Works—Bury Street Mills, STOCKPORT.
Wholesale Warehouse—55, Tib Street, MANCHESTER.

W. FOSTER & CO.,
46, BARR STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

REGISTERED DESIGN.

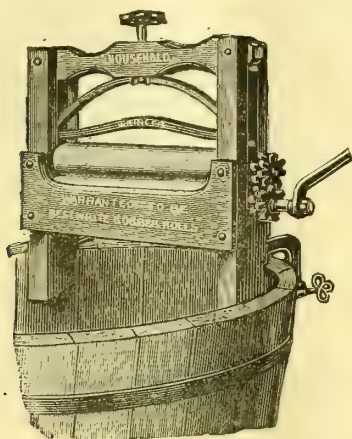


MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PERAMBULATOR FITTINGS, HOOD JOINTS, HANDLES IN BRASS AND WOOD, BRASS HANDLE RODS, TOY FITTINGS, IRON HOOD FRAMES, CANOPY IRONS, SPRINGS, BODIES, &c.

THE American Wringer Co.

(late BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO.)

beg respectfully to call the attention of the
Trade to their improved
"HOUSEHOLD"
CLOTHES WRINGER.



The "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER is manufactured exclusively for the Hire-Purchase Trade, and will not be supplied to any but bona-fide Hire-Purchase Dealers.

The "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER is made throughout of the very best materials and can therefore be specially recommended for sale on the Hire System.

The Rollers of the "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER have a covering of Solid Rubber, half an inch thick, which is vulcanised on the shaft and cannot be removed except by cutting it off.

The "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER will fit on any tub of any size or shape.

Considering the quality of the materials used, the "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER is the cheapest in the market.

WHAT IS THIS?

This is a section of one of our Rollers, and indicates the exact thickness of rubber on the spindle. We guarantee all rollers in our machines to have an equal thickness of rubber to that shown in the sketch.

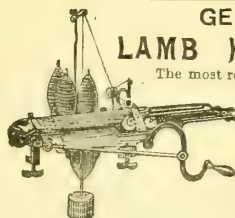


ANOTHER POINT—

The bearings in which the Rollers work are made of Raw Hide, boxed in iron. They are in themselves a natural lubricant, and never require oiling.

Our new Catalogue is now ready and will be sent, post free, on application.

THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO.,
122, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.



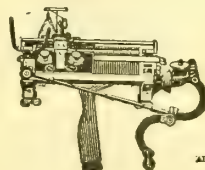
GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
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For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,
44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.



NEW HARRISON

SWIFT GOLD MEDAL

KNITTER

KNITS Stockings ribbed or plain
GLOVES and CLOTHING in
WOOL, SILK, or COTTON. INSTRUCTIONS FREE. 10s. 6d. per post.

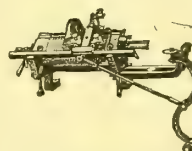
TRIUMPHANT AWARDS AT PARIS. The only WINNER in the WORLD of 4 GOLD MEDALS and 22 other Honours. HARRISON KNITTING MACHINE CO. Works: 45, Upper Brook St., Manchester.

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First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.
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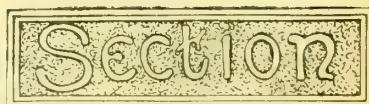
The New ROTHWELL KNITTER

is the only machine in the world which can knit every garment that can be done by hand.

It would take three days by hand what could be done on the "New Rothwell Knitter" in an hour, and thousands of ladies who have entirely abolished hand knitting are now earning good incomes at their own homes by these machines, which knit Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Combinations, Vests, in fact everything, in either silk, wool, or cotton.

Write for prices and full particulars to

W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgeman St., Bolton.



During the month the Rudge Cycle Co. have put a new safety on the road, and have christened it the Majestic. It is a high built machine, the rider being well above the reach of the inevitable mud and slush of winter riding, almost as high as if astride a 50-inch ordinary.

At the end of the financial year of the Pneumatic Tyre Co., we observe that an Irish financial paper has been forecasting somewhat, and computes—after hinting at the probability of a net trading profit, £175,000—that the dividend declared will be such as to bring the dividend for the year up to no less than 200 per cent.

The Palmer tyre has obtained a foothold in this country at last, the Whitfield, the Silvertown, and the Rudge Co.'s being practically the backbone of the limited liability company that has been formed to make and work the tyre.

From across the water we hear that Geo. Gould, the railway king, is doing a little in tyre speculation, and has a big share in a new company that has been formed in America, with a capital of 200,000 dollars, to introduce a new tyre the Spangler—which holds on by its inflation, and has no bolts, cement, or strings. The inventor is Mr. Spangler, of Syracuse, N.Y.

Messrs. Begbie, Twentyman & Co., of "Hadley" Cycle fame, have had their business taken over by the newly-formed Hadley Cycle Co., Ltd., which has been registered with a capital of £30,000. Members of the trade in general, and customers in particular, have the preference in the allotment of shares.

A novelty in gear cases has just been placed on the market by the Presto Gear Case Co., Wolverhampton. The case, which is of tin, is very easy and simple in its methods of fixing and detaching, it being

made in three parts. A centre piece is fixed first and made secure, and then travelling in grooved channels, the body of the case is run on over the gear, this being facilitated by the large end of the case being open, the actual end piece being hinged, so that it may close up over the driving cog and gearing, and fasten by means of a screw at the top. This renders any part of the chain or gearing readily accessible, a feature that should be appreciated as it deserves. The price is 30s. and the weight 2 lbs.

From the latest information it would appear that there is a serious crisis in the cycle trade of America, the failure of many companies being announced, and among them Messrs. Geo. R. Bidwell & Co., of New York, one of the largest cycle dealers in America.

Among the latest pneumatic "freaks," are the pneumatic skate and the Johnstone pneumatic saddle. The former is the invention of a Scotch firm, has only two wheels on each skate, and has been tried with success in Birmingham, whilst the latter's chief claim is on the score of comfort. "An improvement in the construction of pneumatic tyres for carriages" has also been patented by Messrs. G. Gibson and J. R. Moore, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The "'94 Clincher," we understand, will possess all the good qualities for which the Clinchers of past seasons have been so deservedly famed, and will be greatly improved with special regard to its non-slipping qualities in order to bring it as near perfection as possible.

With no little surprise we learn the Rudge Co. are relinquishing their Edinburgh depot, and that the premises have been secured by a company who will act as agents for the Rudge, Howe, Humber, and Raleigh machines.

The trade should note that the Nimrod Cycle Co., Bristol, have removed from St. James' Square to more commodious premises in College Place.

The Marriott Cycle Co., have booked space for the "National," and during "Stanley" week will exhibit their '94 novelties at their offices, 71, Queen Street, E.C.

When at the Stanley Show, we warmly advise our readers to visit the stand of Mr. C. Lohmann, in order to examine the "Veith" patent pneumatic tyre. Mr. Lohmann has just taken up the sole agency for this country for the invention, which, from his experience as an extensive dealer in tyres, he places ahead of all tyres yet introduced. We reserve further details until our next issue.

Our readers interested in cycles will not forget that the Stanley Show opens at the Agricultural Hall, London, on the 17th inst., and closes on the 25th of November. It will be well worth a visit, in spite of the "National" being held a week later.

Mr. Harry S. Roberts, cycle manufacturer, Deanshanger, Stony Stratford, is, we understand, exhibiting twelve machines at the

coming National Show, he having secured stand No. 139. His '94 machines are all in the newest and most approved styles, the model C being fitted with a new back steering arrangement, changeable gear and detachable brake. A very low-priced Humber pattern safety, with all the latest improvements, will be on view at stand 139. Where not represented Mr. H. S. Roberts is open to consider applications for agencies.

The "Nedderman" Tyre, owned by the well-known Eclipse Machine Company, of Oldham, has been considerably improved the past few months, and should be carefully examined by visitors at the coming cycle shows, as it certainly deserves front rank.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A COLLECTOR.

At the Lichfield City Police Court on the 24th ult., before the Mayor (Major Gilbert), and A. C. Lomax, Esq., George Benson, of 4, Carlson Street, Tamworth, lately employed as traveller by Messrs. Jones & Co., house furnishers, Lichfield, was charged on a warrant with embezzling £11 6s. 6d., moneys received on behalf of Mr. Jones. Mr. H. Russell prosecuted, and stated prisoner entered the employ of Mr. Jones on December 28th, 1891, and was to devote the whole of his time, at a certain salary and commission. The earnings of the prisoner had been computed at about 30s. a week. His duties were to obtain orders for goods and to collect weekly and monthly payments for the same. Amongst the customers of Mr. Jones was a Mr. John James Humpherson, of The Slade, Sutton Coldfield. Prisoner had collected various sums from him, and on the 14th of September collected £11 6s. 6d. from Mrs. Humpherson, who was given a receipt for this amount by the prisoner. The money or any part of it had not been paid over to the prosecutor, nor had it been accounted for in any way. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and elected to have the case summarily dealt with. In defence, he said he lost the money betting at Lichfield races, and that he had tried to get it together again, but could not. The Mayor (to prosecutor): When you took the prisoner into your service were his references satisfactory? Mr. Jones: Fairly so. The Bench said, as there was nothing known against the prisoner previously, the Bench would take a lenient view, and he would be sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

The editor of *Truth* is good enough to inform his readers that he "does not think much of sewing machine shares, as the competition is so great."

Mr. Vosper, the well-known sewing-machine dealer of Barnstaple, has recently invented and brought out an oil-launch, one of which he has supplied to Sir J. Colquhoun, of Loch Lomond. The little vessel is thirty feet long, with a 6 ft. cabin extending over the engines, which are placed in the aft part of the launch, thereby allowing not only ample cabin accommodation, but also a seven-foot cockpit. There is six feet of deck space, and the steering gear is so arranged that one man can both drive and steer the boat.

STANLEY SHOW, 1893.

The 17th Annual Exhibition of Cycles, CYCLE ACCESSORIES AND CYCLE MAKING MACHINERY, WILL BE HELD AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N., NOVEMBER 17th to 25th.

This Exhibition, known all over the world as

THE BUSINESS EXHIBITION,

And not a Cycling Picnic, promises at this early date to be as successful as ever.

TO EXHIBITORS—Remember the experience gained last year, consult your interest, go where business was last year and will this year be found. Applications for space have been received from over 200 firms, so that the list is now too long for publication in an advertisement; while, at the same time, many firms have requested us not to publish their names, for special reasons which will be understood by the trade; therefore our usual list is withdrawn.

SPECIAL SECTION FOR INVENTORS and persons having new ideas. Completed inventions, models, or drawings, can be shown at a total cost of £1. This brings any invention before the notice of the whole home and foreign trade, in addition to that of 90,000 cyclists visiting the Show.

SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.

Several well-known firms have entered in this section, including Messrs. Adams & Co., R. & J. Beck, Sands, Hunter & Co., Morgan & Kidd, J. Piggott, Platt & Will, and others.

PICTURE COMPETITIONS.—Twenty medals, five gold, offered in seven classes, open to amateurs and professionals.

ENTERTAINMENTS (afternoon and evening).—Promenade and Band, Gymnastic Displays, and Assaults-at-Arms, Trick

Riding by N. E. Kaufmann, Champion Trick Rider of the World.

STANLEY WELCOMER CLUB will again be opened for convenience of Exhibitors and Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Entries will shortly close, and to secure the remaining space it is necessary that application should be made forthwith.

The various Railway Companies will run special excursions to the Show, as in previous years, and the Stanley Show, as usual, will be advertised all over the world.

Particulars and plans can be obtained from the Secretary,

J. DRING, 57, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

"Star" Novelties, Christmas, 1893.

TOY CARRIAGES.

A selection of the choicest Models, prepared exactly in miniature of our most successful Baby Carriages. Cheap and Reliable Goods, of Finest Finish and Materials. Strongly Recommended.



ALL GRADES AND
CLASSES IN WOOD,
WICKER, RUSTIC,
PAPIER MACHE,
STEEL,
RUBBER BICYCLE
WHEELS,
WITH USUAL
FURNISHINGS.



TOY MAIL CARTS.

All kinds ; Strong and Serviceable. Highly Finished. A complete range from Cheapest to best.

All Patterns in Wood and Wicker, Rubber Bicycle Wheels, with usual Furnishings, Best Materials and Workmanship.

CHILDREN'S TRICYCLES AND TRICYCLE HORSES.

Strong and Good Lines ; in every way reliable. Cheap & well-finished.



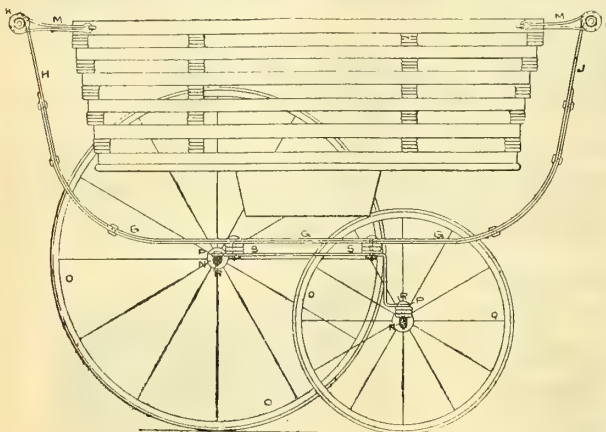
ALL "STAR" GOODS
CAN BE THOROUGHLY
DEPENDENT UPON FOR
QUALITY AND FINISH.
"STAR" GOODS SELL
EASY AND YIELD
BIGGEST PROFITS.



STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
STAR WORKS, GOODINGE ROAD,
CATTLE MARKET, LONDON, N.

THE HAMMOCK PRAM. PATENT.

We are now able to inform our readers that the well known Hammock pattern patent of Messrs. Simpson, Fawcett, & Company, has been fully restored. It will be remembered that this patent had become void through



the unfaithfulness of their patent agent, and that last year they applied to Parliament for an Act under which they would be privileged to have this patent restored. This Act was only granted on condition (1) That no actions for infringement should be brought for acts done between the date when the patent was officially declared to be void and the grant of the special Act of Parliament, (2) That they compensated all persons who had been put to expense on a *bona-fide* belief that the patent was void.

We understand that the only *bona-fide* claim sent in to Messrs. Simpson, Fawcett, & Co., was that of Mr. L. l'Hollier, of Birmingham, and that this has been satisfactorily settled. Thus it would appear that there is no

obstacle to the firm proceeding against all persons who have infringed their patent since June, 1892.

It is not within our province to point out how Messrs. Simpson & Fawcett can possibly recover the enormous outlay they have been put to simply through not supervising the action of their patent agent. We think it our duty, however, to reproduce the claims they make in respect to this invention, which are as follows:—

1st. The construction of the bodies of perambulator carriages, formed of horizontal bars or ribs A and B of wood, with intermediate purls or pillars C and D and bolts E, for securing the same together, substantially as herein set forth and illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

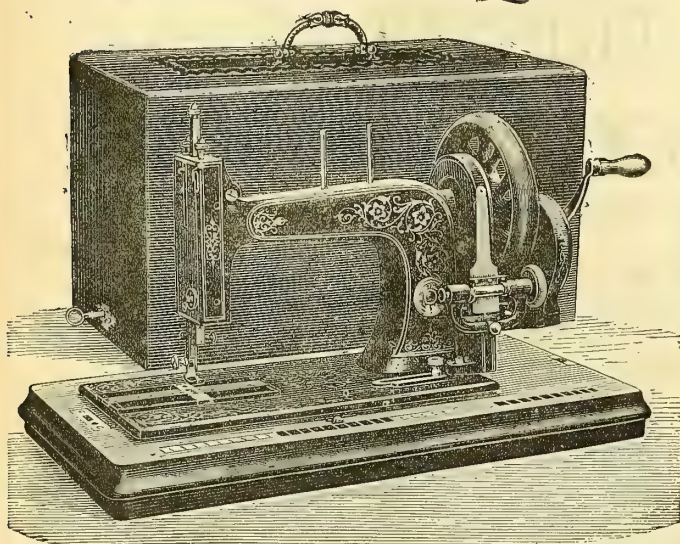
2nd. The arrangement and application of the long spring G, turned up at its ends H and J, and provided with handles K and L on which the body of the vehicle is suspended by means of chains, rods, straps, or cords M, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

3rd. The mode of securing the long spring G to the axles N of the wheels O, substantially as herein set forth.

A PRAM-MAKER'S ACTION AGAINST A DEALER.

At the Sheffield County Court, on Oct. 11th, before his Honour Judge Ellison, Mr. W. E. Clegg made an application in the judgment summons The Midland Perambulator Company v. Isaac Laitner, 465, Attercliffe Road, furniture dealer. The creditors carry on business at 170, Edmund Street, Birmingham.—Mr. Clegg said he wished to apply for a receiving order, which was a rather novel application under such circumstances in that court.—His Honour: Are there any assets?—Mr. Clegg said there were, and that was why he made the application. On the 2nd August the debtor made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and his clients declined to go on with it.—Mr. Albert Howe, who represented the debtor, said it was not the act of bankruptcy Mr. Clegg relied on.—Mr. Clegg said his clients declined to sign the assignment, and issued a judgment summons for £21 for August 5th, which was adjourned. The section under which he made the application was Section 103 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, sub-section 5, which set forth that, where, under Section 5 of the Debtors' Act, 1869, application is made by a judgment creditor for the committal of a judgment debtor, the Court may decline to commit, and with the consent of the judgment creditor make a receiving order against the debtor. In such case the judgment debtor shall be deemed to have committed an act

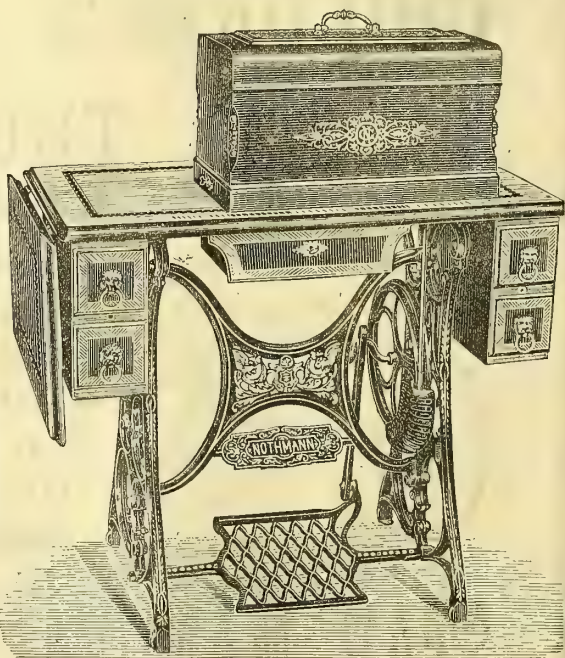
NOTHMANN Sewing Machines.



All important parts are adjustable and of the best quality.

Several valuable improvements. First-class workmanship.

Silent Action. Great Durability.



GEBR. NOTHMANN, Sewing Machine Factory, BERLIN.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, E. RAUSNITZ, 56, Doughty Street, LONDON, W.C.

Illustrated Price List free on application. Sub-Agencies for any town or district arranged.

of bankruptcy at the time the order is made.—His Honour: Why are you not going with the other creditors?—Mr. Clegg: My clients have a reason.—His Honour: It seems more reasonable. Can you do better? I am afraid it is some animus against the debtor.—Mr. Clegg said that was not so, but his clients did not agree about the trustee (Mr. Poppleton, of Birmingham).—Mr. Albert Howe opposed the application, and maintained the creditor should fall in with the majority. The circumstances were not such as to make an order necessary, and there was no allegation that the estate was being improperly dealt with.—His Honour reserved his decision till the following morning. In delivering judgment on the 12th ult. his Honour said there was no evidence of ability to pay, but there was evidence that the debtor had executed a deed of assignment and handed over all his assets to a trustee. The application of the plaintiffs was that a receiving order should be made against the debtor, and Section 103 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, was quoted. He was at first in favour of the application, but after consideration had caused him to entirely change his view. If a single creditor stood out against all the other creditors when the debtor was willing to hand over his property to be divided equally amongst his creditors, and thereby carrying out the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, he thought it would be an exceedingly bad precedent to allow that creditor to put the debtor to further expense in the matter. Another ground was that under the section he had no jurisdiction to make the order. He did not think such an application was contemplated by the Legislature when the section was enacted, for his powers were limited by it to making a receiving order in lieu of committal. In this case it was impossible to commit the debtor, and the entire ground on which the application was made fell away. The application was therefore refused.

NONSUITED.—REMOVAL OF A MAIL CART IN ERROR.

At the Liverpool County Court on the 26th ult., before His Honour Judge Cooper, William Priest and others, trading as the Quadrant Cycle Company, Bold Street, Liverpool, sued Messrs. Bradbury & Co., sewing machine manufacturers, of Charlotte Street, Liverpool, for the return or value of a child's mail cart, which had been removed by them from certain premises in Walton Road, Liverpool, on August 15th last. They also claimed damages for detention and trespass. The evidence showed that in August last the plaintiff's manager instructed the defendants to remove a quantity of their goods which were on sale or return from their shop in Walton called "The Walton Wheeleries," and also from a shop in Bootle called "The Wheeleries." Among other goods removed from the Walton shop was the mail cart referred to, which was afterwards found to have been purchased by the plaintiffs two years before. When the mistake was discovered the defendants offered to return it, but the plaintiffs refused to accept it on

the ground that it had been damaged. The defendants repaired it, but the plaintiffs still refused to take it back. Mr. Quillian, who appeared for the defendants, said the plaintiffs should have accepted it, and sued for any damage that might be proved.—His Honour adopted that view and gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

A NEW WHOLESALE AGENCY.

Messrs. Gebruder Nothmann, the well-known Berlin machine manufacturers, have, during the past month, opened an office at 56, Doughty Street, London, W.C., for the supply of sewing machines to the trade. They intend, we understand, to grant agencies in all industrial centres, and to assist their agents in working up a large trade, to the best of their ability. Mr. E. Rausnitz is the representative of Messrs. Nothmann, and he can be seen at the above address any morning before eleven, in the evening from five to six, or at other times by appointment.

THE "MORNING" ON THE HIRE SYSTEM.

Within the last few days, through the medium of a police-court case, furnishing on the hire system has again attracted considerable public attention, and the gentlemen who let out furniture have, thanks to the hard-heartedness of one of their number, been generally the object of much indignation. That the system is open to abuse no one can deny, and that the remarks of a London magistrate on a case brought before him were in that instance fully justified no one will dispute. Equally undeniable, however, is the contention that there is a commendable side to the system. With a view to obtaining information on the question, a *Morning* representative is busy making inquiries among those who have been engaged in the business for many years. And many are the interesting stories—some pathetic, some humorous—which he has heard on the subject. That the system has proved a great boon to hundreds of people in London is certain. Many thrifty young couples who, notwithstanding their thrift, could scarcely ever have saved money to buy furniture, or, if they had been able to save, would meantime have had to live in miserable surroundings, have been able to enjoy

THE COMFORTS OF A HOME

of their own at the outset of life, and gradually obtain full possession

SIMMONS & CO.'S TOY PERAMS. FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

"No. 1" with three wooden wheels, painted brilliant scarlet ... 2/6; with strap-hood ... 3/3; with iron-tyre bicycle wheels... 5/3
 "No. 2" ... 3/6; " ... 4/6;
 "MIGNONETTE" wicker Bassinette, fitted with striped holland canopy 5/-; with body of buff wicker and straw plait, mounted on four bicycle wheels ... 7/6; or with leather-cloth hood or canopy ... 8/-
 "LANDAULETTE" wooden body, fitted with strap-hood, and four bicycle wheels ... 9/-

The following are made in three qualities, "A" with porcelain handles and iron-tyre bicycle wheels; "B" with rubber-tyre wheels and "C" finished in art colours, tan or chocolate. Cream, buff, pure white, or pure white outside with pale blue interior, 1/6 extra.

"WONDER" cheapest wicker ... A 9/9...B 10/9...C 12/-
 "AVENUE" rustic, in light and dark stain, with brass studs ... 11/6... 12/6... 13/3
 Made also 25 inches long with 14 inch wheels... 18/-

"ELYSIAN" painted wood body, fitted like "Avenue" ... A 11/6...B 12/6...C 13/3
 "DARLING" papier Mache, fitted like "Avenue" ... 11/6... 12/6... 13/3
 "ARGOSY" lovely toy finished in art colour only ... 15/-

All the above are fitted and finished as completely and carefully as Children's Perambulators, and can be recommended as very pretty and durable toys.

From numerous and unsolicited Testimonials two only are quoted—"You can rely on our having all our PERAMBULATORS AND MAIL CARTS FROM YOU AS THEY ARE PERFECTION, none to equal them.—E. JINMAN, Eastbourne."

"I find your goods cannot be beaten and have decided to stock no other for the future.—R. KEITH, Hythe."

CUSTOMERS ARE REQUESTED TO ORDER WELL IN ADVANCE OF THEIR REQUIREMENTS SO AS TO ENSURE DELIVERY AS REQUIRED.

SIMMONS & Co., 3, 5, & 7, Tanner Street, S.E.,
 (NEAR LONDON BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION).

AMERICAN "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE

FOR THE FAMILY OR THE MANUFACTORY.

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD BECAUSE

It is the simplest machine made, having few parts, no complications, and requires little skill in management.

It is the lightest-running machine, hence produces less fatigue in operating, and on that account is especially recommended by the medical faculty.

It is adapted to the greatest range of work, will do the finest as well as the heaviest, and is suited to the use of all appliances that facilitate the ordinary, fancy, or difficult work.

It is always ready for use, and requires no special adjustment when the work is changed.

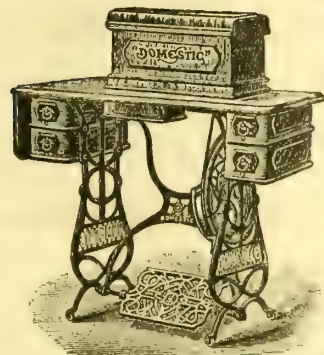
It is the most durable machine ever made. Its construction is in accordance with the most advanced and approved mechanical principles, and all the parts are case-hardened, working on adjustable conical bearings.

HAND MACHINES from £4 4s., TREADLE MACHINES from £5 10s.

Terms and full particulars can be obtained from

GORDON & GOTCH, 15, St. Bride Street, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY REPRESENTED.



of it. Many an industrious young seamstress has acquired comfort and respectable position by means of a sewing machine on the hire system, and earned by the machine the money with which to pay for it. And many a poorly-paid musician has to thank the hire system for the instrument which is the mainspring of his existence. Generally, the system adopted is much the same in all firms. Some are a little more exacting than others, but, in the main, the best firms, in all cases manufacturers, are kindly and fair in their dealings, while necessarily protecting themselves from the possible dishonesty of customers. Our representative found a case in which, at a private mantle-making establishment, half-a-dozen sewing machines were in constant use for months, during which the long-suffering firm did not succeed in obtaining from the person who hired the machines one-third of the cost of repairing them when they were eventually recovered. Among others with whom he has had long conversations is one of the most experienced managers of Messrs. Shenstone, one of the oldest piano manufacturing firms dealing on the hire system. Messrs. Shenstone have eight establishments in various parts of London, and at the present time have over £150,000 worth of pianos out on hire. The experiences of their oldest salesman are peculiarly interesting.

THE HARD-HEARTED DEALER.

With regard to the hard-hearted dealer, who occasionally figures in the police-court as the perpetrator of the cruel act of stripping the house of a purchaser who, with much striving, had paid all but the last few shillings, the gentleman said:—

"With one exception I never knew a case of this kind to happen in which the dealer was not an outsider. The genuine, straightforward dealer is the manufacturer. The outsider is never a manufacturer, but almost invariably a money-lender of the hard type, who adopts the furnishing on the hire system in the capacity of middleman, conducting his business on the 'make-all' plan of his primary trade. No respectable manufacturing firm adopts the same methods as the hire system middleman."

THE RISKS OF THE DEALER.

In answer to a question as to the extent to which firms may be swindled by hirers making away with the hired property and themselves disappearing, the gentleman said:—

"The dishonest customer is not the man we fear. A person rarely takes away a piano without ultimately being traced. The long firm is not our bane, but the landlord."

Our informant then explained a condition of the law which, he maintained, in spite of all our queries, is existent, viz., that the landlord of a house can, and does, go in and seize furniture, no matter whether it belongs to the tenant or not. Said he:—

"The condition of things is an inequality of law, which it surprises me the people continue to submit to. The tradesman, says the butcher who supplies meat, can enforce payment only by a legal process, which may result in his obtaining payment after a long period in small instalments, according to the decision of a county-court judge. The landlord, on the other hand, if a quarter's rent is in arrears, can sail in and seize furniture not merely of the value of the rent due, but which will, when sold to brokers under the auctioneer's hammer, realise the amount of the rent and a large expenses bill in addition. The butcher's meat represents his capital and interest. If he realises his capital through the county court, the long process robs him of his interest. The landlord's house is his capital. He cannot lose his capital, for his house remains always, yet he can seize for his interest alone, his rent. Generally he seizes a piano, if there is a good one about, and it matters not to him whether the piano belongs to the tenant or not. Usually he sells the piano by auction, and if the firm 'owning the piano want it, they have to pay the rent due and a heavy bill of expenses to procure it from the landlord who has taken it. As I have told you, we have little danger of loss through the long firm, and a serious danger in he powers possessed by the landlord. For that reason we prefer the lodger client to the householder, as the landlord cannot seize the lodger's property. In the matter of furniture the same thing applies exactly."

The gentleman then went on to explain some of the methods by which the owner of the property hired has to combat the voracious [landlord, and some of his anecdotes disclosed

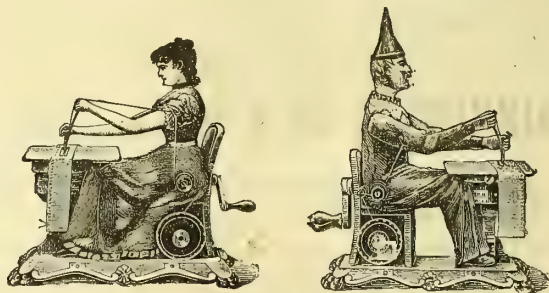
THE HUMOROUS SIDE OF THE SYSTEM.

One of the stories must suffice. A lady who had paid the instalments for her piano regularly, advised the firm from which she

obtained it that she had lost some of her work, and was getting into arrears with her rent. The firm, finding the lady straightforward, eased the payments, and did all that could be suggested to enable her to retain the piano, with a view to the payments being ultimately resumed. Unhappily, the lady's business did not improve. The dealer extended his leniency, meantime keeping an eye on the landlord. The landlord was too smart for the dealer; he seized the piano. The piano was locked when he seized it, and the key was found only at the moment the instrument was put up for auction. The auctioneer delivered a rapid volume of patter about the beautiful tone of the instrument, &c., &c., and concluded: "And now, Mr. So-and-So, will you give me an idea of the beauty of the instrument." Mr. So-and-So sat on the stool, shook back his locks, and down went his ten fingers with a flourish, to make a noise like the rattling of peas in a bladder. The action of the piano had been taken out before it was seized, locked, by the landlord. The landlord came to the owner's terms.

As an example of the fairness with which some firms treat their clients, we may mention that always in case of the death of a client, or of his business sending him abroad, 25 per cent. of the money paid to date for the hire of the article is returned. The industrial side of the question is also replete with importance. The quantity of articles manufactured in London annually, and purveyed on the hire system, are valued at nearly a million pounds, and the industry of production and conveyance means the constant employment of a very large number of mechanics and others. Indeed, we are assured, the hire system is one of the means by which the home manufacturer is enabled to face foreign competition.—*The Morning*.

I beg to announce that I have
been appointed by Messrs. Steinfeldt
& Blasberg, Hanover,
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT



for their
New Patent
"PRINCESS" CHILDREN'S
HAND MACHINE,

which is a perfect chain-stitch sewing machine in miniature, equally as strongly made, and producing as good sewing, as a full size machine. The best present for a girl.

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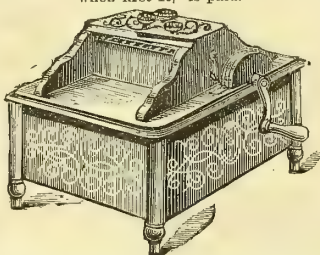
WHOLESALE PRICES.



Write at once for
Catalogue of tunes
and full particulars.

84/- Organette for 35/- Cash,
Or on Easy Payments of 10/- deposit and 5/- monthly. Price 40/- Delivered when first 10/- is paid.

3 Stops,
Vox-humana,
Expression,
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Two
Complete
Sets of
Reeds.



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A
Mere
Child
can Play it.

Plays Hymns, Popular Airs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, Reels, Hornpipes, etc., etc. Any tune can be played with artistic effect by anyone. No Musical knowledge required. **MOST MARVELLOUS INSTRUMENT IN THE WORLD.** Money returned to anyone dissatisfied. Send for full particulars of instalment system.

THE ENGLISH ORGANETTE FACTORY, BLACKBURN.

BIG DISCOUNTS.

VACANCIES in a FEW TOWNS for LIVE AGENTS.

BIG PROFITS.

NEW AGENCY TERMS—DEALERS PLEASE WRITE.

**IF YOU WANT TO SEW**

ANYTHING,
 ANYWHERE,
 ANY SHAPE,
 ANY TIME,

THE "NO. 9" IS EVER READY TO DO IT.

It took the GRAND PRIZE at Paris, 1889, over the leading machines of the world as the most advanced sewing machine mechanism.

The rotary principle is the true one and wins every time.

Agents wanted wherever not represented. Address for terms,

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,

21, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

A SALESMAN'S DILEMMA.

By GEORGE, in the New York Sewing Machine News.

ON every side we hear complaints of hard times and lack of money. Inability to obtain work causes many to change locations and some to go into other branches of business, yet I have noticed fewer changes during the last few months among sewing machine men than ever before. It cannot be disputed that a change is sometimes of benefit, both to the man and the company employing him. I have often seen men who were nearly, if not quite, failures in one section of country to "bloom like a rose" and make a good success of the business in another. Another thing I have noticed is that those people who howl the loudest about hard times are the ones who don't want to pay their debts and besides have a strong dislike for work. Again, much depends on the manager. If he accepts the general condition of things without trying to better them he, too, will soon be a hard times howler. But if, on the other hand, he looks up his books of previous years, or even the one just gone, and notes the volume of business done in a corresponding month, he can easily equal if not surpass it this year. Let him tell each one of his men what was done in the month last year and insist that each one do his share towards improving on that record. Then by pitching in vigorously himself set them a good example and he will be astonished at the result. He must be a worker himself and demand full service from all in his employ. No drones must be permitted in the hive. If he finds a man is only intent on drawing his pay on Saturday without having done anything to earn it the quicker he lets him go the better. Keep close watch of the expense account and exclude all those little items, insignificant in themselves, that foot up so fearfully at the end of the year or month. Though nothing may be said, still it is all charged against him and when promotion is possible, this record is used as a reference.

Now for my story. I know of a man, "straight as a string," and honest but careless. Perhaps the lesson he has received will teach him to look out better in the future. About six months ago he left a machine on trial and then called on the people about a week later hoping to close the sale. But they did not then have the five dollars to make a first payment, and the man proposed waiting a while, until he had the money to pay some down. The agent, however, was anxious to sell, and so after much talk the man offered him two dollars down, and promised to call at the office the following Saturday night to pay three more, when the papers could be made out. This was accepted by the agent, who gave no receipt for the money, intending to make the receipt out for five dollars on the payment of the other three the following Saturday night.

Saturday night came, but no man with three dollars. A few days later the agent called at the house and was put off with excuses and promises. This was repeated again and again for six months. Recently, while checking up his machines, the manager asked him where such a number was, and he replied that that must be the one down to Hooper's, and that it had been there long enough to be either closed or returned. The manager went with him to the house and the agent went in and asked for the three dollars or the machine. The woman very plainly told him he could have neither, as they had bought and paid for the machine and had mortgaged it for forty-five dollars to pay for doctor's and nurse's services while their children were sick, and therefore he could not have it.

Well, he was "in it," sure. He had no lease to show it was a time sale and no receipt stub nor anything to show that they had paid only two dollars on it. The result was they had to leave the machine and try to get possession of it through other means. Several officers were asked to go and get it, but none of them would take the job, and the result is the machine is still in their possession and the poor agent is that much out of pocket, all through his carelessness and others' dishonesty. As the case develops I will advise the *News* readers of the outcome, and meantime if any of them have ever had a similar experience I hope they will tell about it and how it ended.

CANVASSING AS A TRADE.

IT IS A TRADE AND MUST BE ACQUIRED.

Noticing the disposition of some correspondents to discuss the canvasser, I am impelled to contribute my opinion.

Canvassing is a trade, and rather a complicated one. It does not require as much mechanical skill or manual dexterity as do many other trades, but it does require some. In addition it requires a fair amount of commercial ability. All of these qualifications are to some extent natural gifts, but mostly acquired by study and practice.

Now, in what other branch of trade is it allowed that men may come in at the window and do good work? The carpenter and blacksmith, the miller and the shoemaker have to learn their trades. The merchant has to do it. The sewing machine canvasser must have as varied a knowledge, and as technical, as either of these occupations require.

And yet men are picked up and thrust into the business without any of the qualifications.

Men take up the business to fill time, or as a last resort when other things fail them.

Can any man who stops to reason make himself believe that any business conducted on that plan can be satisfactory? I do not see how it is possible. If it should be argued that the business is not profitable enough to induce men to learn the trade, I would answer that at length at another time. My present purpose is to impress the idea that it is a trade to be learned before it can be practised successfully.—JOHN THORN ALLEN, IN THE *U.S. Sewing Machine Times*.



The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 17,155. J. Holroyd, C. B. Hunt, R. J. Johns, and The New Branton Two-Reel Sewing Machine Compy., Ltd., for improvements connected with two-reel sewing machine.
- 17,278. B. Poole, for a mailcart shaft fastener.
- 17,789. P. Blee and H. Blee, for improvements in or relating to children's mail carts, or the like.
- 18,086. W. Webster, for improvements in overhead sewing machines.
- 18,102. D. Neilson, for an appliance for connecting two or more sewing machines, to make them work simultaneously, and also with roller feed attachment.
- 18,193. W. E. Ward, for improvements in or relating to perambulators, mail carts, and the like.
- 18,203. B. Poole, for a combined mail cart and bassinette.
- 18,272. T. Hardstaff, for improvements in children's combination mail carts, and perambulators.
- 18,308. C. W. Elkington, for improvements in or relating to perambulators and like vehicles for children.
- 18,381. J. M. Burnup, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 18,568. F. Gegauf and J. G. Gegauf, for improvements in cross hemstitch sewing machines.
- 18,653. C. F. Christoph, for an improved collapsible or folding baby carriage.
- 18,677. H. Moore, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 18,678. H. Moore, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 18,772. W. H. Farmer, for improvements in goffering and pleating machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.
(Price 8d. each.)

17,900. *Sewing Machines*. W. Jones (of Jones' Sewing Machine Co.), and H. G. Hall, both of Guide Bridge, near Manchester. Dated October 7th, 1893.

The invention relates firstly to an improved combination of mechanism for giving oscillating movement to the shuttle of sewing machines, which works against a face forming the segment of a circle, and secondly, to attachments to facilitate the production of corded work in sewing machines.

18,943. *Hemstitch Sewing Machines*. J. Cronne, of Belfast. Dated October 22nd, 1893.

Consists of an arrangement adapted to sewing machines, for the purpose of producing an open-work stitch in fabrics, by means of two movable needles, working in conjunction with two shuttles, having a sliding gear motion on a revolving shaft, the corresponding movements of the needles and shuttles being effected by a vibratory lever and cam. The carriers of one needle and its corresponding shuttle are attached to one end of the lever, and those of the other needle and shuttle to the other end. The lever is slotted, to enable the needles to be adjusted relatively to each other.

SIMPLE.

TEN MILLION

STRONG.

SINGERS

SEWING MACHINES

HAVE BEEN MADE AND SOLD.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE FAVOURITE DOMESTIC MACHINE

IS

SINGER'S "V.S." (VIBRATING
NEW SHUTTLE.)

Any Style of Machine Repaired or Exchanged.

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SPEEDY.

19,244. *Sewing Machines.* J. Barton, of South Shields. Dated October 20th, 1893.

To prevent the noise occasioned by vibration, the legs or feet of the sewing machine stand are provided with shoes of indiarubber.

20,566. *Knitting Machines.* J. Johnson, of Leicester. Dated November 14th, 1893.

The object of this invention is to provide mechanism, which, acting in conjunction with the knitting machine, will automatically stop the working of the machine upon the breaking of one or more of the knitting threads, or upon the supply of thread becoming exhausted.

13,719. *Sewing Machines.* J. Haas, of Eibenstock, and R. Lintz, of Berlin, Germany. Dated July 14th, 1893.

Relates to sewing machines of that class especially adapted for braiding or cording, and is characterised by the fact that a feeding mechanism which acts in all directions, does not, as in the bonnaz machine already in use, work with a revolving needle bar, and the revolving mechanism for forming the stitch connected with the needle bar, but with a needle bar so secured that it cannot rotate. The mechanism for actuating the shuttle is thus rendered somewhat more complicated, but the machine is much simplified in consequence, as regards its other working parts, and admits of the employment of a simple shuttle, or a hook, for the purpose of forming a lockstitch, the machine being, therefore, especially suitable for sewing on cords or braid.

15,489. *Attachment Holders for Sewing Machines.* G. Tucker and A. Sharpe, of Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. Dated August 15th, 1893.

The object of this invention is to provide cheaper, more simple, and convenient means whereby sewing machine attachments may be more quickly attached to and detached from the machine than is possible with the machines now in use.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1893.

504,332. E. & R. Connelly, Paris, France, embroidery machine.

504,417. E. Franck, Philadelphia, Pa., circular knitting machine.

504,571. L. Eschner, Philadelphia, Pa., guide for double needle sewing machines.

504,538. W. H. Chapman, Bradford, Ark., quilting attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1893.

504,792. E. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa., sewing machine.

504,805. J. M. Greist, New Haven, Conn., tuck marker for sewing machines.

504,875. J. M. Greist, ruffling attachment for sewing machines.

504,876. J. M. Greist, attachment holder for sewing machines.

504,911. P. L. Cox, Boston, Mass., sewing machine.

504,947. A. S. Simons, Port Chester, N.Y., wide hemmer for sewing machines.

504,967. S. S. Cook, Philadelphia, Pa., sinker or web holder for knitting machines.

505,034. M. T. Denne, Eastbourne, England, sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1893.

505,305. H. A. Bates, Yonkers, N.Y., bobbin holder for sewing machine shuttles.

REISSUED SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1893.

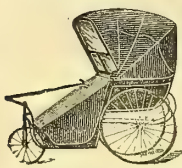
11,366. E. M. Smith, Cohoes, N.Y., knitting machine stop mechanism.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 3RD, 1893.

506,000. J. M. Boyer, Philadelphia, Pa., take up for knitting machines.

A DEFINITION OF A TRADE MARK.

"What is a trade mark?" is a question often of great difficulty, for, easy as it may be to identify some trade marks, it is sometimes necessary to determine whether the whole or part only of what has been employed as a trade description of goods is the trade mark, and this is a question that runs into great nicety, remarks *Industries*. Again, with old marks that would not be admitted to registration unless used as trade marks before 1875, it is of importance always, and of capital importance sometimes, to ascertain whether the use made of the mark before the introduction of the register was as a trade mark or otherwise. Hence considerable interest attaches



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to the definitions of a trade mark which have recently been given in the Court of Appeal, the occasion being the hearing of an appeal in the matter of Powell's trade mark—the well-known brand, "Yorkshire Relish." The use which was relied upon to prove a trade mark before 1875 was the branding of these words upon the packing cases in which the sauce was packed for despatch to the retailer, and it was held not to have been used as a trade mark, but merely as a notification of the contents of the cases.

Lord Justice Lindley's definition of a trade mark seems to be that it is "a mark that sells the goods." He stated, in the case referred to:—"If the packing cases sold the sauce in the same sense in which packing cases do sometimes sell their contents, as when you buy a box of cigars with a particular brand on the framework of the box, that is the trade mark of the cigars, although the trade mark is not repeated on each cigar; if the case sold the article it would be very different, but to my mind it is perfectly hopeless for anyone to come to the conclusion which is requisite in order to establish the appellant's case, and to hold that 'Yorkshire Relish' on the packing cases sold the article."

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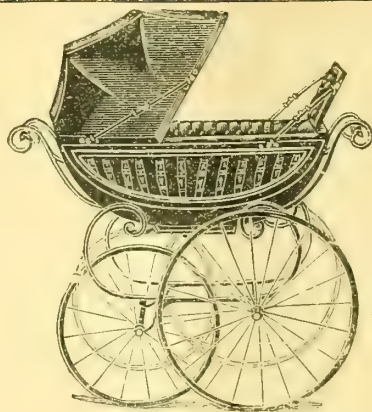
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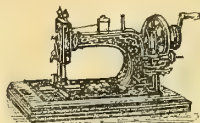
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Editorial Notes.

The Mangle Trade.

The remarks in our last issue *re* the serious injury inflicted on the regular mangle dealer by the manufacturers' travellers, have attracted much attention throughout the trade. We have not received a single letter denying the accuracy of our statements, and sincerely hope that reform will set in. Our readers will thoroughly understand that we have no quarrel with the ironmongers. Indeed, they have our sincere sympathy as regards the means adopted to get them to push the sale of mangles. It is the mangle traveller against whom we have taken up cudgels, and it is against him that we intend to continue the contest. We are under a promise to recite an incident in connection with this subject, which is as follows: One of the largest and oldest established mangle dealers in this country discovered some time ago that an ironmonger, only half a dozen doors distant, began to display in front of his premises a mangle ticketed at half-a-crown above cost price. These two persons had been neighbours for many years, and the regular mangle dealer took it that the ironmonger had started in opposition to him out of sheer ill-feeling. He accordingly paid the ironmonger a visit, and told him that he was surprised that he should try to injure a neighbour's business without the possibility of benefiting himself. Finding that the ironmonger received his remarks discourteously, our friend told him that there were two courses open to him: (1) to ticket the mangle at a price which would return a fair profit; (2) to give up the sale altogether. Should the ironmonger not adopt one of these two courses, but decide to continue his old price, he (the mangle dealer) intended to leave no stone unturned whereby he could injure his business. This injury, he said, should take the form of devoting a portion of his shop to the sale of such ironmongery as is mostly in demand, every article being marked at cost price, and the whole district would be thoroughly informed of the bargains obtainable at his shop. "Now," said the mangle dealer, "is it to be peace or war between us?" The ironmonger, in reply, said that he did not wish to do anything but what was neighbourly, and that he well knew that he could make no profit out of the sale of mangles at the price marked. "Why, then, do you sell them?" asked the dealer. "Because I have been bothered by the travellers to do so." To cut the story as short as possible, the upshot of the interview was the sale of the stock of mangles by the ironmonger to the regular dealer and an amicable ending to the dispute. We really believe that this remedy is capable of successful use in other parts of the country, and we shall be pleased to hear of its adoption. It is simply ridiculous that the present state of things should continue. The makers are continually telling the dealers that they are making no profit and pleading for their sympathy, yet they allow their travellers to completely undermine the dealers' interests.



Section

The Story of the Sewing Machine.

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

CHAPTER XX.

MINOR SUITS, AND MINOR PATENTS.

Judging from the long-continued litigation described in the last chapter, and the wide area of disturbance associated therewith, it would not unnaturally be inferred that during its continuance invention would be stayed and the progress of the industry seriously checked.

Neither of these results, however, followed. The trade went on spreading its arms, or its connections, far and wide.

There was much encouragement for this, for prices ruled high, and the competition was not of such a character as to affect the trade's general prosperity. A number of new concerns came into existence; most of them not large, and not destined for very prolonged life. But invention was busy, and for the time being it was concentrated on arm machines of the Thomas type. Attempts were made, and made successfully, to give new features to this machine. A patent was taken out by myself for giving circular motion to that feed. But in the absence of a suitable shuttle to work in conjunction with that motion, it appeared of so little value as to be absolutely abandoned. But about this time Messrs. Westmorland Brothers, of Nottingham, patented a movement operating a semi-circular shuttle in a circular race. This arrangement was subsequently adopted by Campion, of Nottingham, along with a compound feed motion, the one giving a forward and backward motion to the feed, the other propelling it in a direction parallel with the arm. This machine received the name of the Duplex machine, and it was well received amongst bootmakers who also had repairs to effect, as it enabled them to insert new elastics into side-spring boots. Then came a third improvement, patented by Pitt Brothers, of Cleckheaton, three clever mechanics, who combined the circular motion of the feed with the semi-circular action of the shuttle already described. It was called the Circular, or Universal Feed Machine. It will be seen that the patent for the semi-circular shuttle and its action was a controlling patent as regards all machines of this description. But the owners of it were weak; they did not possess the energy or the backbone to sue infringers, and when the time came at the end of the seventh year to pay the £100 Government stamp fee upon the patent, they were unable to raise the requisite money, and in consequence the patent was allowed to lapse.

Why did they not dispose of it in time? An offer was made, but so dilatory, or so wanting in decision was the firm, that the opportunity of securing it slipped away. The invention thus fell into the public domain, and met with adoption by all who were interested in the class of machine to which it applied.

It was seized upon by W. F. Thomas & Co., and later on by the Singer Co.

Pitt Brothers for years conducted a very satisfactory export trade with America, even in spite of the practically prohibitory duties imposed by the Morrill Tariff. At the present day it is used considerably by German manufacturers, who have long ceased to import English wares, becoming, instead, successful exporters themselves.

In the case of the American trade, to maintain that at all in the face of the tariff charge meant the minimum price in England with the maximum price across the Atlantic.

By this time the Singer Manufacturing Machine, which was all but the only machine they offered in the market, was being produced by several manufacturers. Amongst them was Gimson, of Leicester, and Campion, of Nottingham. From the latter I was purchasing these machines from 1863 to 1865, when I purchased the entire factory, retaining Mr. Campion as manager. This

was then a favourite machine amongst tailors, and was also used to some extent by bootmakers.

It will be remembered that it was originally patented by Judkins in August, 1852, but after that patent became the property of the Grover & Baker Co. a disclaimer was filed which threw out entirely the Singer machine. This was in 1859, and thereafter the machine had become public property. But there was used in connection with it one particular feature of a patent of the Singer Co., under date 1853, to wit, the check, or spring lever (a twisted piece of wire employed to draw up the slack and tighten the needle thread).

On this patent the Singer Co. took action against Mr. Gimson, Messrs. Bradbury & Co., and myself. Now let it be borne in mind that all these machines were at that time sold as Singer machines, that being the only name by which they were known, and by which they could be described. And no complaint of any kind under this head was made against any of the parties to which I have referred in these suits.

In Mr. Gimson's case, that gentleman abandoned the trade, and the actions went on against the other two.

But before commencing their suits the Singer Co. had themselves entered a disclaimer, and by this they reduced their patent, striking out everything but the take-up lever in question.

After the first threat I effected an alteration in the machine, substituting for the check lever a positive action by means of a slotted lever. It was under these circumstances that the case proceeded, and in the course of the examination it was proved that subsequent to the date of their last disclaimer no infringement had taken place. Thereon the action was suspended, and never resumed. But up to to-day I have never been paid my costs in the suit.

The suit against Messrs. Bradbury fell through from similar causes, and for some six or seven years no further claims were advanced by the Singer Co.

Another action fought at this time was brought by the Grover & Baker Co. under the assigned patent of Judkins, against Mr. Wm. Carver, of Manchester, for infringement. In that suit I was a witness, and Chas. R. Goodwin, the Company's agent in Paris, another. Mr. Benjamin Fothergill, of Manchester, was the chief expert or scientific witness. In giving his evidence he was particularly examined as to the absence from the printed specification of the hair spring used in taking up the slack from the circular needle. This he somewhat loftily described as the compensating principle of the machine. But it was simply absurd, yet that one expression ruined the case. I had shown in my evidence that even if there was no such spring named in the specification, yet any ordinary competent workman would have provided it as it involved no invention, or he would have introduced a middle eye into the circular needle for preserving the thread taut in its passage, and so have dispensed with the necessity for the spring.

So much attention, however, was directed by counsel and by the judge to this "compensating principle" that the jury were confused, and holding that the invention was insufficiently described, gave a verdict for the defendant.

In vain I urged an appeal against this judgment, which I think might have resulted in the reversal of the verdict. The Grover & Baker Co. dropped the suit, declining any further proceedings. And so the patent which they had so foolishly disclaimed, and which they had obtained at so much cost of both money and honour (see the narrative of the purchase in a former chapter), was allowed to become public property, yielding nothing to its later possessors.

The trade at this time in the Grover & Baker machines was becoming extensively developed. I had at great cost negotiated agencies, held public exhibitions, &c., all over the country, and by extensive advertisement had popularised it, and made it lucrative to no inconsiderable extent. But envious eyes were directed towards it. Naboth's vineyard was coveted by the G. & B. Co., and besides, the profits, which were considerable here, from a particular cause became seriously depleted in the passage of remittances to the American side.

The great Civil War had broken out in 1861, when

Lincoln was elected to the Presidency in lieu of Buchanan.

As the fortunes of war were against the North and in favour of the Southern Confederacy, gold rose higher and higher till it reached a very high premium, and the contract being made in dollars, and not in gold, it will be seen that each successive rise in the exchange made it worse and worse for the American manufacturers. Unfortunately, the profits of this exchange did not come into my pocket.

It was under these circumstances, and in the year 1864, Mr. Orlando B. Potter, the President of the Grover & Baker Co., came over to this country with a view to establish the business here in their own name.

Naturally, I protested in the strongest manner against this course, but, said this selfish man, "we don't intend to interfere with you; you have been our best agent in Europe, and we hope will continue to be so, only we cannot afford the losses we are suffering from exchange, and by supplying you from London instead of Boston we shall save all that."

The protest fell on idle ears. I ought to have taken action against them in the Courts of Justice, but I was advised to the contrary, and yielded to the bad advice given.

They opened a large establishment in Bold Street, Liverpool; another at 150, Regent Street, London, getting them up in American style and regardless of cost. Then they descended to underhand proceedings. Bribing, by the offer of much higher salaries, they drew away my principal saleswomen, and even my mechanics, gradually getting transferred to them all my principal agencies. This was in 1865, and the effect was such that early in 1866 I was compelled to suspend.

Was it a success for them? Let this illustration suffice:

A friend of mine, meeting Mr. Potter in Boston, asked how they were progressing with their English business. "Oh," said he very quietly, "pretty well. We keep sending both money and machines." Nothing more telling could be said. No, they began, and they carried on on far too costly a basis—a basis that American prices could, but English prices would not warrant.

Our connection was speedily broken; but not long were they destined to enjoy undisturbed the trade which they had obtained in so questionable a manner.

When re-established, I commenced the manufacture of the G. & B. machines, setting at defiance their patents, which I knew to be bad. The new machines were well made, equal in construction and superior in finish to the original. They commenced a suit against me under no less than three different patents. In the preliminary examinations, which at that time constituted an important part of the proceedings in every Chancery suit, I gave evidence breaking down each one of these patents. In one case I showed that the same invention was described in two separate patents. The first of these had been abandoned before completion, but it effectually anticipated the second, on which they had sued me.

In the second patent they had, amongst other claims, claimed for the use of two needles making a parallel seam. In reply, I exhibited a coat, the linings of which were quilted entirely by this process, and the facings ornamented with the reverse side, and I was able to produce the tailor's invoice for making it up dated years before their patent.

In the case of the third patent, I had been in possession of machines using it, and imported from the plaintiffs some months prior to the date of their patent.

In the face of this strong position, they yet ventured to take the case into Court. It was the first case tried in Chancery by a jury. When the panel was called but nine jurors answered to their names. Both sides refused to pray a "tales," which means the acceptance of the incomplete jury for the purposes of the trial.

I was out of Court at the time, detained by an amusing accident. Very busy in preparations I had not had time to shave, and having a few minutes to spare went out for this purpose. Unlucky wight! That dilatory barber delayed me, and when I returned to the Court, but five minutes late, I met at the door all the people coming

out. It was all over; the trial stood adjourned till after the Long Vacation.

But a few days before I had paid £300 for counsels' fees, and I presume the other side had paid a similar amount. It was a costly shave! Since then I have worn the beard, so that it can never happen again.

The suit was never resumed. Some time after the G. & B. Co. compromised it by paying a lump sum of £500.

But the lockstitch was now in the ascendant. It had become the public favourite, and the knotted stitch or double chain was in the descendant. For some years the G. & B. Co. continued a declining business here and in America alike; then closed their establishments here, appointing a small agency, which did less and less, till at length the great and well-organised factory in Boston was sold to the Domestic Sewing Machine Co., and the at one time prominent and successful Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.—one of the three foremost of American corporations and foundation businesses—became a thing of the past.

It has often been a marvel to me how this denouement came to pass; the machine, the principal machine, the "Family," was a most excellent one, and I yet retain one in my possession. There seemed at one time to be a grand and indefinite future before it, but alas for the vanity of earthly hopes, it gradually lost its hold on the public taste, was superseded by the lockstitch of the Wheeler & Wilson, the Singer, and many other types, till it has come to pass that the present generation is alike unconscious of its past existence, or the fame and celebrity to which it had attained thirty years ago.

(To be continued.)

AWARDS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The awards in the sewing machine section of the World's Fair at Chicago were only made known just as we were going to press with our last month's issue. We follow on with a full report of the awards, for which we are indebted to our able contemporary, *The Sewing Machine Advance* :—

As we understand the awards question the Thatcher award system does not embrace competition, but only varied points of excellence that may be found in the respective exhibits, considered *ex parte*. There are no first, second, and third prizes, &c., nor gold and silver medals, as representing degrees of excellence determined between competing exhibits, but there is to be one uniform style of bronze medal that will be given alike to all who receive awards, and there are to be diplomas setting forth the points of merit found in any individual exhibit considered worthy of a medal. No exhibit is to be adjudged and announced as first and best in its class, but each is to be characterised apart from and without comparison with any other exhibit.

An exhibitor can receive but a single medal. The points on the separate features, or entries, of an exhibit may be embraced in a single diploma, or a separate diploma may be issued for each feature, or entry, that has been adjudged worthy of award, this point not having been determined, up to the present writing, by the awards committee.

The contents, or wording, of the diplomas will not be divulged to exhibitors or the public, so the committee states, until the diplomas are issued from Washington, where they are to be printed, and that will be a matter of some months hence. Under these circumstances the announcement of diplomas awarded must necessarily be somewhat indefinite, as to their number, in the case of any exhibit containing more than one entry, and several of the sewing machine exhibits have several entries. Exhibitors will not know for some time to come whether they will have one diploma embracing all their entries, or one for each entry.

The wording of the diplomas will doubtless determine the values of the awards, and if the diplomas could be brought together a comparative estimate in any certain class might, perhaps, be made. Some diplomas will contain mere formal declarations of inconsequential points, while others will no doubt embrace explicit statements of meritorious progress demonstrated in the entries passed upon, which will constitute these diplomas quite valuable testimonials to the proprietors of such entries.

In our list of sewing machine awards we give them as set forth in the bulletins of the awards committee.

MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

Davis Vertical Sewing Machine Co. Sewing Machines. Sewing Machine Work.

Domestic Sewing Machine Co. Sewing Machines. Sewing Machine Work.

Excelsior Fur and Glove Sewing Machine Co. Fur Sewing Machines.

Household Sewing Machine Co. Sewing Machines.

New Home Sewing Machine Co. Sewing Machines. Sewing Machine Work.

Self-Threading Sewing Machine Co. Sewing Machine Attachments, and Needles threaded by same.

Singer Manufacturing Co. Oscillating Shuttle, Reciprocating Shuttle, and Single-Thread Chain-Stitch Sewing Machines. Laces. Art Embroidery and Needle-Work. Tapestries and Machine-Work. Curtains. Sewing and Embroidery. Upholstering. Artistic Furnishings. Sewing Machine Cabinets.

Standard Sewing Machine Co. Sewing Machines. Sewing Machine Work.

Tracy Sewing Machine Co. Lock and Chain Stitch Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine.

White Sewing Machine Co. Sewing Machines. Sewing-Machine Work.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

Bertrand Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine Co. Lock-Stitch Welt Sewing Machine.

J. M. Brosius. Spring Motor Sewing Machine.

Landis Wax Thread Co. Wax Thread Sewing Machines.

Morley Button Sewing Machine Co. Shoe-Button Sewing Machine.

New Home Sewing Machine Co. Tailor Sewing Machines.

National Sewing Machine Co. Family Sewing Machines.

Philadelphia Barring Machine Co. Barring and Tucking Machine.

Reece Button Hole Sewing Machine Co. Button Hole Sewing Machine.

Singer Manufacturing Co. Sewing Machines for Manufacturing. Many awards.

Standard Sewing Machine Co. Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machines for Manufacturing. Embroidering Machine. Exhibit of Sewing Machines and devices for Manufacturing and Family Purposes.

Union Special Sewing Machine Co. Sewing Machines for Manufacturing. Many awards.

Williams Manufacturing Co. Family Sewing Machines.

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Eva Jane Hall, Self-Threading Needle.

DENMARK.

H. P. Hendricksen, Copenhagen. Glove Sewing Machine.

Estender Migner, of Barcelona, Spain, had a very beautiful exhibit of hand and sewing machine work, but it was turned down by the judges and failed to receive an award.

THE WHITE EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO.

From the *Sewing Machine Advance*, of Chicago, we extract the subjoined account of the White Company's exhibit at the World's Fair :—

Doubtless some time in your career you have had it impressed upon your mind that "the White is King." And in the Columbian year it has come to pass that its title has added this corollary even in the great "White City." For even as we write comes the news that the White is again triumphant and has been awarded a medal and diploma, constituting the highest award granted by the Exposition.

The demonstration of this kingship occurred at the White Company's handsome booths in the building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts. These booths being centrally located in the sewing machine group in the gallery, the visitor's eye is at once greeted with the White and its attractive display—one room, facing on the balcony, overlooking the various exhibits on the ground floor, and one room facing on the centre aisle, the two rooms having a side aisle. This gives a fine view of the many samples and machines. Here the various kinds of work for which the White is adapted are shown by the company's operators, who are kept busy constantly showing how simple and easy the "King of all" sewing machines can turn out the most difficult varieties of work as easily as the more simple kinds. Visitors to the

Fair who see the White will carry with them a knowledge of sewing machine work that will be of lasting benefit and worth to them. The attachments, as now constructed for the White, fully demonstrate that their superior merit keeps pace with that of the machine itself. The booth has a height of twenty-five feet to top of ornamental decorations and crowns, the construction of the booths being in staff or plaster-paris designs with Rococo or Fifteenth Century design scrolls in the panels and at other convenient places. Antique oak archways form a pleasing effect at the top of the booth and between the posts. In the railing also are panels of antique oak in designs appropriate for the purpose. The display is divided into two very attractive and well-arranged rooms to show the varied samples of work and design of the interior decorations of the booth. The ceilings are made of staff or plaster-paris designed especially for the White, with the crown of frieze, the symbol of the king of all sewing machines. The space is carpeted with a handsome moquette in colours of white, blue and gold, which is in exact harmony with the general make-up of the colours in the designs of the embroidered work. All the interior decorations are coloured in blue and gold, white being the predominating colour.

On approaching the exhibit from the centre aisle the visitor beholds two life-size pictures, one entitled "Art and Music," the other "Love." These pictures are the work of months of diligent labour, and are equal to the noted Gobelin tapestries, all being done in silk floss and mounted in a gold frame nine feet high by five feet wide. In this room also is shown a large picture (four feet high by six feet long) on a brass easel entitled "Trouble in Camp." A group of chickens, old and young, are greatly excited over the unwelcome appearance of a hawk. The latter is about to make away with one of the small children of the brood. This picture shows wonderful execution, the entire canvas being solid stitching done with spool silk. Here also are shown several banners, scarfs, &c., and mention might be made of a banner with two storks in the foreground that are superb specimens of embroidery work. A small sofa is decorated with a large white satin scarf in designs of drawn work on one end and solid embroidery of a floral design on the other, which is a beautiful specimen of art work. A sofa pillow also adorns the sofa with solid embroidery work on it of an artistic design.

A brass and onyx shelf cabinet is exquisitely decorated with tidies in lace and Roman work in this room. An ottoman cover is shown on a blue and gold stool with butterflies worked in relief, the mock insects being so lifelike as to be the objects of remarks from visitors "that they are real butterflies fastened on the satin."

The room facing the gallery, overlooking the various exhibits on the ground floor, contains a very large variety of work, the most conspicuous of which is a large framed picture of the "Landing of Columbus." Seven life-size figures are brought out in colours, the central figure being Christopher Columbus, which is a wonderful piece of work. This picture is the largest in size of any picture shown in the sewing-machine exhibits, it being eight feet long by six feet high inside of the frame. The frame is of heavy gold lined with a six-inch cherry moulding, which gives the picture an elaborate appearance. A nook of fret-work is set off with a pair of white banner silk curtains embroidered in yellow roses and autumn leaves, the effect being very pretty. A mantel is also shown with drapery and screen of an "Old Windmill," a study in Holland. This is a beautiful piece of work, being done in spool silk on mill bolting cloth. If the remark had not been made by some thousands of writers before us we would assert that it is hard to convince people that this piece of work is really made on the machine.

A life-size portrait is hung over the mantel, which is also a piece of sewing-machine work, even the twinkle of the eye being shown with wonderful effect.

A pair of mill bolting cloth curtains are artistically draped each side of the mantel. The work is in Rococo design with purple flowers, forget-me-nots, conventionally arranged and so entwined into the scroll as to be very effective and showy. An easel supports a framed picture which pictures a hawk feeding her young in a nest: all the details being finely brought out with the different colours of silk, equalling any artist's brush in effect.

A sofa covered with spreads and sofa pillows is also shown in this room, all the articles being beautiful specimens of sewing machine work. A large show case is also well filled with dainty articles done in the most artistic style and finish. Several garments in white work are here shown in drawn work and fine hem stitching, all made with 400 cotton. These display a great variety of white work and show the range of operation of the attachments for this class of goods. Doylies, tidies, spreads and mats, are here in profusion, many being made of lace applied and button-holed on to fine India lawn and Nainsook in a manner surprising to all. A beautiful toilet set covered with white satin and trimmed with old rose ribbon, with drawn work on ends, is noticeable for its effectiveness. Mention of the display might be carried much further, but space and time will not admit.

In keeping with their display is the elegant souvenir of the Fair presented by this company. This remembrance is "The Story of Columbus," a handsome specimen of the bookmaker's art. Columbus is a handsome youth of perhaps eight years, and the other chubby people of his world are of like quality, so one may judge somewhat of the character of his adventures, trials, and conquests, all beautifully illustrated by designs of English artists, "printed by Ralolith plates at the fine art works in Saxony." The modest legend "Presented by the White Sewing Machine Company of Cleveland, Ohio," is the only suggestion of so worldly a thing as an advertisement which appears on this work of art.

R. F. Curtiss, the Raphael of sewing-machine experts, and his able assistants, the Misses May Lewis, Ida Sharp, and Maggie Gaffney, are in charge.

Another fine White exhibit is running a successful season at the Company's spacious offices at 342 and 344, Wabash Avenue, using their beautiful booth of fret-work displayed at the Paris Exposition. John O. Huffman, the King-bee attachment expert, is in charge here, and ably fulfils the obligations to dealers and friends freely incurred by the hospitable White folks.

JOTTINGS

We would call special attention to the advertisement of the Howe Sewing Machines on another page. Mr. Gray is offering several undoubted bargains.

Messrs. James Lloyd & Co. have just removed to larger and more handsome premises in Hurst Street, Birmingham, which is now their address, instead of Lower Hurst Street as formerly.

Messrs. Wilhelm & Co., wholesale importers of the Pfaff Machines, 132, Wool Exchange, E.C., have just taken up the wholesale agency for the "Hard" Incandescence Lamps, for which a high standard of efficiency is claimed.

Our latest advices from the United States, are to the effect that the sewing machine trade is suffering under the worst depression on record; so bad, indeed, is business that several factories are "shut down," whilst others are working short time.

During the past month we have had an opportunity of thoroughly testing the "E. & B." Carpet Sweeper, made by Messrs. Entwistle & Kenyon, of Accrington, and find that it is in every way satisfactory. Indeed it is entitled, as regards finish, durability, and efficiency to the very first rank.

On the removal of Mr. T. Stewart, representative of the Singer Manufacturing Company, from Hucknall to the superintendence of the Company's Grantham office, the Local Board at the former town expressed their appreciation of the services of Mr. Stewart as member of that body, and congratulated him on his promotion.

Many of our readers will be interested to know that when in the States recently, Mr. Joseph Powell, of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, came across Mr. Brinsmade, who was at one time general manager for the Company in this country. Mr. Brinsmade is now trading as King, Brinsmade & Co., wholesale milliners, St. Louis.

Early in 1894 it is proposed to hold an Exhibition in Milan on somewhat democratic and unique lines. Its object is to illustrate the achievements of labour in many countries and under diverse social conditions, and to afford a ready means of examining all systems and institutions intended to improve the workman's lot or to enhance his skill.

Although the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company did not exhibit at the World's Fair, for reasons previously given, they had fitted up several rooms at their Chicago office with a complete range of their machines. Thus Mr. Flannery, their local manager, did not allow any opportunity to slip of doing business with the dealers visiting the Exhibition. We understand that the Chicago office of the Wheeler & Wilson Company is highly prosperous; indeed, this Company has one of the largest, if not the largest, trades in sewing machine in the city.

BELTS.—Round, flat, square, or angular. Round (assorted lengths), 44 to 48 in., 14s.; 54 to 57 in., 16s. per gross. Other lengths (up to 200 feet) equally cheap. Well made from English leather only.—J. W. Cable & Co., 35, Clerkenwell Road, London.

OIL (Refined Sewing Machine and Cycle), warranted not to clog or gum., 2 oz., 12s. 6d.; 4 oz., 15s. 6d. per gross. Attractively put up.—J. W. Cable & Co., 35, Clerkenwell Road, London.

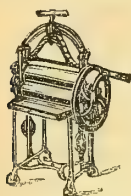
IF EVERY HIRE TRADER

WILL ONLY ASSIST

THE HIRE TRADERS'

Protection Association,

The Hire-Purchase System will be Preserved.



Section

OPENING OF A NEW MANGLE FACTORY.

Mr. George Milne, of Glasgow, maker of wringers, mangles, and general domestic machinery, and well-known as one of the most extensive and successful hire traders in Scotland, entertained his employés to a complimentary supper on Friday, the 10th ultimo, by way of "house warming" to his new works and offices in Shields Road, Glasgow.

The company assembled at 7 o'clock, and were first shown over the new premises, which, Mr. Milne explained, had been planned by himself and built and fitted up under his own personal supervision. The increasing energy and activity of a numerous and ever-growing staff of salesmen and canvassers had for some time past caused considerable trouble and inconvenience to the workpeople in supplying the demand and producing the necessary quantity of machines within the limited accommodation afforded by the old workshops; and as the operations of the railways and subways by which these workshops are surrounded and bounded in every direction, excepting only the heavenward, rendered extension upon the old site impossible, he had been obliged to move to a new site, and though not moving far away from the old spot, he had not retrograded, but, following the march of civilisation and the path of progress, had gone westward.

The new buildings, which have a frontage of 40 ft. to Shields Road and are contiguous to the lines of the Caledonian, the Glasgow and South Western, and the City Union Railways, are divided into three floors, each 70 ft. x 40 ft. There is also a shed for storing and seasoning mangle rollers of sufficient capacity to take upwards of ten thousand rollers also ground yet to be built upon, which is intended for the new iron foundry.

The showrooms, offices, and painting shop are warmed by hot-water pipes, the heat being generated by exhaust steam from the engine. The whole place is lighted by electricity from a dynamo capable of delivering current considerably in excess of existing requirements, and so arranged that it may be used to supply light to adjacent buildings or to charge accumulators as may be desired.

The electric installation was designed by Mr. J. M. Mynhart, 14, Fermoyle Road, Westbourne Park, London, and carried out by Mr. A. W. Hine, of Parkstone, Dorset.

In addition to these novelties, the company had their attention directed to the special steam and hydraulic machinery used in producing the articles in the manufacture and sale of which they are all interested; the hydraulic machine for fitting spindles into mangle rollers, and the special machines for key seating, slot drilling &c., &c., proving the greater attraction to those whose more technical training enabled them to appreciate their usefulness; while others appeared most interested in the dynamo and the new 30 horse-power steam engine, and others in the productions of the factory itself, notably in the prize mangle, which gained the medal at the recent show of the East Lothian Agricultural Society, and which, wearing its decoration, was quite an object of interest.

The announcement of supper brought the tour of inspection to a close, and the company sat down to well-served tables in the showroom. Mr. Milne presided, supported by the works' foremen of departments and the district managers from Edinburgh, Dundee, and Paisley, while Mr. James J. Watt, the general manager, acted as croupier, and Mrs. Milne, with the Misses Milne, graced the proceedings by their presence.

During the evening various toasts were proposed, amongst the more important being "The Chairman," by Mr. O'r, and replied to by Mr. Milne; "The Glasgow Office," by Mr. G. Milne, jun., which was

acknowledged by Mr. Johnstone; "The Press," by Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Falconer suitably replied; "The Branch Warehouses," by Mr. Goudie, replied to by Messrs. M'Diarmid, M'Donald, and Haddow; "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. J. J. Watt, and responded to by Mr. Bain; while Mr. M'Diarmid proposed "The Works," and Mr. Hughes suitably replied.

A pleasing interlude was the surprise presentation to Mr. Milne of a handsome mantelpiece clock and side ornaments in bronze, with a nice handbag and umbrella for Mrs. Milne, which had been subscribed to by the employés, and was presented in their name by Mr. Watt, with a short address expressive of the feelings of regard and esteem which had prompted them to take advantage of the occasion.

No apology was offered for "keeping it dark" and for springing the presentation as a surprise, but Mr. Watt mentioned that everyone of the employés, without a single exception, had a hand in the pie. Mr. Milne suitably replied on behalf of Mrs. Milne and himself, referring to the gratification with which he had always regarded the feelings of goodwill and interest in each other's welfare which always he had endeavoured to foster between himself and his men, and which he regarded as the principal factor in their business success as well as one of the happiest features of their life and work.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Milne gave a short historical sketch of the rise and progress of the business since he opened it some sixteen years ago, and referring particularly to their now extended capacity for turning out work, he stated that it was just exactly three months since the new mangle shop was opened, and in that time they had sold nearly £2,000 worth of mangles alone, some of which they had shipped to America. These were facts very encouraging to all of them.

Songs were contributed by several of those present, and a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

SUGGESTION FROM A REPAIRER.

SIR,—Would you kindly insert the following in the *Sewing Machine Gazette*? Since I commenced taking the *Sewing Machine Gazette* I have had numerous agencies offered me for sewing machines, but I, no doubt along with others, am only a working man, but repair sewing machines and umbrellas in my spare moments; so I think, Mr. Editor, if any of our sewing machine makers want agents, I, for myself, think if they would let some of the sewing machine repairers have one of their machines, say for three or four months for show, the makers could not do better, because sewing machine repairers cannot buy one of every maker. If any makers would trust me with one I would be as honest as steel to them—I would send it back any time they wished. I do not say this because I want one for my own use—I have got one, and I only gave 14s. for it—but I say it simply just for an advertisement for any maker who wishes it.

I have been in the sewing machine repairing business 26 years, and have had all sorts of machines, and I think if someone would only give us the names and addresses of all companies or makers, and the sorts they make or have in hand, it would be a great boon to all agents and repairers, for I have had to make a lot of bits belonging to machines. Hoping some one will take it up, and if I can, I will do my share.—Yours truly,

RUSHFIRTH HEAP.

20, Sheffield Road, Glossop,
Derbyshire.

Messrs. Ward & Whitham, cycle and domestic machinery dealers, Oldham, exhibited at the Stanley Show (Inventors' Section) a patent chainless safety, which possesses considerable merit.

Mr. Young, of the New York office, and Mr. J. B. Clynne, of Cleveland, both connected with the White Sewing Machine Company, are over here on business. The former is bent on securing some good bicycles, and the latter is introducing a new machine for the manufacture of sundry parts of bicycles.

Monsieur Alexandre Orlovsky, a well-known cycle importer, of 3, Rue de Glinka, St. Petersburg, is now on a visit to this country, temporarily residing at 18, Woburn Place, Euston Road, W.C. He informs us that he is about to take up the sale of sewing machines and derambulators. On the 1st of January he is starting a cycling newspaper to be called the "Samokat." He will be pleased to receive circulars of novelties from manufacturers.

CHICAGO! CHICAGO!

THE

“VERTICAL FEED”

AND

“ADVANCE”

TOOK

HIGHEST AWARDS

AT THE

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION.

The VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
24, Aldersgate Street,
LONDON, E.C.

Head Office and Manufactory:

DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN JOHNSON.

A PIONEER OF THE PRAM. TRADE.

We deeply regret to announce the death during the past month of Mr. John Johnson, who was certainly one of the best known men in the perambulator trade. As most of our readers know, the original inventor of the perambulator was T. Burton, who carried on business at 453 (now 87), New Oxford Street, W.C., and the introduction of Mr. Johnson into the business was due to his marrying Miss Burton in 1859. Succeeding to the business and introducing several new and important patterns in perambulators, Mr. Johnson successfully conducted the same for 35 years, and in that period was freely patronised by the nobility of Europe. In 1886 he took over Mr. J. Alderman's invalid furniture manufac-



turing business at 16, Soho Square, and also erected a factory with extensive showrooms at 138 and 140, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

Mr. Johnson was born in Lincolnshire in 1833, and was particularly fortunate in securing customers of high rank. Among his patrons were the Empress of Russia and the Grand Duchess of Baden, not counting hundreds of lesser notabilities. The number of distinguished persons who have been supplied with the "Alderman couch," whose graduating action is simply perfection, is legion, the most recent being Sir Andrew Clark, the famous physician.

The deceased leaves a son (Mr. Charles Johnson) and two daughters, the first-named of whom will continue the business as heretofore, and we sincerely hope with the same success as his respected father.

TRADE SMOKING CONCERT.

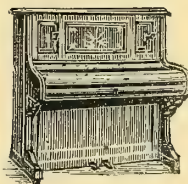
The first winter smoking concert of the Sewing Machine and Kindred Trades will be held at the Salvation Hotel, Newgate Street, London, E.C., on Thursday next, the 7th inst., at 7.30 p.m.

This is expected to be the best "smoker" ever held in the trade. Only professional talent has been engaged, and in addition to first-class vocalists and elocutionists, Mr. R. B. Hopkins, the famous campanologist, will give a performance on his silver bells, and Mr. F. Russell, the well-known ventriloquist, will attend with his inanimate family.

Mr. G. W. Phillips (Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.) will take the chair, and Mr. George Sawyer (White Sewing Machine Co.) will occupy the vice-chair.

The committee consists of the following:—Messrs. C. Bradbury, T. C. Cole, W. J. Harris, G. H. Hughes, R. J. Johns, J. A. Jackson, H. Nash, G. W. Phillips, J. Powell, G. Sawyer.

All members of the trade are cordially invited, particularly country dealers who are up on a visit to the Cycle Show. The concert will be big, class and absolutely free to the trade. Tickets can be had on application to any of the committee, or admittance can be gained on presentation of trade card. The secretary (Mr. S. J. Sewell) will also supply tickets on application to 28, Paternoster Row, E.C.



Section

To cope with the demands of the present season, Messrs. J. Strohmeier & Sons, 206, Goswell Road, E.C., have produced two new model pianofortes, one being a vertically strung upright grand in the latest style, and the other an overstrung upright grand of full tone and particularly handsome finish.

Messrs. Smith and Wellstood, who formerly traded as George Ure & Co., have recently brought out several new frames, their speciality for the season being the "acoustic" frame No. 118, which has a diminished wrest-plank. The London agent is Mr. A. Squire, 6, Wrotham Road, Camden Town, N.W.

New and extensive premises have recently been opened by Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co., the well-known musical instrument dealers, in Hope Street, Glasgow, which consist of a front shop, commodious showrooms, with 1,920 square feet of floor, and many workrooms.

A new illustrated catalogue of pianos, organs, &c., has just been issued by Messrs. Lyon and Hall, Brighton.

Dealers at home and abroad in search of cheap and durable pianos should see the leading models for the present season of Messrs. Broadwood, White, & Co., London Fields, Dalston, which are classes "H.M.," "B.W.," "E.,"—all cottages.

Messrs. E. Bishop & Sons, Parliament Street, Chalk Farm Road, have issued an illustrated catalogue of their new models in pianos for this season, which range in price from 38 to 100 guineas, and comprise all the latest improvements.

Our American cousins in Cincinnati are attempting to organise a national piano company, with the insignificant capital of £10,000,000. It is intended to corner all the prominent firms in the United States.

Piano manufacturers will be interested to know that Mr. B. E. Elliott has sold his Hampstead premises and taken over those of Mr. Clay Burch, 11, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, and will there specially deal in timber for pianoforte makers.

Mr. A. C. Scipio, 190, Holloway Road, N., has recently put three new models on the market:—The "Continental," a cheap and reliable seven-octave full trichord instrument; the "Cecilia," similarly constructed, but taller and with Schwaner check action; and a well-made, small piano, the "Nita."

The speciality of the season for the Wonder Pianoforte Manufacturing Co., 198, Seymour Street, Euston Road, is a 4 ft. 2 in. instrument, with iron frame and check action. It is selling well in the colonies.

Recently new illustrated price lists have been issued by Mr. A. Gough, 202, Uxbridge Road, and Messrs. Bansall & Sons, Albert Works, Hackney, both of which are well worth perusal on the part of dealers who are "keen" on good lines.

A piano on a new model, to retail at 40 guineas, is being pushed by Messrs. Mugridge & Ulph, 15, Little Camden Street, N.W., as one of their specialities for the season. It is full trichord, and combines all the latest improvements.

A SEWING MACHINE AT THE NORTH POLE.

In the good ship "Falcon" which has sailed away to carry Lieut. Peary's band of intrepid voyagers up into the frozen regions, was noticed as a part of its cargo a sewing machine. Mrs. Peary has told of the prize which a needle proved to be to the Eskimo woman, and how, on her previous voyage, one of them, unprovided with such a treasure, came and asked for one of them, offering her child in exchange.

The Eskimo wears her bone needle in a case hung from her neck, and the marvellous steel ones which "this woman from the South," as they call Mrs. Peary, brought up were almost too precious to be carried in any way; but new cases were made, the cords strengthened, and these, too, were worn scapula fashion against the skin.

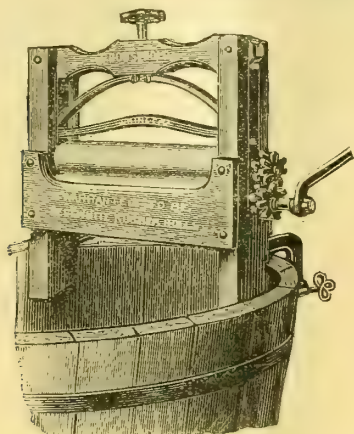
What the sharp-eyed little creatures will say to the sewing machine when they see it reeling off the seams of the skins, which they so laboriously accomplish, will be interesting to hear about.—*Sewing Machine Advance.*

THE American Wringer Co.

(late BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO.)

beg respectfully to call the attention of the
Trade to their improved

"HOUSEHOLD" CLOTHES WRINGER.



The "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER is manufactured exclusively for the Hire-Purchase Trade, and will not be supplied to any but bona-fide Hire-Purchase Dealers.

The "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER is made throughout of the very best materials and can therefore be specially recommended for sale on the Hire System.

The Rollers of the "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER have a covering of Solid Rubber, half an inch thick, which is vulcanised on the shaft and cannot be removed except by cutting it off.

The "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER will fit on any tub of any size or shape.

Considering the quality of the materials used, the "HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER is the cheapest in the market.

WHAT IS THIS?

This is a section of one of our Rollers, and indicates the exact thickness of rubber on the spindle. We guarantee all rollers in our machines to have an equal thickness of rubber to that shown in the sketch.



ANOTHER POINT—

The bearings in which the Rollers work are made of Raw Hide, boxed in iron. They are in themselves a natural lubricant, and never require oiling.

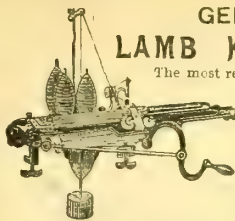
Our new Catalogue is now ready and will be sent, post free, on application.

THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO.,

122, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

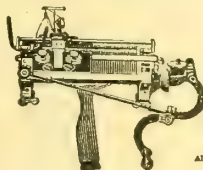
The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.



SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,
44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.



NEW HARRISON

SWIFT GOLD MEDAL

KNITTER

KNITS Stockings ribbed or plain
GLOVES and CLOTHING in
WOOL, SILK, or COTTON. INSTRUCTIONS FREE. Letter for per post
TRIUMPHANT AWARD at PARIS. The only
WINNER in the WORLD of 4 GOLD MEDALS
and 22 other Honours. HARRISON KNITTING MACHINE CO.
Works, 45, Upper Brook St., Manchester.

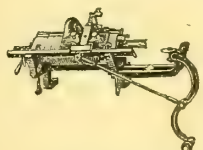
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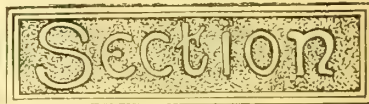
The New ROTHWELL KNITTER

is the only machine in the world
which can knit every garment
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It would take three days by hand what could be done on the "New Rothwell Knitter" in an hour, and thousands of ladies who have entirely abolished hand knitting are now earning good incomes at their own homes by these machines, which Knit Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Combinations, Vests, in fact everything in either silk, wool, or cotton.

Write for prices and full particulars to

W. Rothwell & Co., Limited, Albert Works, Bridgeman St., Bolton.



THE STANLEY SHOW.

The seventeenth annual Stanley Show was opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on the 17th, and closed on the 25th of last month. As regards the number of exhibitors (360) it is the largest on record; but it is only fair to state that this year's catalogue contains a number of entries which were not formerly considered eligible. At no previous "Stanley" have sewing machines been allowed, yet at the one just closed the Singer Manufacturing Company occupied an extensive space in one of the bays. Further, the number of perambulators on exhibition was greater than in former years. No less than three firms exhibited in this section, viz., W. J. Harris & Co., Ltd., Stone & Sons, and The Star Manufacturing Company, as compared with two firms, Messrs. Harris and Stone, last year. We do not write thus in any unfriendly spirit, but merely in order that our readers shall know exactly the constitution of the exhibition. On the contrary, we have no sympathy whatever for the opposition show which opens to-day at the Crystal Palace, as we consider it not only superfluous but grossly unfair to Mr. Dring, who has worked indefatigably year after year to make an annual Cycle Exhibition a success.

Beyond doubt, the business done at the show just closed left much to be desired. We heard on all hands

complaints from exhibitors to the effect that dealers were keeping back their orders until they heard what is to be exhibited at the National Show. This statement was fully confirmed by numerous dealers whom we came across in the exhibition. We asked several of these if they intended visiting the Crystal Palace Show a week later, but most of them said emphatically "no," as they would not incur the expense and trouble of a second visit to London within so short a period, and would depend upon the press for reports of the "National" novelties.

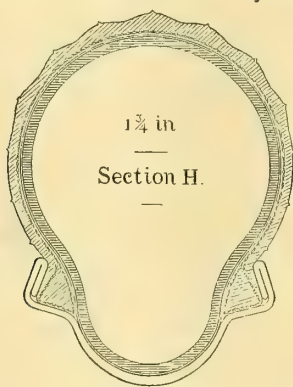
It is obvious, therefore, that if this course of action is at all extensively adopted, neither the Stanley nor the National will be of much service to exhibitors as regards orders booked during their respective runs.

Since no less than 140 different firms exhibited complete machines, 130 accessories, and 40 showed tyres, it is not our intention to deal with the contents of each stand seriatim, but merely to record our impressions of the Exhibition as a whole.

THE TYRES.

Undoubtedly the most noticeable feature of the show was the large number of tyres, mostly of the pneumatic type. There would appear to now be on sale about 56 forms of tyre, and of these no less than 40 were open to public inspection at the Agricultural Hall. How can they all expect to find a market? We are rather afraid that such a contingency is really not even thought of by many of the inventors or owners. Their main concern is to find investors stupid enough to pay £30,000 or £40,000 for a patent specification—we say patent specification advisedly, as we do not believe that one-half of the tyres on the market would stand the test of the courts. It would really seem that a tyre invention calls for the exercise of a minimum of ingenuity associated with a stupendous amount of "cheek." It is nothing less than shameful the way the public are being fleeced by tyre inventors (sic), and it is a pity that the legitimate cycle trade does not discourage the growth of mushroom tyre companies. "As sure as night follows day" the coming year must see such a list of winding-up orders as is almost without parallel in any industry in this country, and then so shaken will be public confidence that it will be most difficult to get capital for respectable cycling concerns.

The "Dunlop," the pioneer in pneumatics, was not exhibited by its owners, although it was to be seen affixed to many of the machines on the various makers' stands. We shall, therefore, reserve our opinion of the 1894 type until next month. The principal novelty in this section was the "Doig" pneumatic hub. We cannot credit Mr. Doig with the inception of the idea of reducing the vibration of a cycle as near to the centre of the wheel as possible. We do think, however, that his invention, although not faultless, is ingenious albeit somewhat clumsy. Briefly, it consists of an air cushion round the hub. The inventor's idea to do away with all risk of puncture is sound enough in theory, but it seems to us that the only really practical

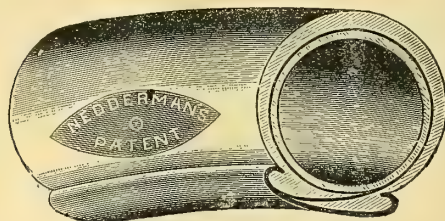


THE "CLINCHER."

place to arrest vibration is at the rim. Among the tyres on show which have been proved to be thoroughly practical, and which dealers will be quite safe in ordering, we would specially single out for notice the "Clincher," made by the well-known North British Rubber Company. Mr. H. M. Scott, their representative, pointed out to us,

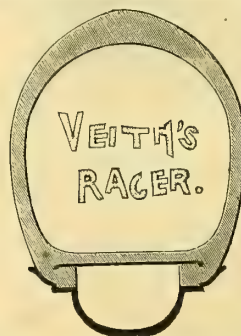
with much confidence, no less than four distinct improvements in the 1894 "Clincher." In the first place, the rim is made lighter without any sacrifice of strength; next, the automatic valve has been improved; thirdly, the outer cover is supplied with graduated corrugations which positively prevent side slip and increase the speed; lastly, the liability to puncture is materially reduced by the use of an extremely fine canvas lining to the band cover. The "Clincher," as our readers well know, was the first detachable tyre, thereby setting a fashion which has been followed by numerous other tyre inventors.

Another thoroughly sound detachable tyre is the "Nedderman." This is owned by a firm well known in the sewing machine trade, viz., the Eclipse Machine Company, of Oldham. This tyre proved itself last season



to be both trustworthy and fast, but in 1894 we think it will take a front position, for it is now less liable to burst, as the rim has a beaded edge which prevents any possibility of the cover being cut.

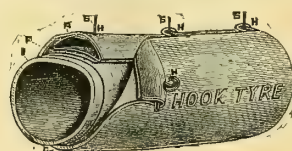
In our last issue we stated that Mr. C. Lohmann, of 36, Aldersgate Street, E.C., had taken up the agency for Veith's pneumatic tyre, which we now illustrate. As will



be observed, it is of the single tube type, and possesses two important features: (1) It is easily affixed to the rim; (2) can be repaired with plugs, both simply and rapidly.

Messrs. Jelly & Co. consider that in their "Duplex" tyre they solve the side-slip problem. An endless wire is inserted in the centre of the tread of this tyre in such a manner that when the tyre is inflated it rises on each side of the same.

The Hook Pneumatic Tyre Company, 60, Theobalds



Road, W.C., strikes us as being one of the easiest repaired in the trade.

The Palmer and the Sydney tyres, both of which are having an extensive sale, were largely sought after by visitors.

We should not omit to mention in this connection the Puncture Proof Tyre Company's invention. It is simply wadding enclosed in a vulcanised pocket, which, when cemented into the outer cover, reduces liability to puncture to a minimum.

There were a number of other inventions on show of a similar nature. One of the best of these was certainly that exhibited by Brassington & Cooke, the well-known Manchester perambulator makers. Their invention is simplicity itself, consisting as it does of covering the air tube with prepared hide, which, without de-

THE
EXHIBIT
OF
◆ **STAR** ◆
BABY CARRIAGES
AND
MAIL CARTS
AT THE
STANLEY SHOW
WAS THE
TALK OF THE PLACE.

Dealers should not fail to see our latest Novelties before placing their Orders for the New Season.

New Illustrated Catalogues ready January 1st, 1894.

STAR MANUFACTURING CO.,
STAR WORKS, GOODINGE ROAD,
LONDON, N.

stroying the resiliency of a pneumatic tyre, renders it absolutely unpuncturable. We congratulate Messrs. Brassington & Cooke on their new air tube protector, which is one of the most practical of the numerous inventions which they have introduced to the public.

PATTERNS FOR 1894.

Among the 1,400 complete cycles on show there was a remarkable absence of novelty compared with the tyres or accessories. The F D, or geared ordinary, which at the last show was in great force, was this year conspicuous by its absence. We can take it without the shadow of doubt that the most popular machine for the coming season will be the Humber pattern safety. At the same time it is undeniable that there is a tendency on the part of some makers to build rear drivers much higher than formerly, which type of machine is called the "Giraffe." Great attention seems to be paid to narrowing the tread of pedals. Wheels with wooden rims fitted with Palmer tyres were decided novelties, although we do not anticipate for them much of a future. Of course, tandem safeties were more numerous than hitherto, and the number of tricycles on exhibit, although fewer than three or four years ago, showed an increase on last year's figures. The tricycle boom long prophesied may certainly make its advent some day, but will not, we believe, be much heard of during the coming season. We might just add that gear cases were on show at several stands, and that the tendency is to construct them in such a manner that they can be readily removed.

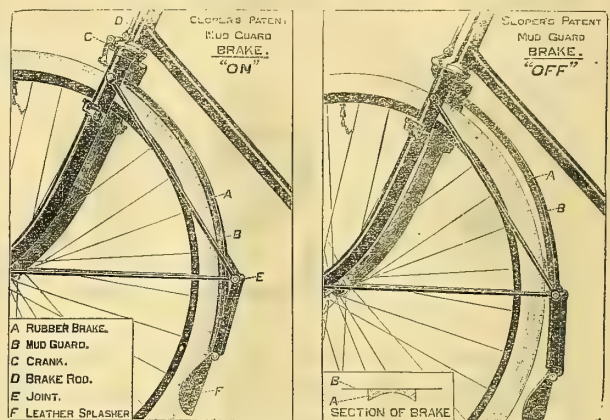
ACCESSORIES.

The number of accessory exhibitors was simply astonishing, and we shall not attempt to describe their wares. Dealers, in our opinion, will the better consult their interests by writing to one of the best accessory factors, such as the St. George's Cycle Co., of Upper St., Islington, N., Mr. C. Lohmann, of 36, Aldersgate Street, E.C., or Messrs. Brown Bros., of Great Eastern Street, E.C., asking these

firms to send on copies of their catalogues. The St. George's Cycle Co. have two new articles of sterling merit, viz., a lamp and a cycle bell, which, in addition to their other novelties, are well worthy of attention.

A NEW MUD-GUARD BRAKE.

One of the best things in the "Inventors' Section" was a mud-guard brake, the patent of Mr. T. B. Sloper, of Sloper & Frost, the well-known house furnishers of Devizes. A

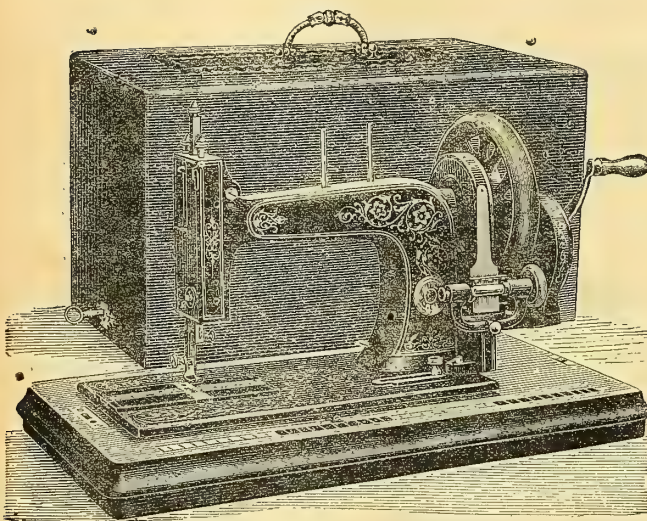


continuous sheet of rubber is placed along the whole length of the mud-guard, and the brake presses this against the wheel. The inventor claims that it can be used with all kinds of pneumatic tyres, corrugated or otherwise.

PERAMBULATORS.

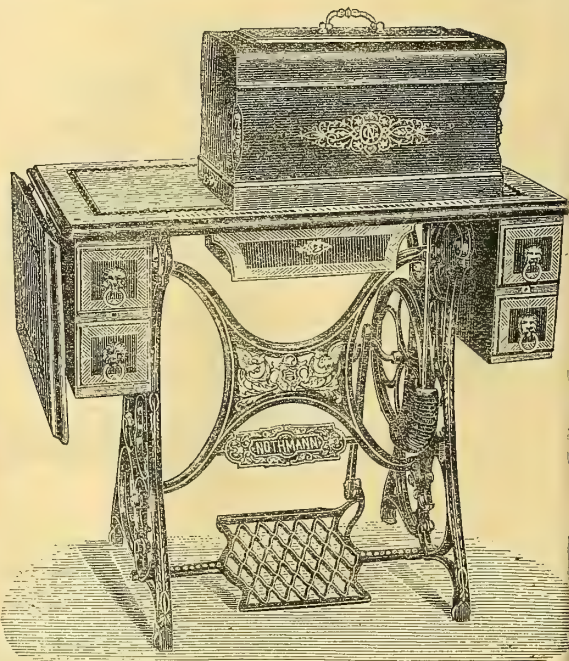
As before stated, there were no less than three exhibitors of perambulators at the show, two of these being located on the ground floor, and the other, Messrs. Stones & Sons, in the gallery. The latter firm had a

NOTHMANN Sewing Machines.



All important parts are adjustable and of the best quality.

Several valuable improvements. First-class workmanship.
Silent Action. Great Durability.



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SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, **E. RAUSNITZ, 56, Doughty Street, LONDON, W.C.**

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number of perambulators on view fitted with their patent wheel, which is conspicuous for the ease with which the wheel can be detached from the axle, also for the readiness with which the wear can be "taken up."

Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, the well-known perambulator manufacturers, of Haymerle Road, S.E., exhibited their cyclette carriage, which we have so frequently referred to in these columns. Like most new inventions, it hung fire at first, but its demand has always been on the increase, until at the present time its prospects for the coming season totally exceed the original expectation of the makers. Messrs. Harris did quite a large trade with this handsome and easy-riding carriage at the Stanley, not only for the home but also for the foreign markets.

One of the largest collection of children's carriages ever exhibited was certainly that of the Star Manufacturing Company, of Goodinge Road, London, N. Their stand was not only located in one of the very best positions in the Agricultural Hall, but its arrangement, fittings, and lighting made it conspicuous in the extreme. It is too early for us to describe the coming season's models, or we should have to deal with no less than a score of distinct novelties. We specially noticed that the Star Company are pinning their faith to light shades both in upholstering and painting, and they appear to favour colourings of heliotrope, old gold, and mignonette green. We found that a number of the carriages were upholstered in crocodile cloth, several in Terry velvet, and for others there was used the same kind of cloth as is common in railway carriages. They are introducing a new hood for single mail-carts, with a flat back and a short joint, so that it falls below the back of the cart. Another new hood they had on show was attached to a double mail-cart. This folds up in the centre, and either end can be lowered as desired. We specially noticed that the fork of this company's cradle car has been slightly improved. We were told that for 2s. extra per carriage dealers can have a superior quality of tyre, which will be guaranteed to last twelve months. We need only add that this fine collection of carriages was in charge of Mr. Henry Nash, the Star Company's manager, assisted by Messrs. F. A. Wright and T. Potter, their energetic travellers, and that they sold considerably over 1,500 carriages during the show.

THE NATIONAL CYCLE SHOW.

Our readers will not forget that the National Cycle Show opens to-day at the Crystal Palace and closes on the 9th inst. There are some 1,500 cycles on exhibition, but the number of accessory and tyre firms is much smaller than at the show described above. We call special attention to Stand No. 20, occupied by the White Sewing Machine Company, who will exhibit both the Triumph Cycle and the Wincycle Safeties, which they will be pleased to show to any dealers who will give them a call.

Dealers will do well not to omit the opportunity of visiting Stand No. 139, where will be found Mr. Harry S. Roberts, of Deanshanger, Stony Stratford, with a fine show of his well-known cycles. A visit should also be paid to the stand of Mr. C. Lohmann, who will exhibit a complete range of accessories.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE TRADE.

The following are changes in the trade which have been notified to us the past month.

We are always pleased to receive this class of information from our readers, and would thank them to make an indelible mental note of this fact.

Biggleswade.—Mr. Frederick White, dealer in wringing and washing machines and perambulators, has given up the sale of sewing machines.

Carlisle.—Messrs. Thos. Batey & Sons, furniture dealers, &c., of 23, Fisher Street, have relinquished their perambulator trade; Mr. J. Gibbon, for many years a representative of the Singer Manufacturing Company at Workington, and Mr. T. F. Cuthbert, who was also with the same Company for a long time, have severed their connection with the same and opened premises in Bonstead's Buildings, Botchergate, where, under the style of Gibbon & Cuthbert, they deal in wringing and sewing machines, pianos, furniture, &c., and are, moreover, the sole agents for the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines in that district.

Camberwell.—At 350, Walworth Road, the Singer Manufacturing Co. have opened a new depot.

Cavan.—The Singer Manufacturing Co. have closed their depot here.

Crouch End.—The Crouch End Domestic Machinery Stores & Cycle Depot have just opened a shop at 39, Crouch End Hill, N., for the sale of perambulators and mail-carts, domestic machinery, musical instruments, furniture, &c., making a speciality of the White Sewing Machines, Triumph Cycles, and Wincycle Safeties, for all of which they have agencies, and are open to appoint a number of canvassers for same.

Leeds.—Mr. W. J. Wilson writes us that owing to the death of Mr. C. A. Wilson, late sewing machine dealer at 19, Hillary Street, the business is discontinued.

Manchester.—Mr. R. Torkington has just removed from 28, Downing Street, to more commodious premises at 95 and 97, London Road, where he will do an extended trade in sewing machines, wringing machines, and general furnishing. He has also opened departments for the sale of knitting machines, pianos, perambulators, and cycles.

Northampton.—Mr. S. Gawthorpe, 88, Abington Street, dealer in cycles and domestic machinery, has closed his premises.

Norwich.—The business formerly carried on by Mr. A. Boulter, at 135, Rupert Street, South Heigham, has been taken over by Mr. W. Tidd, who, at that address, will deal in perambulators, &c.

Tottenham.—Mr. E. Crowley, dealer in domestic machinery, has closed his premises at 679, High Road.

Woodbury.—Mr. L. Browning, dealer in sewing machines, mangles, &c., has opened a shop in the above town for both the wholesale and retail trade.

AMERICAN "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE

FOR THE FAMILY OR THE MANUFACTORY.

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD BECAUSE

It is the simplest machine made, having few parts, no complications, and requires little skill in management.

It is the lightest-running machine, hence produces less fatigue in operating, and on that account is especially recommended by the medical faculty.

It is adapted to the greatest range of work, will do the finest as well as the heaviest, and is suited to the use of all appliances that facilitate the ordinary, fancy, or difficult work.

It is always ready for use, and requires no special adjustment when the work is changed.

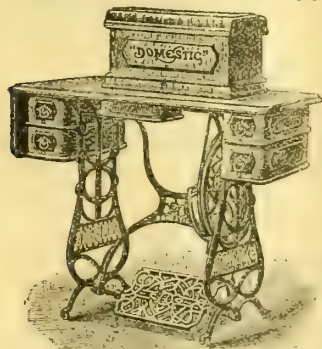
It is the most durable machine ever made. Its construction is in accordance with the most advanced and approved mechanical principles, and all the parts are case-hardened, working on adjustable conical bearings.

HAND MACHINES from £4 4s., TREADLE MACHINES from £5 10s.

Terms and full particulars can be obtained from

GORDON & GOTCH, 15, St. Bride Street, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY REPRESENTED.



Failures and Arrangements.

HARRY VICTOR LLOYD, trading as LLOYD & CO., domestic machinist and perambulator manufacturer, 3, Dawson Terrace, Haverstock Hill, and 58 and 131, Borough High Street, South-west.

A receiving order was granted in the above on October 30th, and the debtor adjudicated bankrupt on October 31st. The first meeting of creditors took place on November 14th, and was numerously attended. Mr. Percy Mason has been appointed a trustee, and a committee of inspection has been formed.

The Official Receiver's observations are as follows:—

1. The receiving order was made on the petition of the debtor, who has been adjudged bankrupt.

2. He states that from 1883 to 1885 he carried on business as "domestic machinist," in partnership with two other persons, at various addresses in London; that in 1885 he and his then partners were adjudged bankrupt in the High Court, the joint liabilities amounting to £5,978 6s. 8d., and the assets being valued at £941 18s. 7d. (the bankrupt's separate liabilities and assets being £202 2s. 2d. and £3 19s. 3d. respectively); that in May, 1886, he obtained his discharge and resumed business on his own account at No. 101, Borough High Street, S.E., and there traded down to the date of the receiving order, having also from February, 1890, a factory and warehouse at No. 58 in the same street, and from February, 1892, to June, 1893, a workshop at No. 74, Brandon Street, Walworth, S.E.

3. He further states that in June, 1892, he was joined by a partner who paid £250 for a half share in the business, and introduced £750 capital; but that in June last the partnership was determined, the partner retiring and the bankrupt taking over the business, together with the assets and liabilities, and agreeing to pay the partner £750 by weekly instalments of £3, ten only of which instalments have been paid. No balance-sheet was prepared at the date of the dissolution, and the bankrupt now believes that the business was then insolvent.

4. The bankrupt attributes his failure to losses in trading and through bad debts. The deficiency has not yet been fully explained, and an amended deficiency account has been required.

5. The books of account produced, consisting of cash, day, takings, and bill books, debtors', creditors', and private ledgers, appear to record the bankrupt's business transactions, but do not sufficiently disclose his financial position since June, 1892.

6. Of the unsecured liabilities, £140 is stated to be due to the bankrupt's wife for money lent for the purposes of the business, whilst the balance is due to trade creditors, about £1,940 thereof representing partnership debts.

7. The "other liability" is the balance owing to the bankrupt's late partner.

8. The bankrupt resides at No. 3, Dawson Terrace, Haverstock Hill, which house he states is rented by his wife, who until recently carried on business there on her own account as domestic machine dealer. The household furniture there is also stated to be her property.

9. The first meeting of creditors was held on the 14th ult., when Mr. Percy Mason, of Nos. 28 and 29, King Street, Cheapside, E.C., chartered accountant, was appointed trustee, with a committee of inspection.

According to the summary of the bankrupt's amended statement of affairs, the gross liabilities are: To unsecured creditors, £2,124 os. 10d.;

I beg to announce that I have
been appointed by Messrs. Steinfeldt
& Blasberg, Hanover,

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT



for their

New Patent

"PRINCESS" CHILDREN'S
HAND MACHINE,

which is a perfect chain-stitch sewing machine in miniature, equally as strongly made, and producing as good sewing, as a full size machine. The best present for a girl.

Circular and prices on application

C. LOHMANN,

36, Aldersgate Street,

London, E.C.

SENSATIONAL NOVELTY.

TO BE SOLD:

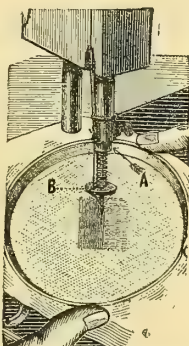
Patent No. 10124 of Darning Apparatus.

This appliance can be made at an exceedingly low figure. Its simplicity is marvellous. It can be fitted to any Sewing Machine and is very easily handled, hence it will find an enormous sale. The Inventor has sold thousands in a very short time.

Application to be made to

C. LOHMANN,

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THE WONDERFUL ORCHESTRAL ORGANETTE,

Direct from the
Patentees and Sole
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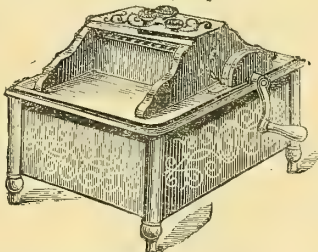


Write at once for
Catalogue of tunes
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84/- Organette for 35/- Cash,

Or on Easy Payments of 10/- deposit and 5/- monthly. Price 40/- Delivered when first 10/- is paid.

3 Stops,
Vox-humana,
Expression,
and Flute.
Two
Complete
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By Royal
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A
Mere
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Plays Hymns, Popular Airs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, Reels, Hornpipes, etc., etc. Any tune can be played with artistic effect by anyone. No Musical knowledge required. MOST MARVELLOUS INSTRUMENT IN THE WORLD. Money returned to anyone dissatisfied. Send for full particulars of instalment system.

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BIG DISCOUNTS.**BIG PROFITS.**

VACANCIES in a FEW TOWNS for LIVE AGENTS.

NEW AGENCY TERMS—DEALERS PLEASE WRITE,

**IF YOU WANT TO SEW**

ANYTHING,
 ANYWHERE,
 ANY SHAPE,
 ANY TIME,

THE "NO. 9" IS EVER READY TO DO IT.

It took the GRAND PRIZE at Paris, 1889, over the leading machines of the world as the most advanced sewing machine mechanism.

The rotary principle is the true one and wins every time.

Agents wanted wherever not represented. Address for terms,

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,

21, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

on bills discounted (estimated), £55 5s., and other liability, £720; rent, rates, and taxes, £13 8s. 2d.; total, £2,912 14s. The assets, as estimated by bankrupt, are as follows: Stock, £415; tools and fixtures, £35; good book debts, £174 7s. 10d.; and doubtful debts (estimated), £91 19s. 6d.; total, £716 7s. 4d., from which is to be deducted £119 8s. for preferential rates, rent, &c. This leaves the assets at £596 19s. 4d., or a deficiency of £2,315 14s. 8d.

JOHN SINCLAIR, perambulator manufacturer, 42, Holt Hill, Tranmere, and 52, Church Street, Liverpool.

A dividend of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is being paid in the above by the Official Receiver, Liverpool.

WILLIAM BLAND, furniture dealer, 7, Albion Parade, Holderness Road, and 43, Witham, Hull.

A deed of arrangement has been filed in the above. Liabilities £442; assets £239. Among the creditors are:—

	£	s.	d.
Varley and Wolfenden, Keighley	20	15	0
Moore, Murton, and Varley	16	17	0

MITCHELL & CO., cycle and machine agents, 691, George Street, Aberdeen.

A trust deed has been granted herein. Claims to Simpson & Cruden, 13, Bridge Street, Aberdeen.

DAVID BENJAMIN GREENWOOD, sewing machine agent and traveller, 400, St. Helen's Road, Daubhill, Rumworth.

An order for administration of the above estate has been granted. Five creditors £15 19s. 7d.

S. CARTER, domestic machinery dealer, Southend.

A deed carrying out the arrangement made at the meeting of creditors has been prepared and executed by Mr. Carter. The deed provides for the payment of a composition of 15s. in the pound within twelve months, secured by assignment of book debts and covenants to realise stock, and pay the whole proceeds in Messrs. Sparrow, Tuffnell, & Co.'s Bank at Southend, to the credit of Messrs. Spurge and Lovell, two of the creditors. Mr. Carter has commenced the collection of debts, and made his first payment on Monday, 20th ult.

WALTER FEATHER BOTTOMLEY, perambulator manufacturer, Pollards' Yard, Millgate Street, Leeds.

An application was made at the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, on the 16th ult., for the discharge of above debtor, before his Honour, Judge Gates. The receiving order was made on a creditor's petition on July 1st, 1890, and Mr. John Routh was appointed trustee. The liabilities were £2,027, but the proofs actually admitted amounted to £2,151. The assets were estimated to produce £604, but realised £302. The creditors have received a first and final dividend of 1s. 5d. in the pound. The bankrupt commenced business in partnership in Bradford, in 1880, without any capital of his own. In 1882 the firm failed, and paid a composition of 8s. in the pound. In 1884 debtor commenced to deal wholesale in perambulators, and he continued that business until 1885. He had been in the habit of lending money, which he had borrowed, to a perambulator maker named Bland, and he received a supply of finished goods in return. He afterwards took unfinished goods and material as security for money advanced, and worked them up, and after that he commenced manufacturing on his own account. Bland afterwards became bankrupt in that court, owing debtor £500. The debtor had no capital of his own, but at the end of 1885 he had borrowed upwards of £800. The money was raised on the security of his interest under the wills of his parents, and none of it has been repaid. The debtor has admitted that he became aware of his insolvency at the end of 1889, and he alleged that it was brought about by bad trade, bad debts, and his inability to obtain a supply of wheels for perambulators at the busiest time of the year. He kept books showing his business transactions, but he omitted to record any account of the borrowed money, nor did he ascertain his financial position at any time whilst he was in business until the statement referred to above was prepared. He had engaged in some accommodation bill transactions, which resulted in a loss of £200. Mr. Robinson, who appeared for the debtor, said it was not his client's fault that the creditors had only received 1s. 5d. in the pound. The estate had been realised when the demand for this class of goods was very small. Eventually his Honour suspended the discharge for six months.

CONCERNING SOLDER.

In a former number of the *Sewing Machine Times* you noted approvingly a suggestion from me that the sewing machine machinist could well discard the blow-pipe and use exclusively the copper.

This hint, given incidentally in connection with another subject, should perhaps be supplemented by more specific reasons showing why the blow-pipe is unsuited for good sewing machine work.

While it is very essential that plenty of heat should be applied to make the solder fuse, the heat should spread as little as possible from the point to be joined. A jet of flame from a blow-pipe burns off the acid or other flux before the solder is melted, and sometimes converts the lead in the solder into dross, making it still more difficult to cause the solder flow, and increasing the danger to overheat in other parts.

Years ago I used a copper of about one half-pound weight: I now use one of about two ounces. A large copper throws out too much heat and interferes with the

holding of the work to be joined. An expert with a small, well-pointed, and well-tinned copper ought to be able to "tack" the parts together while he holds them, and drop them before the heat reaches his fingers. Of course the clamp must be used sometimes, but the bungler will overdo the clamp act.

I have found the ordinary *wire solder*, which costs about 25 cents per pound, to work the best in our line. An easy melting solder is made, as you suggest, by adding bismuth, but it does not cling well. For a flux I use muriate of zinc, which should be kept corked when not in use, and should be applied either with a strip of solder or zinc. Don't pollute it with iron or brass, or even wood; keep it chemically pure.

How should a copper be tinned? I simply heat mine to the proper heat for using, and while hot file off the scale, dip a strip of wire solder in the acid, and smear the copper over with melted solder. I have no use for the traditional lump of sal ammoniac, the brick, or rottenstone. I have voted them back numbers and a hindrance.

I try to get along without using brass for soldered work, preferring German silver, steel, or tin; they being nearer the colour of the solder give a neater result, and are stiffer.

It should be said in this connection that soldering at its best is often a makeshift and a cheap substitute for more substantial rivets, screws, or dovetailing. Nevertheless, when it is resorted to, it should be skilfully and properly done, and a trained eye and hand, directed by judgment and common sense, may accomplish good results.

I do not claim originality in these hints. They are the lessons of a generation's experience in the particular line of sewing machine repairing and gauge making, and as such, perhaps, worthy of this brief mention.—C. B. BENEDICT, in the *New York Sewing Machine Times*.



The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 19,398. J. T. B. King, for improvements in children's mail-carts.
- 19,414. H. Frantz and A. Frantz, for improvements in sewing machine motors.
- 19,616. W. H. Dunkley, for improvements in perambulators.
- 19,629. G. Sawyer, a communication from the White Sewing Machine Co., of United States, for improvements connected with sewing machines.
- 19,814. W. J. Jones, for improvements in circular knitting machines.
- 19,847. G. E. Maurice, for a new or improved needle for sewing machines.
- 19,887. R. N. Havers, G. W. Harwin, and L. R. Havers, for a new method of preparing surfaces for embroidery.
- 20,001. G. L. Rothschild and H. V. Baker, for an automatic convertible mail-cart.
- 20,034. S. T. Fawcett, D. Simpson, and J. J. Simpson, for improvements in or connected with perambulators and such like vehicles.
- 20,210. E. W. Davies, for improvements in mail and go carts.
- 20,214. D. Jones, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 20,219. F. G. Blott, for a balance swing mail-cart for children.
- 20,273. H. J. Humphry, for improvements in children's combined mail-carts and bassinets.
- 20,378. F. A. Coward, for improvements in and connected with cradles or bassinets.
- 20,468. L. J. Frecknall, for improvements in perambulators and mail-carts.
- 20,587. H. H. Lake, a communication from the Ross Moyer Manufacturing Co., of United States, for improvements in machines for sewing belts and similar articles.
- 20,653. H. J. Humphry, for improvements in children's combined mail-carts and bassinets.
- 20,831. C. J. Miles and J. C. Moore, for improvements in or relating to knitting machinery and in appliances therefor.
- 20,942. A. F. Longdon, for improvements in the manufacture of knitted supports and in mechanism used therefor, partly applicable in the manufacture of other knitted articles.
- 21,038. J. H. Whiteley, for an improved spring-locking folding stop and detachable shaft-joint for children's carriages.
- 21,110. A. Addison, for improvements in knitting machines.
- 21,319. W. P. Thompson, a communication from M. H. Rumpf, of France, for improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines.
- 21,373. T. Rose, for improvements in button-hole machines.
- 21,553. J. Whitehead, C. E. James, T. A. Wheatley, and A. B.

SIMPLE.

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SPEEDY.

Ross, for improvements in holders and guards for reels or hanks of thread, wool, silk, and the like, applicable also for certain other purposes.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

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23,092. *Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.* D. Jones, of Birmingham, dated December 15th, 1892.

Relates to improvements in lock-stitch sewing machines of a kind described in the specification of Patent No. 9,089 of 1889, in which a rotary looper having at its rearward part a hook formed inward is used in conjunction with a take-up in such a manner that when a loop has been carried by the hook partly around the reel carrier a part of the loop will be taken up by the take-up, so that the loop will clear the hook, and the rest of such loop will be subsequently taken up by the action of the hook during the formation of the succeeding loop, and so on. The object of the present invention is to simplify and render more durable the construction.

23,744. *Button Sewing on Machines.* W. F. Fair, of 85, Highbury Quadrant, London, dated December 23rd, 1892.

Is adapted for sewing on buttons provided with eyes or shanks. The button holding foot is provided with a fork, between which the button shank is passed so that it will be horizontally the head of the button being in a vertical position, a springblade, or other suitable service, being provided to press against the button and to hold it firmly in position. A table, or projection, is provided for raising the work into proper proximity to the edge, or shank.

12,761. *Circular Knitting Machines.* E. J. Frank, of Philadelphia, Pa. U.S.A., dated June 27th, 1893.

The principal objects of this invention are first, to provide a knitting machine in which the needles are not subjected to a sidewise thrust or strain, and consequently may be spaced nearer together than was heretofore possible; second, to provide simple, efficient, and durable means for automatically throwing certain of the needles into and out of operation at predetermined intervals, in order to effect the narrowing, widening, or other shaping of the tube or fabric; and third, to construct the parts of the machine for operation in such manner that the heels of hosiery fabricated thereon are comparatively wide.

13,782. *Sewing Machines.* H. Moore, of Wellingborough, dated July 15th, 1893.

Relates to sewing machines in which a rotary shuttle carrying a ball of twine or cotton is employed. The improvements consist in mechanism for driving a circular feed-plate, consisting of a nipping lever working on the boss of the feed-plate of links pivoted to the lever and connected to an arm on a counter shaft of a counter shaft driven from the main shaft, and of a spring acting on the nipping lever. The invention further relates to mechanism for varying the feed of the feed-plate.

16,634. *Circular Knitting Machines.* L. N. D. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., dated September 4th, 1893.

Relates to machines in which the knitting cams are secured to or formed on removable segments, the main object of the invention being to provide means for securing such segments firmly in position when in use, while permitting the ready removal of any desired segment when it is necessary to gain access to the needles or any portion of the needle cylinder or to any of the cams for purposes of examination or repair.

16,633. L. N. D. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., dated September 4th, 1893.

Relates to certain improvements in knitting machines in which the cam ring is provided with a removable segment, or where the entire ring is divided into a number of segments, the object being to so construct the cam ring that the segment, or segments, may be readily removed when it becomes necessary to gain access to the needles or any portion of the needle cylinder.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 10TH, 1893.

506,392. U. McClinchie, Brooklyn, N.Y., child's perambulators.
506,455. R. G. Woodward, Waukegan, feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

506,524. G. D. Munsing, Minneapolis, Minn., sewing machine.
506,527. L. Muther, Oak Park, sewing machine.
506,532. C. McNeil, Chicago, Ill., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

506,538. L. Onderdonk, Chicago, Ill., sewing machine.
ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 17TH, 1893.

506,852. R. W. King, Montreal, Canada, transferring mechanism for knitted work.

506,888. C. L. Torr, Petaluma, Cal., binding attachment for sewing machines.

507,034. E. Nugent, Brooklyn, N.Y., book-sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 24TH, 1893.

507,112. J. Douglas, Elizabeth, N.J., sewing machine guide.
507,119. J. G. Greene, Elizabeth, N.J., welt guide for sewing machines.

507,192. D. Williamson, Sunbury, patent shuttle and shuttle-actuating mechanism for sewing machines.

507,243. J. Schaack, West Hoboken, N.J., sewing machine.
507,267. F. J. Freese, Montreal, Canada, shoe sewing machine.

507,377. E. F. Mower, Boston, Mass., fair-stitch sewing machine.
507,489. J. Douglas, Elizabeth, N.J., guiding device for sewing machines.

507,507. B. T. Spring and S. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa., machine for sewing on buttons.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 31ST, 1893.

507,530. F. Doucet, Lynn, Mass., sewing machine.
507,548. G. W. Lascelle, Lynn, Mass., sewing machine needle.

507,560. J. A. Ricard, Manchester, N.H., circular knitting machine.

507,698. J. H. Way, Philadelphia, Pa., shuttle for sewing machines.

507,737. J. N. Kelly, Arlington Heights, Ill., sewing machine feed.

507,786. P. L. Cox, Boston, Mass., feed-adjusting device for sewing machines.

507,825. L. L. Miller, Newport, Ky., sewing machines.
507,873. E. P. Arnold, and H. H. Arnold, Rockland, Mass., shoe sewing machine.

507,898. K. Giese, Offenbach-on-the-Main, Germany, sewing machine for making straw bottle covers.

507,907. J. Holmes, Boston, Mass., knitted garment, and method of manufacturing same.

507,929. W. Pringle and R. Pringle, Hawick, Scotland, thread carrier for knitting machines.

507,955. G. B. Windsor, New York, N.Y., needle threading attachment for sewing machines.

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JULY, 1893.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

CONTAINING

VERBATIM REPORT AND SUMMARY

OF THE

GREAT TRADE-NAME ACTION,

The Singer Manufacturing Company

versus

James Spence and Company,

AND

Frister and Rossmann

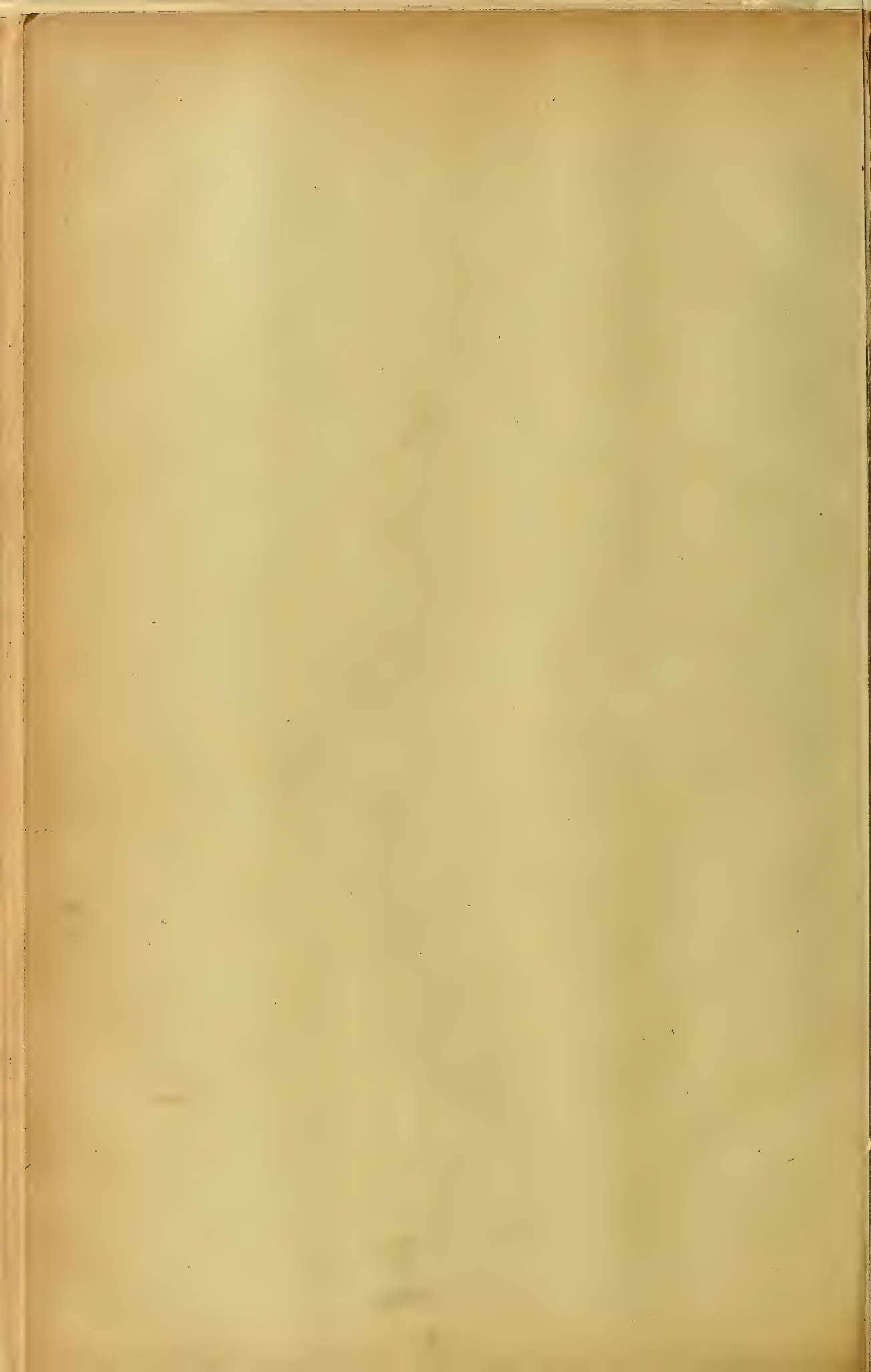
versus

The Singer Manufacturing Company.

ONE SHILLING.

LONDON:

THE JOURNAL OF DOMESTIC APPLIANCES AND
SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE,
28, PATERNOSTER ROW.



SINGER v. SPENCE.

JEROME K. JEROME, in his amusing guide to "Stageland," points out that the characters in a play, good and bad, can never be induced to keep away from the last act of a drama, when the final squaring of accounts takes place. On glancing round Mr. Justice Romer's Court, as the great *Singer v. Spence* trial was drawing to a close, we could not help recalling this incident on observing that all the leading characters who have taken part in this trade-name dispute the past twenty years were present when the curtain fell on what is probably destined to be the last act in this sensational trade drama. To the left of the judge, in the well of the court, was seated Mr. George B. Woodruff, who was general manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company during both the Newton Wilson and the Loog trials, and retired to enjoy a well-earned repose from business cares when the latter case was concluded. In striking contrast to the robust aspect of this gentleman, on the judge's right sat Mr. Newton Wilson, who, at great personal suffering, apparent to all in the court, had come from a bed of sickness to attend on the defendants' subpoena and give evidence in support of the position which he had taken up on this question for some twenty years. The contrast was not only physical but material, as the former has left behind him a huge commercial organisation which, to a considerable extent, embodies his remarkable business acumen and industry, as distinct from the latter who has left to posterity no such record, and in the annals of the trade will be remembered less as a successful manufacturer than as a litigant and historian. Facing the judge was Mr. Hermann Loog, with whom Mr. Woodruff had, some ten years ago, waged legal warfare, and, although the former had won, he, too, is unable at the present day to point to any existing record of his commercial success.

One might surely be pardoned for reflecting on the cause of these varying successes, as the solution may be of no small value to the younger members of the sewing-machine industry, which cause may be all the more incomprehensible when it is known that the trio previously named were all men of unusual enterprise and industry.

THE "CAUSE OF ACTION."

It is highly probable that no industry in this country has engaged in more litigation than the sewing-machine trade, and all for a comparatively simple matter. From first to last we estimate that the Singer Manufacturing Company have had to risk, and to a large extent to lose, no less a sum than £50,000, and all for what?—to preserve to themselves the use of a name which they themselves had created. It is necessary for us, in order that this question should be thoroughly understood by our readers, to refer, briefly, to the origin of this mammoth concern.

THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

In the popular mind, Elias Howe is credited with the invention of the sewing machine in 1846, although, as Mr. Newton Wilson has pointed out in the columns of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, it was foreshadowed in the specification of Thomas Saint fully half a century earlier. It is obvious, then, that since Isaac Merritt Singer only invented his first machine in 1851, and placed it on the market as an improvement on his predecessor's, that this erstwhile young New York journey-

man millwright is not entitled to be considered as the actual inventor of the sewing machine.

As proof of the ignorance of the public on this matter, we might here remark that the counsel engaged in the action just decided, although they had devoted much time to getting up this case, were obviously of opinion that Singer actually invented the lock-stitch sewing machine. Our readers need not be told that to Elias Howe is due this credit, and that the first sewing machine invented by I. M. Singer differed from that of Howe mainly in the use of the straight needle working in a perpendicular instead of a curvular manner, and had its shuttle operated by simpler and more convenient mechanism. It is known, and undisputed, that the Singer Manufacturing Company are the legal successors of Mr. Singer, and that his original machine has been subjected to innumerable improvements, until the latest machine made by this company bears no greater resemblance to the first machine made by the founder of the firm than it does to that of Thomas Saint whose name even could not have been known to I. M. Singer. In spite, however, of the fact that the machines sold by I. M. Singer & Co. and their successors, the Singer Manufacturing Company, have been subjected to many improvements, it has been contended by the several defendants who have been called upon to justify their use of the name "Singer" (Kimball & Morton in 1870, Newton Wilson in 1875, and Hermann Loog in 1882) that they had a perfect right to use the name "Singer" as applied to sewing machines.

We once heard Lord Coleridge use the term "natural justice," as opposed to statute law, and the action of the defendants before named would appear to be diametrically opposed to such justice, as their offence was that of using the name of another to designate their own machines; yet they had an answer to the charge, which we must fairly allow was at least worthy of consideration, and such consideration it has received in all conscience!

TRADE NAMES AND PATENTS.

As our readers well know, the fundamental principle underlying the patent laws of this country is that, in consideration of the payment of a nominal fee and the disclosure of full details, an inventor is granted the exclusive right to manufacture and sell an invention for a period of fourteen years. But Mr. Wilson, who constructed not only his own line of defence but also that of Mr. Loog and, lastly, that of Messrs. Spence & Co., has contended that, were an invention to become public property without the name by which it is known also falling into the public domain, the nation would not acquire the full benefit of the inventor's ingenuity, and there can be no doubt that he has been thoroughly sincere and conscientious in the position he has taken up. There are probably few persons in the sewing-machine trade who have not considered this question in connection with the hansom cab; and other instances of inventions and the names by which they were known becoming public property and freely spoken of in our trade have been those of the Mackintosh coat and Bessemer steel, and it has been advanced that if Hansom, Mackintosh, and Bessemer were content to allow their names to be used by other manufacturers, the Singer Company should also permit a similar use of their name. Strange to say, although this question is one of great importance to every manufacturer in the country, few decisions, and those by no means conclusive have been given by the superior courts.

It seems to us that there is much more mystery and uncertainty about this question of trade name than there need be, and we should like to see a law passed which would once and for all settle the whole question. It is well known that to protect an invention from piracy it is necessary to patent the same; but the public are not equally aware of the fact that it is quite within the right of the inventor either to make the article patented or not, as he may see fit, and, should he elect to manufacture the article, other qualities than mere ingenuity are called into play, and the name which the inventor gives to the invention becomes as much associated with the article as indicative of workmanship as of invention. The name used by an inventor usually, therefore, serves as a mark of reputation and origin, and it cannot be argued for one moment that B has any right to the reputation created by A. Does it not then appear difficult to allow one manufacturer to use the name of another manufacturer without the risk of injury to the very person who is the most entitled to the name, viz., the originator? Of course, we shall be met by the reply "there exists a safeguard in trade-mark registration"; but, to our mind, this is more illusory than real. We cannot help thinking that our legislators and judges have not been sufficiently considerate to the originators of names given to articles of merchandise. In these days of fierce competition it is only by dint of ingenuity, enterprise, and much expense that a name becomes associated with an article to a popular degree. It is obvious that the more popular the name, the greater the risk of piracy; and if piracy is allowed to prevail, the difficulty of the public in discriminating between the genuine or original, and spurious or imitation article is vastly increased. This leads us to seriously question the proposition which is generally advanced when it is suggested to restrict the use of a trade name to the person originating the same, "that it is against the public interest so to do, as it tends to create monopolies." We take it that the nation at large must benefit by the encouragement of ingenuity and the building up of trade reputations; but unless protection is granted for a reputation when once established, the whole incentive thereto is destroyed, and manufacturers would find it desirable to seek for immediate profit instead of awaiting results consequent upon well serving the public. Further, we contend that it is not to the public interest that any difficulty should present itself in identifying any article popularly known to have been originated by any particular firm; in other words, that the law on this matter should be on the side of a person of average intelligence, who should be saved the trouble of discriminating on points of small differences such as mostly exist in competitive trading.

To get back to the immediate subject we are discussing—viz., trade names as applied to sewing machines—we might just remark that we have never considered the terms *Hansom*, *Mackintosh*, and *Bessemer* as synonymous in a descriptive sense to the word "Singer." "Singer," standing alone, notwithstanding the enormous number of machines in daily use, does not indicate a specific article in the same degree as the words before mentioned.

No. I.—THE HOARDING.

We now pass from the general consideration of the question of trade name to that of the case reported verbatim in the following pages. We shall not attempt here to give more than a bare outline of this case, as our readers, no doubt, will prefer to study the matter in detail.

It will appear that the first act of hostility on the part of Spence & Co. was the printed matter on the hoarding in Cheapside. Our readers will remember in the *Sewing Machine Gazette* for January of last year we commented strongly on the use made of this hoarding in the following words: "Why was 'Improved Singer' written so large, and the prices made so prominent? Clearly with the view of injuring the legitimate traders on the other side of the road." We wrote thus when smarting under a feeling of resentment at having been ourselves imposed upon by this advertisement. In common with the public at large, we had observed the huge scaffolding opposite Singer's Cheapside dépôt occupied with advertisements of the Singer Manufacturing Company's machines. We had no knowledge, of course, as to the period for which the

hoarding had been leased, and when one day we happened to glance up at the side of the hoarding on our way down Cheapside, we observed the words, "At special—cash prices—hand machine—£2 16s.—with cover—on show at Spence's Bazaar," and were astonished beyond measure to discover, only after detailed observation, that Frister & Rossmann's agents—Spence & Co.—had succeeded the Singer Company in the lease of the hoarding. It at once struck us that this must have the effect of diverting the fruit of the Singer Company's enterprise to Messrs. Spence & Co. At this time, of course, the history of the hoarding was not laid bare, but its disclosure at the recent trial, as reported in this "Supplement" entirely justifies our first impression. It will be seen that an attempt was made by the defendants' counsel to convict one of the witnesses, Mr. Love, of gross stupidity because he had thought that Spence was selling the Singer Company's machines; but we aver that the circumstances peculiar to this hoarding were such that any ordinarily intelligent person was liable to be deceived.

No. II.—THE PRICE LIST.

The evidence of the Rev. J. Williams was most conclusive as showing that the words "Improved Singer" used on the price lists distributed to the public at large were liable to be misunderstood. The reverend gentleman, whose intelligence, by the way, the defendants' counsel unsuccessfully tried to depreciate, had obtained one of Messrs. J. Spence & Co.'s price lists, and, not knowing but that the Improved Singer machines were the product of the Singer Manufacturing Company whose machine he required, was led to order an "Improved Singer" from J. Spence & Co., and he actually ordered the machine under the impression, induced by the price list, that he was obtaining one of the Singer Company's own machines. He appears to have been attracted by the adjective "Improved," which no doubt was understood to indicate the latest inventions associated with the Singer machine. Thus "Improved Singer" is eminently more objectionable to the originators of the name "Singer" than is "Singer System" or "Singer Principle," expressing, as it does, comparison in the superlative degree, and, therefore, more far-reaching in its influence and possible consequences.

No. III.—THE CARD CIRCULAR.

Another objectionable publication referred to by the plaintiffs, and produced in evidence, was a small card-circular. It consisted of four pages, the first of which contained on the top the name "James Spence & Co.," at the bottom their address, and in the centre part, in large type, "Special Show of Improved Singer Sewing Machines." There was no reference on this page to the name of the maker, but merely a small illustration of a trade-mark, comprising a monogram which might be construed into being "T.R.," and was even so understood by the defendants' counsel, although it is said to stand for "F.R."

No. IV.—"WELDON'S" ADVERTISEMENT.

It will be observed that one of the witnesses for the plaintiff gave evidence to the effect that an advertisement in *Weldon's Journal*, inserted by Spence & Co., offering "Improved Singer" sewing machines at exceedingly low prices, had so misled him that he had actually on the strength of this advertisement ordered one of these machines from the Singer Company themselves.

No. V.—THE GREEN CARD.

Messrs. Frister & Rossmann appear to have treated their customers very liberally—too liberally, as the sequel will show—as regards advertising matter, among which was included a green card with the words, stamped in silver, "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer Sewing Machines," with prices thereunder. These cards were fixed to the machines sold by Spence & Co., and were clearly intended to be important factors in the sale of the goods.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

After a careful examination of this case we cannot come to any other conclusion than that of Mr. Justice Romer, which appears to be that the action of the defendants amounted to nothing short of a conspiracy in order to draw to themselves trade which rightly belonged to the plaintiffs. The hoarding was undoubtedly liable to create an impression in the public mind adverse to the interests of the plaintiffs; the circulars were calculated to intensify that impression, and to draw the public to the defendants' business premises; and when the public arrived at the address given, the method of exhibiting the machines was eminently destined to complete the false impression already created. No consideration of this matter would be satisfactory unless one fully understood the conditions under which the purchases were effected. Spence & Co.'s staple trade is that of retail drapers, but, like many persons in their line of business, they find it convenient to sell other goods than textile fabrics, primarily to attract custom for their regular wares. We say primarily advisedly, as it would be impossible for them to carry on a profitable business as drapers if they merely charged the same percentage of profit on "dry goods" as on sewing machines, and it is clear that they use the latter as call-birds, to the injury of the regular trader. It is indisputable that nine-tenths of the purchasers of sewing machines belong to the "weaker sex," who are very prone to be attracted by the contents of drapers' shop-windows. At Spence's address, then, they would have seen the green cards previously spoken of attached to machines in the window. These cards bore the words "Improved Singer," and should any person have been induced by such notices to enter the shop, they would not have found, as in the case of the legitimate sewing-machine dealer, an assortment of machines by various makers, but simply one make of machines, that of Frister & Rossmann. Further, as distinct from the conditions present in an ordinary sewing-machine store, there was no convenience for carefully examining and testing the machines, nor were the assistants trained in the working of the machines or the details of the trade.

Thus, we contend, there was no opportunity in this drapery store for that calm deliberation before purchase which, having regard to the surrounding circumstances of this case, was necessary in order that the public should not be deceived in an article which a woman purchases so rarely that she can never reasonably be expected to thoroughly understand its details.

THE JUDGMENT.

In conclusion, we cannot help thinking that the decision of Justice Romer must be held by all honest traders as a step in the right direction. The sewing-machine trade would appear to have been on the down grade for some time past, and a Superior Court judgment which makes for morality cannot fail to be salutary.

We contend that the sewing-machine dealer has no need whatever in earning his living to act other than in a perfectly honourable manner, and that he can sell his goods on their own intrinsic merits without borrowing or

using the reputation of other firms. Writing as the organ of the trade—and, as our readers well know, we never hesitate to take sides on all questions affecting the trade, holding that it is better for a journal to express a wrong opinion than to be so weak as not to express any opinion at all—we, therefore, have sided on this question with the Singer Manufacturing Company, because we consider that they were in the right, and that they have been fighting a great battle, not only for themselves, but for all other manufacturers who have gained a name, which, when used by unauthorised persons is calculated to do them serious harm. It is quite possible that by expressing such views we shall forfeit the support of a few of our readers, but we feel confident that every self-respecting, straightforward, honourable member of the sewing-machine trade will coincide with the views we have above enunciated, and join with us in saying that in selling sewing machines to the public the trade have no reason whatever for labelling their goods in any way which leaves room for the slightest misconception.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since writing the foregoing we have had an opportunity of reading the many comments which have appeared in the public press, and find that, without a single exception, they have all been favourable to the judgment of Mr. Justice Romer. Two of the leading class journals, the *Drapers' Record* and *Industries and Iron*, are particularly emphatic in their remarks. The *Drapers' Record* says, in the course of a powerful leader:—

"It should not be possible for competing manufacturers to annex a name, and trade upon the reputation of another firm which has cost an enormous expenditure of labour and of money to acquire, and the judgment in this case shows that it is not. The case is important, however, to all dealers in sewing machines, and of late years this particular class of trade has considerably increased among drapers. The plaintiffs will, of course, seek to apply the judgment they have now obtained to every distributor, in the same manner in which it applies to the defendants in the action decided last week, and the result of the case is, therefore, worth noting."

Industries and Iron, edited by one of the best mechanicians and patent authorities of the day, says that "the Singer Co. has succeeded in the immediate object of its action; but the judgment, in our opinion, does not go far enough." It further draws the moral that (1) the law is not strong enough to protect manufacturers; (2) a manufacturer cannot delay in enforcing his rights. The opinions of our contemporary are the more worthy of consideration when it is known that the editor holds these views:—

"We are entirely opposed to any dodge to lengthen the monopoly allowed by law; but there is one thing dearer to most manufacturers in England than any patent, and that is the exclusive right to use their own name. Where the two points are in conflict we have no doubt in our minds which ought to prevail. We know of no reason why a patent should be a penalty to a manufacturer."

Not a few of our readers will echo the suggestion of *Industries and Iron*, expressed in the following:—

"There should be a short Act of Parliament: 'Every manufacturer shall have the exclusive right to his own name, notwithstanding that his name has become the name of a specific article, and notwithstanding that it may have arisen under cover of a patent.' This is further than the law goes at present. Imitation is one of the penalties of becoming great."

A TRIO OF INTERESTED SPECTATORS.

Mr. S. LOEWE,
Agent for F. & R.



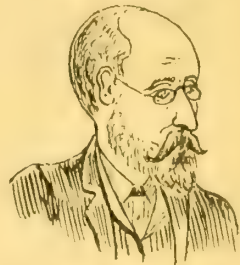
"Little shall I grace my cause in speaking for myself."—OTHELLO.

MR. GEORGE B. WOODRUFF,
Late General Manager of
The Singer Mfg. Co.



"He calls me to a Restitution large."—OTHELLO.

MR. HERMANN LÖÖG,
Late Agent for F. & R.



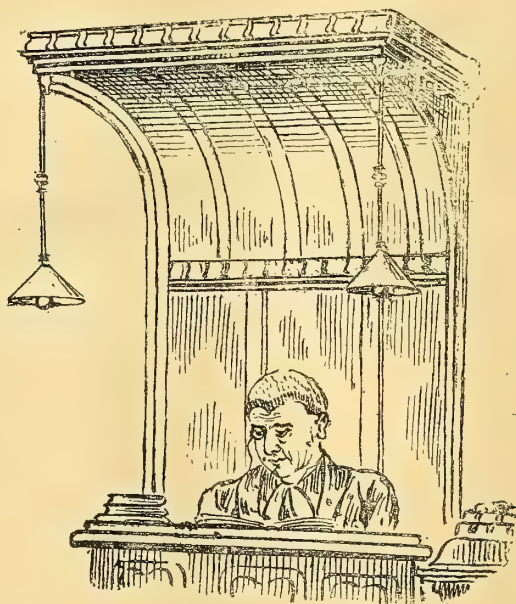
"Whether he kill Cassio or Cassio him, or each kill the other every way makes my gain."
—OTHELLO

SINGER'S COUNSEL.

MR. FINLAY, Q.C.

MR. GILBERT DYKE WANSBROUGH,
Solicitor to The Singer Manufacturing Company.**SPENCE'S COUNSEL.**MR. LAWSON WALTON,
Q.C., M.P.

MR. BYRNE, Q.C., M.P.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER,
Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY,
Q.C.

MR. G. WHITE.

MR. LEOPOLD GOLBERG.
(Golberg, Langden, Barrett & Newall.) Solicitors to Messrs James Spence & Co.

MR. G. W. NEWALL.



MR. GROSVENOR WOODS.

In the High Court of Justice.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE,

THURSDAY, June 15th, 1893,

BEFORE—

MR. JUSTICE ROMER.

The Singer Manufacturing Company

—V.—

James Spence and Company.

[*Transcript from the Shorthand Notes of HENRY H. TOLCHER, 7, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.*]

Counsel for Plaintiffs: Mr. FINLAY, Q.C., Mr. BYRNE, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. GEORGE WHITE.

Solicitor: Mr. GILBERT DYKE WANSBROUGH.

Counsel for Defendants: Mr. LAWSON-WALTON, Q.C., M.P. Mr. CHADWYCK HEALEY, Q.C.
Mr. GROSVENOR WOODS, and Mr. GRAHAM.

Solicitors: Messrs. GOLDBERG & LANGDON.

FIRST DAY.

MR. FINLAY:—My Lord, in this case I appear with my learned friends Mr. Byrne and Mr. George White for the plaintiffs. The action is by the Singer Manufacturing Company to restrain the use, by the defendants, Messrs. James Spence & Company, of the name of "Singer" in connection with sewing machines manufactured in Germany, and sold by the defendants here as agents for the German company, in such a way as to deceive the public as to their being made by the plaintiff company. My Lord, the sales by the defendants are essentially in their nature sales by retail. That is a very important point of the case. The defendants do not deal with wholesale dealers. I do not say that they do not deal with wholesale dealers at all, but substantially their business is a retail business, and the persons to whom the representations of which we complain are made are members of the public, those who wish to buy sewing machines for domestic purposes and otherwise; and what we say is that the name "Singer" is wrongfully used by the defendants, and that the representations are calculated to induce, and must have the effect of inducing, the belief in the minds of the purchasers that the machines which the defendants are selling are the plaintiffs' machines. My Lord, the defence raised is generally that there is such a system of sewing machines as the Singer system. It is no part of the plaintiffs' case to deny that; in fact, the plaintiffs admit that they have made machines which to those in the trade are spoken of, and have been spoken of, as made according to the Singer system on the Singer principle. That is understood by persons in the trade, so that persons in the trade might not be misled by statements that a machine is used on the Singer principle if it were accompanied by a statement who the maker of the machine was. But the whole point of this case is that the representations here are that these are Singer machines, and that this representation is made to outside members of the public, in whose minds it must have the effect I have indicated to your Lordship—namely, of inducing them to believe that these machines come from the plaintiff company. My Lord, the Singer Manufacturing Company is a company incorporated by a special Act of the Legislature of New Jersey. Their chief office is in Europe, at 39, Foster Lane, Cheapside. They have very large manufactories in America and at Glasgow and other places in the United Kingdom, and they carry on the business of making and selling sewing machines, which was originally commenced by the late Mr. Isaac M. Singer in the year 1850, and a very valuable business reputation attaches to the name of Singer in connection with these sewing machines. The defendants carry on business as drapers in St. Paul's Churchyard, and they sell to the public sewing machines which are made by a German company called the *Nahmaschinen Fabrik*, a company which was formed for the purpose of apparently carrying on the business carried on by Frister & Rossmann as individuals.

Now, my Lord, I must call your Lordship's attention to the form of the advertisements that are used by the defendants as agent for this

German company, and I shall ask the Court to come to the conclusion that these advertisements must have the effect of giving to the defendants the benefit of the plaintiffs' reputation. My Lord, in November, 1891, the plaintiffs put up large advertisements upon a hoarding opposite their premises in London. These advertisements are represented on a photograph, which I will hand up to your Lordship. If your Lordship will kindly look at the photograph it represents the advertisements we put up. That represents in the centre Singer's sewing machines, and it states the numbers that have been manufactured, and so on. Then all round are a series of small blocks containing the words "Singer Sewing Machines." That is multiplied to catch the eye.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: This is yours.

MR. FINLAY: That is ours. In consequence of what had come to the plaintiffs' knowledge, that advertisement was there which your Lordship will see on the photograph No. 2. That is also an advertisement of the plaintiff company. These advertisements remained up there about four weeks. They began in November and lasted for about four weeks. After that the defendants got a lease of this hoarding, and on the 14th December they put up their advertisement, which forms the first matter to which I direct your Lordship's attention as supporting the plaintiffs' grounds of complaint against the defendants. Your Lordship will see how that advertisement runs: "Frister & Rossmann's improved Singer Sewing Machines, carriage paid at special cash prices. Hand-machine, £2 10s.; hand and treadle, £3 18s. Now on show at Spence's Bazaar." Pausing there for a moment with regard to that part of the advertisement, it will be proved in evidence that the words "Improved Singer" are much more conspicuous than "Frister & Rossmann's" higher up. Of course, those words could be seen if anyone looked, but the conspicuous words are the words "Improved Singer Sewing Machines." If your Lordship will look round you will see that all round are smaller advertisements, and taking one of those and looking at it rather closely you will see the point to which I direct your attention, although you can hardly see it, "Improved Singer and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes, I see.

MR. FINLAY: "On show at Spence's Bazaar." Wheeler & Wilson is in comparatively very small type, and the general effect of this is such that the public would be led to read it as "Improved Singer Sewing Machines." Your Lordship sees the word "and" is not printed, but it is in the form of a symbol, and the effect of this was such, when combined with the small type in which Wheeler & Wilson occurs, that a passer-by would read it as being "Improved Singer Sewing Machines."

MR. LAWSON-WALTON: There is some more small type, "Manufactured by Frister & Rossmann." The whole advertisement is "Improved Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines manufactured by Frister & Rossmann."

MR. FINLAY: I daresay it is, but it is in very small type. Here is one of the actual bills, and I daresay my friend Mr. Lawson Walton is quite right, but I cannot make it out in this photograph.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It is not so large as "Singer's."

MR. FINLAY: The same observation applies to all these small placards which go round the side. The effect of it is such that passers-by would be led to read it as "Singer Sewing Machines."

MR. LAWSON WALTON: We have got it all here.

MR. FINLAY: Perhaps Mr. Walton will point out where he says these words occur. My point on that is that the large letters and the letters which catch the eye are letters which would be read by a passer-by as "Improved Singer Sewing Machines." I have another photograph, taken from another point of view, of the defendants' advertisement on this hoarding, which I will hand up to your Lordship. I may state generally that there is a general resemblance between the placards on the defendants' advertisements and those of the plaintiffs. Of course, there are differences in detail, but there is a general likeness. Now, my Lord, on the 16th December the plaintiffs' solicitor wrote to the defendants, Messrs. Spence & Company, with reference to this hoarding, "Sirs,—My clients, The Singer Manufacturing Company, have consulted me with reference to your advertisement on a hoarding in Cheapside relating to sewing machines, and they have also placed in my hands certain handbills, price lists, etc., relating thereto. I most unhesitatingly say that I have never yet seen grosser infringement of my clients' trade name, and I am instructed to commence proceedings against you without further notice or delay. I shall be glad if you will furnish me with the name of a solicitor who will accept service on your behalf." On the 19th December the hoarding was covered up. My Lord, the further facts referred to in that letter with reference to cards and advertisements and price lists are those to which I now direct your Lordship's attention. The defendants are in the habit of issuing these small cards (handing one to his Lordship), containing an advertisement of the sewing machines sold by them. It is intended to focus in a book form. "James Spence & Co." is on what is the outside, "Special class of improved Singer sewing machines; every machine delivered, mounted ready for use, and in perfect condition. Carriage paid. 75 to 80, St. Paul's Churchyard." Then inside there are drawings of the machines, "High-arm, lock-stitch, sewing machine, improved Singer; full illustrated price list on application." Then prices are given; then on the last page of the little book is Frister & Rossmann quality style, and all the latest improvements, for cash only. Dealers who sell on the hire system, £2 16s. for cash." Then at the bottom is "Frister & Rossmann."

MR. LAWSON WALTON: You have left some of the words out. It is "dealers who sell on the hire system charge £4 19s. for machines in every way inferior to Frister & Rossmann's."

MR. FINLAY: Yes; in my copy a portion of that has been obliterated. It reads, "Dealers who sell on the hire system charge £4 19s. for machines in every way inferior to Frister & Rossmann's." The passage where the words £4 19s. occur has been half obliterated in my copy.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Your Lordship will see the dejected young woman who has bought on the hire system, and the jubilant young lady who has bought for cash only.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes.

MR. FINLAY: I am informed that the plaintiffs do sell on the hire system, and that they charge £4 19s. But my point at the present moment is this: that the outside of this little book says, "Special show of improved Singer sewing machines." The heading is "James Spence & Co." I submit to your Lordship that one effect of that is an effect which shall prove by a great body of evidence—namely, to induce outside members of the public, the servants, and others who want to get sewing machines for use at home, to believe that they are getting an article which comes from the Singer Company. In addition to that, my Lord, the defendants have been in the habit of issuing price lists which I now hand up to your Lordship. That is also in book form; and on the first page it reads thus: "James Spence & Co. The illustrated price list of Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer," and so on. Your Lordship has that before you.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes.

MR. FINLAY: There are the words in bold type, "Improved Singer sewing machines." The words "Frister & Rossmann" occur above; but I submit that they do not relieve the defendants from the charge that they are using the plaintiffs' name in a way calculated to mislead purchasers. Then inside there are a series of drawings, each headed with the words "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer sewing machines," and so it goes on throughout the whole of this list. My Lord, the defendants also advertised in various journals, and one I have before me is *Weldon's Ladies' Journal* for August, 1892. It is the same kind of advertisement in all the journals, "Frister & Rossmann's Hand Machines. Carriage paid," London, and "Improved Singer. Total charge £2 19s." Above I should have read these words: "Best family sewing machine ever offered to the public for cash only," and so on, as your Lordship sees.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes, I have it before me.

MR. FINLAY: Further, my Lord, I show to your Lordship that the defendants are in the habit of sending out with their machines this green ticket (handing the document to his Lordship). This is stuck upon the machines in the shop-window, and I ask your Lordship to look at it—"Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer." These are stuck upon machines which are exhibited in the defendants' shop-window. Then, my Lord, on the plaintiffs' machines there is, in a particular part of the machine, this brass label: "The Singer Manufacturing Company Trade-mark." Then there is "The Singer," with a figure in the middle. On the same part of the machine which the defendants sell there is stuck another brass label of the same size, or almost exactly the same size and the same shape, but differing in the inscription. We do not say the inscription is at all the same as that on ours. The only point I call attention to is that the brass label is the same in shape, and that it is affixed to the same part of the machine. The inscription on their brass label is "Manufactured in Germany by Frister & Rossmann, sold by S. Loewe, 49, Fore Street."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: What are the tickets you put on?

MR. FINLAY: I do not think we use any tickets corresponding with these green labels.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Let me look at the brass one.

MR. FINLAY: The inscription is perfectly different. The resemblance is, in the first place, in the position on the sewing machine, and, in the second, in the size of the label. Your Lordship will see the position in which our brass labels are put. This, my Lord, is one of the defendants' machines (it was handed to his Lordship). Your Lordship will see the very strong resemblance in general get-up. There is no label on this, because it was taken off by ourselves. But the position in which the label was is exactly the same on theirs as on ours—namely, this spot. I put the two machines side by side and call attention to the general resemblance and get-up, and to the fact that the label occupies the same position on both.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Not quite the same place. It is lower down.

MR. FINLAY: This, my Lord, is our sewing machine, and this is theirs. It is really the same place if I put them side by side.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes.

MR. FINLAY: These tickets which I have called attention to are hung or placed upon the defendants' sewing machine in the shop-windows, fastened with a bit of string. Now, my Lord, we propose to call before your Lordship a great many witnesses, not only those who stand in some degree as experts, but a great many members of the outside public, to prove they were actually misled by the way the defendants' business was carried on; and we shall call before your Lordship two persons who were in the employ of Mr. Loewe, who acted as manager of Messrs. Frister & Rossmann in this country. Messrs. James Spence & Co., as I tell your Lordship, sell on behalf of the German company. I call it, for convenience, Frister & Rossmann; but the real name is *Nahmaschinen Fabrik, Vormals Frister & Rossmann*. Mr. Loewe acted as manager for Frister & Rossmann, and I propose to submit to your Lordship the evidence of two persons in his employment as to the manner in which the sales were conducted, and as to the fact that the members of the public were induced to buy these machines under the belief that they were Singer's.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: How is that relevant, because the defendants are not the German manufacturers, and one agent cannot be liable for what a former agent did?

MR. FINLAY: The defendants are the agents of the *Nahmaschinen Fabrik*.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I dispute that, as far as Spence & Company are the agents. They are simply purchasers from this German firm.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I cannot take the evidence, Mr. Finlay. I will hear you if you seriously argue it, but I do not at present see on what ground you can put it. It might be very good evidence against the manufacturer.

MR. FINLAY: Your Lordship will see there is a second action in the paper, and it is ordered that the two should stand one directly after the other, and in that second case the *Nahmaschinen Fabrik* are plaintiffs.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You can use it in that action, but you cannot against Spence.

MR. FINLAY: I do not know how far your Lordship proposes to treat the evidence in the two cases separately.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: This point seems to show that they are distinct actions.

MR. FINLAY: In that respect no doubt.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I must treat them as distinct.

MR. FINLAY: If your Lordship pleases. Then the cases against Messrs. James Spence & Company will rest (and I submit it is sufficient) on the form of advertisements and lists which they have issued. Now, my Lord, the nature of the defence raised is this. I will read the paragraph from the statement of claim which deals with the point, which, from previous proceedings, we were aware the defendants were likely to rely upon. Your Lordship will refer to the eighth paragraph of our statement of our claim: "The plaintiffs and their predecessors in the said business have largely advertised the various kinds of machines of their manufacture as 'Singer' or 'Singer's' machines, and have expended in this country, since the said business was commenced, in so advertising their machines, a sum of more than £250,000, besides £400,000, or thereabouts, in building their factory at Kilbowie aforesaid, and many thousands of pounds in establishing in the United Kingdom 529 branch houses for the sale of their machines, the rent of which now amounts to upwards of £25,000 per annum. They have, moreover, made and sold a very large number of machines, to the extent of 10,000,000, or thereabouts, and by reason of such advertisements and outlay and large manufacture, as well as of an extensive system of advertising in all parts of the globe, their manufactures are well known throughout the world as 'Singer' or 'Singer's' machines. In consequence of the superiority of some of the earlier types of machines manufactured by the said firm, a special class of machine is also known amongst experts and wholesale dealers in the inner circle of the trade, and amongst such only, as made according to the 'Singer system' on 'Singer principle.' This, however, is only an alternative and abbreviated and not a necessary method of describing such machines, and, with this exception, the name 'Singer,' as applied to sewing machines, has become and is a trade name or designation belonging to the plaintiffs, signifying to wholesale and retail dealers, and to the public, and known as signifying machines of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and no other machines. The fact that the name of 'Singer' or 'Singer's' machines designates a machine of the manufacture of the plaintiffs is universally known in the wholesale trade and amongst retail dealers, and is very largely known amongst ordinary purchasers, and even those purchasers whose attention has not been called to the plaintiffs' firm when they ask for a 'Singer' machine desire to obtain a machine made by the manufacturers of the machines by which the reputation of the name 'Singer' has been acquired—that is to say, by the plaintiffs. If the defendants had simply stated to members of the trade, those who were familiar with these matters, our machines are made according to the (Singer system) or 'Singer principle,' the case would have assumed a totally different aspect. The

expression 'Singer system' or 'Singer principle' has been used among wholesale dealers as designating a form of machine which was one of the earlier machines introduced by the plaintiffs, now some time ago, and which is sold by them under the designation of the "New Family machine."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : Do you mean that wholesale people in the ordinary affairs of life, buying machines in a large quantity, refer to the Singer principle of machine ?

MR. FINLAY : I am endeavouring fairly to meet what we know the defendants are going to set up. It is the case in the trade sometimes that the letters S.S. are used as noting Singer's system—that is, among those inside the trade—and the Singer system, or Singer principle, is an expression sometimes used. The defendants are seeking to take advantage of that. It is a fact which requires some research to bring out ; but I believe the defendants are right in saying that the expression Singer system, or Singer principle, is used not uncommonly by persons in the trade when referring to a particular type of machine, such as the plaintiffs sell under the designation now of the New Family sewing machine. But, my Lord, I submit that is a hundred miles off a justification for issuing to members of the outside public advertisements not even speaking of the Singer system, or the Singer principle, which would be a very different thing ; but describing machines sold by the defendants as this card describes them, as "improved Singer sewing machines," what effect is that likely to have on the servant girls or others who know of the enormous reputation which the Singer Company has in these matters ? Of course, it amounts to a statement that this is a sewing machine manufactured by Singer's or the Singer Company, and it is impossible to keep out of view that the defendants have calculated on its having this effect. My Lord, these machines, the New Family sewing machines, are not sold to the public as machines made according to the Singer system, or the Singer principle. The expression Singer machine, when it is used in connection with these machines to the outside public, indicates one thing only—namely, that the machines are made by the Singer Company. That is the sense, and the only sense, in which the expression can be legitimately used in connection with advertisements to the outside public. These machines, which are sometimes spoken of as made according to the Singer principle, are sold by other dealers without for a moment in their advertisements having recourse to anything so misleading as the description which the defendants employ. They are described by Messrs. Bradbury & Co. in selling them as "Bradbury's Family machine." They sell that type of machine as "Bradbury Family machines." That is perfectly unobjectionable, because we have no patent for that type of machine, and Messrs. Bradbury act honestly and within their rights in selling these machines as Bradbury's Family machines. Messrs. Spiers & Pond, besides the other branches of industry with which, perhaps, they are better known, have stores in which sewing machines are sold, and they sell this type under the designation of the "Spierpon High Arm sewing machine." They are also sold at the Army and Navy Auxiliary Stores as "The celebrated Lock-stitch machines," and Messrs. Frister & Rossmann themselves have sold them as the High Arm Lock-stitch sewing machine. In fact, Messrs. Frister & Rossmann and the company who have acquired their business are at liberty to go on selling their machines, designating them as they please ; they are at liberty to announce that their machines are better than ours, and cheaper than ours, if they think that they can induce the public to act on that advertisement ; but what we say is that they are not entitled to use advertisements which are calculated to have the effect on the public, and to swell their sales by leading people to believe that when they are buying their machines they are buying the plaintiffs'. My Lord, the case is a simple one, and the question : is what effect are these advertisements calculated to have on the mind of the public and what effect do they have ? My Lord, this is not the first time that the Singer Company has had litigation in connection with the use of the name Singer, and there are two cases to which it is right I should direct your Lordship's attention as laying down the principles on which this kind of case is to be dealt with. The first is the *Singer Company v. Wilson*, reported in the House of Lords in the 3rd Appeal Cases, 376. The second is *The Singer Company v. Loog*, which is reported in the House of Lords, in 8th Appeal Cases, page 15. With your Lordship's permission, I should desire to refer to these cases as defining the point with which we have to deal in this case. *The Singer Company v. Wilson* first came before Sir George Jessel, as Master of the Rolls, and he took the view that upon the plaintiffs' evidence no case was made out, and gave judgment in the nature of a nonsuit in favour of the defendants. The case went to the House of Lords, and the observations of Lord Cairns and Lord Blackburn are, I submit, very material to the point which is now before your Lordship. Lord Cairns, at page 381, says : "My Lords, I must, in the first place, direct your Lordships' attention to the very peculiar form of the decree made by the Master of the Rolls. It professes to be made upon hearing counsel for plaintiffs, who tendered in evidence the affidavits filed on behalf of the plaintiffs enumerated in the first schedule and the exhibits in those affidavits mentioned." The Court then dismisses the bill with costs, prefacing the dismissal with these words : "This Court, being of opinion that, as regards so much of the evidence tendered by the plaintiff as is admissible, it would not, if uncontradicted or unshaken by cross-examination, establish the plaintiffs' title to any relief against the defendant, doth order that the said affidavits filed on behalf of the plaintiffs and enumerated in the first schedule, and the exhibits, be considered as read, in order that the plaintiffs upon any appeal may not be prejudiced by the omission thereof ; and the defendant having applied to this Court for liberty to adduce *viva voce* evidence in reply to certain parts of the aforesaid evidence tendered by the plaintiffs, and this Court being of opinion that it was not necessary to consider this application, &c." The decree further orders that in the taxation of costs the costs of the affidavits filed on behalf of the defendant enumerated in the second schedule, and the exhibits therein referred to, are to be included. The affidavits filed by the defendant were not read, and are not before your Lordships, although a list of them is given in the second schedule to the decree. Your Lordships were further informed at the bar that it had been proposed on both sides to cross-examine some of the witnesses who had made affidavits, but this also from the course taken by the Court was not done. My Lords, I have never before seen a decree in this form, and it appears to me to

be a form which is calculated to lead, and in this case has led, to considerable inconvenience. It is difficult to know what is meant by the statements that the affidavits of the plaintiffs' were to be considered as read, when the Court had in the previous sentence expressed an opinion upon the effect of the affidavits, an opinion which could not be expressed unless the affidavits had been read. But, passing from this, I must further remark that, although I have no doubt the course taken by the Court was taken in order to save time and also expense, and although the course taken might be one that would save both time and expense if the first hearing was to be final, it is sufficiently obvious that where there may be a rehearing and an appeal to your Lordships' house, the course taken is one which, in place of being a real saving, may lead to a considerable loss of time and increase of expense. It is impossible to say in any case whether the view taken by the Court of final appeal will be the same as that taken by the Court of first instance, and if it is not the same it may lead to the case going back again in order to have the further evidence which the parties were ready to have produced in the first instance supplied. I must now direct your Lordship's attention to the issue which is raised between the appellants and the respondents on the pleadings. The appellants state, in substance, that they are a manufacturing company trading in America and Great Britain, having the name of, and trading in succession to, a person of the name of Singer, who established both in this country and the United States a large business in the manufacture and sale of sewing machines ; that from the time the business was first started these sewing machines were advertised and sold as Singer or Singer's machines ; that their workmanship obtained for them a very wide reputation ; that great varieties of sewing machines, with many modifications in their mechanical details and many improvements of different kinds, have been made by Singer and by the Singer Company, but that no one of them has ever been made according to a patent, nor is there any patent completely descriptive of any of them, although Singer and the Company have held patents for minor details and accessories ; that the mechanical construction of the machines has been from time to time varied in many ways, so that the designation Singer does not import, and is not generally understood to import, any specific principle of construction or mechanical arrangement of working parts or any single type of machine, but simply that the machines so designated are of the appellants' manufacture, constructed in one of several forms which they from time to time adopt ; that they have spent £60,000 and upwards in advertising their machines as Singer or Singer's machines, and they have become known as such throughout the world, and the name has become and is a trade-mark of the plaintiffs. They then state that the defendant has been making and selling to the public sewing machines, and on his price list has described them as, and has given to his salesmen and others directions to describe and sell them as, Singer or Singer's machines, and that this course of business is calculated to mislead, and has misled, purchasers into the belief that the machines offered for sale by the defendant are machines of the plaintiffs' manufacture. I may stop here to observe that, if these allegations are true, if the term a Singer or Singer's machine denotes to the mind of the public, or of those likely to purchase such articles, not a particular type or shape or arrangement of parts of a machine, but a machine the manufacture of a particular person or firm, and if the defendant, whose name is not Singer, represents his machines as being Singer or Singer's machines, there is, at least, a case which calls upon the defendant to show some reason which would justify him in this making use of a name which is not his own, but which is the name and is known to indicate the manufacture of the plaintiffs'. I do not know that I need read the whole of what follows, but I will read any part my friend likes. I go on to page 388, where Lord Cairns proceeds to deal with the principle. "Your Lordships will, however, ask was it upon this issue that the case appeared to the learned judges in the court below to turn, and I feel some difficulty in answering that question. If I rightly understand their judgments, they appear to decide that it was unnecessary to consider or to try this issue, and that there were difficulties in the case of the plaintiffs' that were fatal to it, even independently of this issue. I will advert shortly to what I understand to be the difficulties supposed to exist in the plaintiffs' case. It is said by some of the learned judges, and the argument was much pressed at your Lordships' bar, that there was here no trade-mark of the plaintiffs' used upon the machines sold by the defendant. It was said that the respondent had a specific trade-mark of his own on his machines, the figure of St. George and the Dragon, and that he also placed on all his machines an oval brass ticket, stating that the firm of the defendant were the manufacturers. It was then said that what the defendant did, and what was complained of by the plaintiffs, was done by way of advertisement, or statement, or representation in gross, if I may use the expression, and not attached to the machine. My Lords, I am unable to see that this makes any difference in point of principle. It may well be that if an imitated trade-mark is attached to the article manufactured there will from that circumstance be the certainty that it will pass into every hand into which the article passes, and be thus a continuing and ever present representation with regard to it ; but a representation made by advertisements that the articles sold at a particular shop are articles manufactured by A. B. (if that is the legitimate effect of the advertisements, which is a separate question) must, in my opinion, be as injurious in principle, and may possibly be quite as injurious in operation, as the same representation made upon the articles themselves. It was then said, and this was much relied on, both at your Lordships' bar and in the court below, that when the advertisements in this case came to be spelt out and read with care there was in them no misrepresentation of fact, no representation that the machines were by the plaintiffs ; but, on the contrary, a statement that they were made by the defendant, and it was said that any person capable of reading and capable of understanding would see that this was the true effect of the advertisements. In order to express my opinion upon this argument, I will refer to one only of the advertisements in the defendant's list of prices. I prefer to take this rather than the evidence of what is alleged to have been said in shops by salesmen and others, both because words spoken are less likely to be accurately repeated, and also because, as the defendant says, he instructs his salesman to state what is stated in the advertisements ; it is fairer to the defendant to look at the advertisements themselves. Now this advertisement is, and professes to be, a list of prices, and it is in a tabulated form ; the

catch name—the name to catch the eye—the well-known and obviously familiar name of the different kinds of machines being stated in inverted commas, and the price carried out in the margin. Any person looking at the table, and being familiar with the names of the machines, would at once catch with his eye the name of the machine he was in search of, and find a statement of its price, without anything more at that part of the table. If he had been told by some one that a Singer machine or a Singer Family machine was the most advantageous one to buy, his informant having so told him from his own experience of the merit of the machines made by the plaintiffs, he would recognise at once in the advertisement the term ‘Singer’ machine, and would very possibly conclude that he had found the machine of which he was in search. It is quite true that in another part of the list there is a sentence introduced before the enumeration of machines of a different name and character—namely, the Wheeler & Wilson machines—to this effect: ‘Treadle machines for family manufacturing use on the various well-known American systems, and manufactured by us under their expired patents, but in some cases with patented improvements of our own, and with a finish and perfection that is unapproachable, as follows.’ Then comes an enumeration of the Wheeler & Wilson machines, and of the Grover & Baker machines, and then of the Singer Family machine and other Singer machines. It must be borne in mind that we have to consider the case not merely of experts in the history and peculiarities of sewing machines, but the case of common workmen and workwomen having very few and very limited ideas, and a very imperfect knowledge upon the subject of such machines. The hypothesis is that the evidence establishes that, in the trade, machines made by the plaintiffs have acquired a high reputation, and that the trade looked upon the term ‘Singer’ as indicating machines entitled, by reason of their origin, to that reputation. It is sufficient to say that I think it highly possible that many persons might read the term ‘Singer Family machine’ without looking at the sentence to which I have referred, occurring in a different part of the advertisement, and I think it is also highly possible that even if such persons were to read that sentence they might not have sufficient knowledge of who the plaintiffs were, or how and where they manufactured, to see that the words in that sentence were sufficient to show that the Singer machine mentioned in the advertisement was not the kind of machine of which they were in search. The last plea much pressed upon your Lordship was that there was no averment in the bill, and no proof that what was done by the defendant was done fraudulently or with an intention to deceive, and it was said that fraud is the essence of the case that must be proved for the protection of a trade-mark. My Lords, that there have been many cases in which a trade-mark has been used not merely improperly, but fraudulently, and that this fraudulent use has often been adverted to and made the ground of decision, I do not doubt; but I wish to state in the most distinct manner that, in my opinion, fraud is not necessary to be averred or proved in order to obtain protection for a trade-mark. The argument that fraud must be proved assumes that the trade-mark of the plaintiffs’ has been adopted and used by the defendant, but contends that this use of it is to continue without restraint, even after the improper use has been pointed out, merely because, in the first instance, it took place ignorantly or inadvertently. This argument appears to me to be founded on a misapprehension. A man may take a trade-mark of another ignorantly, not knowing it was the trade-mark of the other; or he may take it in the belief, mistaken but sincerely entertained, that in the manner in which he is taking it he is within the law, and doing nothing which the law forbids; or he may take it knowing it is the trade-mark of his neighbour, and intending and desiring to injure his neighbour by so doing. But in all these cases it is the same act that is done, and in all these cases the injury to the plaintiff is just the same. The action of the Court must depend upon the right of the plaintiff and the injury done to that right. What the motive of the defendant may be the Court has very imperfect means of knowing. If he is ignorant of the plaintiffs’ rights in the first instance, he is, as soon as he becomes acquainted with them, and perseveres in infringing upon them, as culpable as if he had originally known them.” Then (his Lordship refers to the case of *Millington v. Fox*; but that case is so familiar that, unless your Lordship desires it, I will not read it.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: No.

MR. FINLAY: Then, at page 392, at the middle of the page, there is a reference to the particular case before the house. “In the present case the question must, as it seems to me, be: Are the advertisements of the defendants, having regard to the evidence in the case, calculated to mislead an unwary purchaser of the machines? And if that question had to be answered upon the materials before your Lordships, I certainly should feel myself unable to say that the plaintiffs had not made out a *prima-facie* case.” Then the course proposed is that the case be sent down for trial. My Lord, that trial never took place, owing, as I am informed to facts connected with the pecuniary position of the defendants in that case. Then, my Lord, Lord Blackburn deals at some length with the facts alleged, and at page 399 deals with the course taken in the Court below, and in the middle of the page he says: “My Lords, these allegations, if proved to the extent here alleged, would clearly establish that the defendant had not done anything wrong. A great deal of evidence was produced by the plaintiffs, all of which is before your Lordships. A great deal of evidence was also offered by the defendant. But the course taken in the Court below has been such that your Lordships do not know what that evidence was. For the Master of the Rolls, having heard and considered all the evidence produced on behalf of the plaintiffs, thought that they had not proved any case for relief, and, that being so he considered it a mere waste of time to hear the defendant’s evidence, and consequently he decided against the plaintiffs on their own case, and their own case only, without reading the affidavits in answer, and without giving the defendant an opportunity to call *viva-voce* evidence. The evidence tendered on behalf of the defendant has not been brought before your Lordships, and his *viva-voce* evidence has never been given at all. The Lords Justices (James Mellish and Baggallay) all took the same view as the Master of the Rolls. If your Lordships, as a Court of Appeal, took the same unhesitating view as to the failure of the plaintiffs’ case, as made out on their evidence, there would have been no inconvenience arising from not having the defendant’s evidence before you. But, I think

that there is evidence on the plaintiffs’ case, such as that if given in an action at law to recover damages the judge would be bound to leave it to the jury to say whether the defendant did try to sell his own goods as and for the plaintiffs’. If he did so, I think the judge would be bound to direct the jury that it was a fraud so to do, and that a cause of action had arisen. I do not think that a verdict either way would have been wrong, or such that it would have been set aside. But your Lordships as a Court of Appeal have to determine not whether the finding below is so unsatisfactory that it ought to be set aside, but what your own finding is. This is not an action to recover damages for a wrong already committed, but an application for an injunction to prevent the continuance of a wrong which has been committed, and is threatened to be repeated; and I think that if it were proved that the course pursued would really produce the effect of passing off the defendant’s goods as and for the plaintiffs’, the injunction should be granted (whatever might be the case as to the account), whether the defendant heretofore meant it to produce that effect or not. For, if he persevered, as he threatens to do, in this course after learning that it does produce this effect, he would (unless in very exceptional cases) do a wrong injurious to the plaintiffs’, and should be prevented from doing that wrong. But, though the question is thus so far different from that which it would have been in an action at law, it, in my mind, is one to a considerable extent, of degree, and one on which, on the plaintiffs’ evidence alone, different opinions might well be formed. A correct and precise apprehension of the principles which ought to guide a Court administering this sort of relief is of great importance in considering both the bearing of the evidence and the degree of mischief which would justify the intervention of the Court. My Lords, I am not prepared to define these principles, and if I were, it would, I think, be premature to attempt to do so at this stage of the proceedings. I prefer to say no more than that I am not as yet prepared to assent either to the position that there is a right of property in a name, or, what seems to me nearly the same thing, to assent to its full extent to the proposition that it is not necessary to prove fraud. Neither position has, I think, ever been the ground on which a decision of this house has proceeded. I do not wish to be understood as expressing an opinion that these positions may not be sound, but only as saying that I should require much consideration before I adopted either as the ground of a decision. I may also say that I am not as yet convinced that the only issue raised by the defendant is as to the extent to which the word ‘Singer’ has come to designate a particular class of machines, though undoubtedly that is a very important issue. I may also say that a trade-mark and a name used in the advertisement are not, in my mind, the same. I see no difference between the wrong done by passing off goods as or for the plaintiffs’ which are not so, by means of a trade-mark, or by means of an advertisement; yet, I am not prepared at all to say that the inferences as to the facts and the relief to be given may not depend upon whether the case is one of a trade-mark or an advertisement. My Lords, I have not yet formed a final opinion as to whether I should, on the plaintiffs’ evidence, alone find that the course pursued by the defendant was, or was not, such as to make it proper to grant the injunction.”

The result of that case was that the House of Lords, as appears by the terms of the order at page 402, remitted the case for trial.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: As it stands, they were under the impression that upon the affidavits there was a case made which could not be finally decided without hearing the evidence on the other side. Lord Blackburn says he was in that position that if that evidence had been tendered he would not decline to decide on the evidence, but he would have heard the other evidence.

MR. FINLAY: That was so. The trial did not take place owing to circumstances to which I alluded.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: What were those circumstances?

MR. FINLAY: I am informed that the defendant’s pecuniary position was such—in fact, the defendant became a bankrupt.

MR. WALTON: The result of going to the House of Lords.

MR. FINLAY: I hope not the uniform result. Now, my Lord, the second case, which also went to the House of Lords, was the case of the “*Singer Company v. Loog*.” That is reported in the 18th Chancery Division in the Court of Appeal at page 395, and in the House of Lords in 8th Appeal Cases, page 15. I will refer shortly to the case in the Court of Appeal and before Vice-Chancellor Bacon, as it was in the first instance, before I come to the report in the House of Lords. The plaintiffs, the Singer Manufacturing Company, used the word “Singer” as a designation of all the sewing machines manufactured by them, accompanied by specific words to distinguish different kinds. The defendant was the English agent of the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, a company established in Berlin. He sold sewing machines which he described in his invoices, price lists, and circulars as being made, on the Singer system and the like, with explanations showing that they were made in Berlin. He also put on some machines a label with the words “Singer machine,” with some additional words referring to the foreign makers. He did not insist on continuing the label, but justified his use of the word “Singer” by alleging that it had ceased to designate machines manufactured by the plaintiffs, and had come to mean machines made upon a certain system by whomsoever made. Held by Vice-Chancellor that the defendant’s allegation was disproved, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction both as to the label and the price lists, circulars, and invoices. Held by the Court of Appeal that, whether the defendant’s allegation were true or not, the injunction ought to be refused except as to the label, on the ground that the other documents were not calculated to deceive by representing the defendant’s machines to have been manufactured by the plaintiffs. I need not read the whole of the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor, but the case went to the Court of Appeal, and was heard by Lord Justice James, Lord Justice Cotton, and Lord Justice Lush. The Lord Justice James’ judgment is at the middle of page 412, where he states the law, and applies it thus: “Upon the question of law which is involved there is to my mind no dispute whatever. I have often endeavoured to express what I am going to express now (and probably I have said it in the same words, because it is very difficult to find other words in which to express it)—that is, that no man is entitled to represent his goods as being the goods of another man, and

no man is permitted to use any mark, sign, or symbol device or other means, whereby, without making a direct false representation himself to a purchaser who purchases from him, he enables such purchaser to tell a lie, or to make a false representation to somebody else who is the ultimate customer. That being, as it appears to me, a comprehensive statement of what the law is upon the question of trade-mark, or trade-designation, I am of opinion that there is no such thing as a monopoly or property in the nature of a copyright, or in the first nature of a patent in the use of any name. Whatever name is used to designate goods always subject to this, that he must not, as I said, make directly or through the medium of another person, a false representation that his goods are the goods of another person. That I take to be the law. Now, applying that law to the facts of this case, I am of opinion that the label which the defendant was, as I conceive, very well advised to discontinue the use of, and to submit to be enjoined from using in future, was calculated to deceive, and was calculated to make a false representation as between somebody who did not know who the real manufacturer was and his vendor, and that upon many grounds I will now hand up to your Lordships the label in question: in that case. This is the label against which an injunction was granted, Frister & Rossmann's Singer Machine, Frister & Rossmann, 28, London Wall, London."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Was that the label in that case against Loog?

MR. FINLAY: Yes, this is the label against the use of which an injunction was granted.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I am told it was the result of a submission contained in the statement of defence as to that particular label. They thought it had not been discreetly worded.

MR. FINLAY: I have read the passage in which the Lord Justice says that they did not attempt to justify the use of the label. Of course, my submission now would be that defendant, as all the judges I think said who took part in the decision in that case, was thoroughly well advised not to attempt the use of that label, although it had the words "Frister & Rossmann's" on it. They said the use of the words "Singer's machine" coupled with "Frister & Rossmann's" was unjustifiable. Lord Justice James says: "Now applying that law to the facts of this case, I am of opinion that the label which the defendant was, as I conceive, very well advised to discontinue the use of, and to submit to be enjoined from using in future, was calculated to deceive, and was calculated to make a false representation as between somebody who did not know who the real manufacturer was and his vendor, and that upon many grounds." The label was of the same shape, of the same metal, of the same colour, placed in exactly the same position, in which the plaintiff company's label was put, and it did contain the word "Singer," no doubt with other words annexed to it, but which might very easily have been overlooked, and therefore, in my opinion, it comes entirely within those cases in which it is calculated, and if calculated, must be assumed to have been intended to make a false representation. But when I come to the other documents, I am really unable, after all I have heard, to see anything which should deceive any human being. First of all, it is said we must look at it as if we were looking at it ourselves, but must consider that these things, to some extent at all events, and in the ultimate result might get into the hands, and be the means, or be made the means, of deceiving tailors and seamstresses and people of that kind, who are supposed to be particularly unwary and easily taken in in such a matter as this. Now I cannot agree quite in that. In a matter of their own trade, in buying their own trade tools or trade machines, that class of persons are, in my opinion, as sharp, as acute, and as suspicious as anybody, and too indisposed to think that they would be so anxious to get the real article which they wished to buy that they would have their intellects sharpened to a considerable extent, so that they would be quite as ready to detect any sign of spuriousness in the machines offered to them as a bank clerk, who has been in the habit of dealing with such matters, would be to detect whether a sovereign was bad or not, or whether a banknote was a forgery, perhaps in this case those observations may require some little qualification, because servant girls who buy machines can hardly be put on the same footing with those whose business it is to see whether samples are good or bad. Whatever be the class of persons who buy these things, we must at all events assume that they are persons capable of reading and writing, or capable of reading, at all events. How does it stand, to begin with? Mr. Loog has an office or counting-house at 128, London Wall. It does not appear, and there is nothing in the evidence to show, that the shop has anything in its external appearance which would induce people to go there to buy the machines of the plaintiff company. The defendant is the wholesale agent of manufacturers, and by using the circular complained of he invites the public to come and deal with him. The circular says where he is, what he is, and what it is he is offering to the public. He says this in very large type, and with a picture of the place of his manufactory. The Improved Wheeler-Wilson and Singer systems manufactured by the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company (late Frister & Rossmann), Berlin there that it is improved Wheeler & Wilson and Singer systems. It is very different from the advertisement in the case which is The Singer machine." There is the actual document, which I will hand up to your Lordship.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I do not know how my friend is entitled to supplement the facts contained in this judgment by putting in some documents now.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It is only this: that probably if they took the trouble to go through the pleadings they would get all this, and Mr. Finlay is handing it up to me without doing so.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I understand my friend is drawing your Lordship's attention to a number of documents to show that from these documents the Court of Appeal inferred there was no intention to deceive.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It was only with the view of showing what kind of representations the Court of Appeal were dealing with. It is only for the purpose of interpreting the judgment. They are not evidence in the slightest degree, but only to explain the judgment. That is the way I use them.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I do not desire to question their identification, but it does not appear that those were the documents.

MR. FINLAY: I shall have to prove this as being one of the documents in question.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I do not think that would be relevant. I can only take them upon your assurance that they are the documents which were used in that case.

MR. FINLAY: We did not propose to offer them in evidence in this case against the defendants, but for the purpose of showing what the judgment in this case was a certain document is referred to, and all we proposed to do was to verify these as the documents the learned Lords had before them.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It is not inconsistent for the purpose of inter-pleading the judgment.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Not if we have an opportunity of examining them, but if an issue is to be raised on that point it must be proved.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: There is no issue; it speaks for itself here very much. It is very much according to what the Lord Justice says.

MR. FINLAY: "It is 'the improved Wheeler-Wilson and Singer systems, manufactured by the Singer Machine Manufacturing Company, late Frister & Rossmann, Berlin.'" Well, stopping here, how is it possible for anybody who can read to suppose that a man who is offering machines on the improved Wheeler-Wilson or the Singer systems, manufactured by the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, late Frister & Rossmann, Berlin, was offering anything of the plaintiffs? It is possible that a man buying under this circular would really be induced to buy a thing supposing it to be made by the plaintiffs. Then the circular goes on in the plainest terms to say: We are competing with them; we know they are good, but we are better. It boasts that their manufactory is the only manufactory in Germany where sewing machines on the Wheeler-Wilson and on the Singer system are produced on a really large scale, with the aid of the most complete and costly machinery, and all the newest improvements; every part of the machine is turned out in a style not to be surpassed. Then after a little they say: "Our two systems—namely, Wheeler-Wilson and Singer—are those which are mostly in demand; they both answer the same purposes, and it would be difficult to establish a difference of their respective values, and yet we find one prefers this system, one the other; indeed, we find that the preferential difference extends to whole districts, for while in some towns we can only sell Wheeler-Wilson, in others Singers only are in favour, and thus it seems only natural that every buyer gives preference to that system which happens to be particularly recommended to him. We, as manufacturers, can recommend both with equal confidence, and we can confidently assert that all fabrics, from the finest muslin to the very thickest cloth, will be worked with perfection on all our machines. We also refer to our instruction book, given with every machine, by means of which everyone can do any kind of work without other assistance; we may still mention that our machines are all of one standard, quality, and the difference in price only refers to more or less ornamental work, &c." Nobody who reads that, and is capable of entertaining any idea at all, whether a tailor or a seamstress, or any other person, could have the slightest doubt that the German company were manufacturing in competition with the plaintiffs. This circular, as I understand, is the thing by which the world and the public are invited to come to the counting-house of Mr. Loog. Well, anybody who comes to him knowing him to be the agent to the manufacturing company at Berlin, receives from him, apparently upon request, as far as we know, a price list of the machines which they are selling. They receive this price list, which sets out that it is the price list of the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company (late Frister & Rossmann, Limited, 128, London Wall, E.C.), and is marked 'private'; that would be a private list, in order that the ultimate customers should not see it. That is of some importance, particularly with reference to the firm the case took in the House of Lords. The meaning of the price list is that those are the prices to their own customers, the dealers, not to be shown to all the world, because their customers would not like the ultimate customers to know the price they were paying for the machines. This is the private wholesale price list, not intended to be communicated to the whole world. It is supplied to those who apply to them as wholesale dealers, and who are going to sell them again. It speaks of the Wheeler-Wilson improved system and Singer improved system. Well, what is there in that from which anybody could suppose (unless the word 'Singer' is supposed to be enough to do it), that he was getting the article of the Singer Manufacturing Company? I protest I am unable to see how anybody could be deceived by this circular being put into their hands. The first person, beyond all question could not be deceived. How could this enable anybody in the world to represent to a subsequent purchaser you want to have machines from the manufactory which has hitherto supplied you. Now this shows you that we have got it. It is a very idle and far-fetched supposition. What is the meaning of 'Singer improved system'? It is said that expression could not be honestly put in, because there is no such thing as a 'Singer improved system'; that the words could only be put in to introduce the word 'Singer'; that it is mere colour, and that the word 'Singer' was put in to produce the impression that what was meant was the manufactured article of the plaintiffs. The expression 'Wheeler-Wilson improved system' and 'Singer improved system,' to my mind, have a very intelligible meaning; whether you call it a 'system,' or whether you call it a 'principle,' it has a very intelligible meaning. We have the machines all here. They are 'Singer' machines, which are to have certain qualities and certain names. Each one has some difference, but they are all on the same principle, part of the same system. They constitute the 'Singer improved system,' and the man says, 'I use the same system, and I have got the same machines exactly in point of arrangement and construction and form.' That disposes, to my mind, of that document. The next document is the invoice, about which so much has been said. The invoice is only given to a person who has first of all come in and bought an article; the invoice could be no false representation to a person who has bought something and who is merely having a memorandum of his purchase. It is headed with a picture of a manufactory and three addresses—Paris, Brussels, and 128, London Wall; and above that 'Hermann Loog, on account of the Sewing

Machine Manufacturing Company, late Frister & Rossmann, Limited.' Then one of the machines described is called 'the Singer treadle machine,' which is not the name of any one of the plaintiffs' machines, for I do not think they use the term treadle for any of theirs. It is called 'the Singer treadle machine,' that is to say, as between them, that is what it was. They do not say, in so many words, 'Our Singer treadle machine, &c.,' 'One of our treadle Singer machines,' or 'Frister & Rossmann's treadle Singer machines;' but that is not necessary, because both parties would know exactly what they were dealing with; but it is suggested that this document would or might be used to enable a dealer who has bought machines and got such an invoice to say, 'Now this is a machine which I bought from this company; this is the invoice which I got with the machine; and, look here, do you not see in this invoice it is called the 'Singer treadle machine?' Can you doubt that it is one of the machines of the Singer Manufacturing Company?' That to my mind is far too remote a suggestion; of course, if a man is minded to tell lies, he can tell them without being assisted. This invoice is not the sort of document which ever would be shown by a man who is retailing machines, and charging £2 or £3 for. On the contrary, it is intended to be kept as private as the price list, and would, in the ordinary course of business, be kept as private and as confidential as the price list between the first vendor and the second vendor. A great quantity of the evidence on both sides went to one issue, as to whether there was such a thing as a Singer principle or Singer system, whether the name Singer did originally indicate the manufactory or indicate the particular kind of thing. A great deal of evidence went to show that of late years it has grown into being the name of the thing, and that was so through a series of wrongful acts of different persons. But that issue as to what extent the word Singer may or may not be used does not seem to me to arise in the present case between the Singer Manufacturing Company and Mr. Loog, and, therefore, I decline to enter into that part of the case, or to intimate any opinion on that question. I am of opinion, therefore, that this case wholly fails; and there is no evidence whatever, except as regards the label, that the defendant has done anything which either in itself directly, or in the ultimate result indirectly, would make that false representation which is the foundation of this kind of action." Then Lord Justice Cotton and Lord Justice Lush delivered judgment to the same effect, but I do not think I need read their judgment *in extenso*; I will if there are any passages my friends desire to hear.

Then, my Lord, the case went to the House of Lords, and is reported in the 8th Appeal Cases, p. 15. Lord Selborne's opinion is first delivered, and at the bottom of page 16 his Lordship says: "The plaintiff says that the machines which they now make and sell, and have for a considerable time past bought and sold, are not in any important respect (except that most of them have what is called the needle and shuttle action) identical with any sewing machines which were ever patented, and that they have from time to time varied the form and construction of their machine, so that those which they make now are different from those which they, and Mr. Singer before them, formerly made. They allege that the word 'Singer', as applied to sewing machines, is understood in the trade to signify machines of their own manufacture (of which there are several known varieties), and nothing else. They admit that everybody is at liberty to make and sell machines exactly similar, both in form and in construction, to their own, but they deny the right of anyone to use the word 'Singer' in any way whatever in connection with machines not of their manufacture. The present action was brought by them for an injunction and damages against the defendant (the agent in this country of a sewing machine manufacturing company established in Berlin) on the ground, as alleged in the tenth paragraph of the statement of claim, that by 'representing sewing machines sold or offered for sale by him as Singer machines,' he had endeavoured to obtain, and succeeded in obtaining, for the machines sold by him some of the reputation attaching to the plaintiffs' manufacture, and had induced (and unless restrained would continue to induce) purchasers of his machines to believe that the machines sold by him were in fact machines of the plaintiffs' manufacture, or (in the case of purchasers whose attention had not been called to the plaintiffs' firm) to believe that machines sold by him were machines made by the manufacturers of the machines by which the reputation of the name Singer had been acquired." If the case so stated were established there could be no doubt of the plaintiffs' right to some relief upon the ordinary principles applicable to trade marks and trade-names. To a certain extent the case was established, and, indeed, was not contested by the defendant. It was not in controversy that to some of the machines manufactured by the Berlin company and sold by the defendant (exactly similar in form, pattern, and construction to some of those manufactured and sold by the plaintiffs) a brass plate or label, also similar in form, size, and position to the brass plate or label engraved with the plaintiffs' trade-mark, had been attached, on which brass plate or label the word 'Singer' appeared, though associated with other words which I carefully read, might inform a customer that the machine was manufactured by the Berlin company. The defendant, as representative in this country of the Berlin company (in which character I shall throughout speak of him) was a wholesale dealer only, and all persons who bought direct of him knew that the machines which he sold were of the Berlin company's manufacture, and not of the manufacture of the plaintiffs'. But the machines bearing those brass plates or labels, though supplied by him to wholesale customers, who could not be themselves deceived, would be liable to pass from them by retail into the hands of other persons, some, perhaps, ignorant and unwary, who, seeing upon them a brass plate or label with the same appearances as the plaintiffs themselves, and also having the word 'Singer' upon it, might mistake that plate or label for the plaintiffs' trade-mark, and believe that these machines were really of the plaintiffs' manufacture. The principles applicable to such a case are well established, and have been several times recognised and illustrated in your Lordship's house, the most recent authority in this house being *Johnston v. Orr Ewing*. The imitation of a man's trade-mark in a manner liable to mislead the unwary cannot be justified by showing either that the device or inscription upon the imitated mark is ambiguous, and capable of being understood by different persons, in different ways, or that a person who carefully and intelligently examined and studied, it might

not be misled. The plaintiffs have obtained an injunction to the full extent necessary to protect their trade-mark. Pausing there for a moment, I submit that the fact that the right to an injunction, as their Lordships thought, could not be contested with reference to the label goes a very long way to establish the plaintiffs' right to relief in this case, because the point there made was that although the defendant's business was wholesale only, these labels, being affixed to the machines, would pass to the retail customers to whom the direct customers of the defendants' sold the machines, and that these persons reading on this label "Frister & Rossmann's Singer machines" might be misled. Here the very same misrepresentation occurs, and in some cases, and in some of the advertisements without the words "Frister & Rossmann's" immediately preceding and that representation is made by the defendants to retail customers direct; so that I submit the principle on which the label was enjoined there goes far to establish the plaintiffs' right to an injunction against similar representations being made to the retail customers with whom the defendants here deal. Then His Lordship goes on at the bottom of page 18: "But the Vice-Chancellor, by whom the action was tried, went further, and also prohibited the defendant (in effect) from using the word 'Singer' in any way whatever, with respect to any machines not manufactured by the plaintiffs' company. The Lords Justices, on appeal, thought that when the trade-mark was out of the case nothing else was shown by the evidence to have been done or intended, or likely to be done, by the defendant against which he ought to be enjoined. They therefore discharged that part of the Vice-Chancellor's order which went beyond the protection of the plaintiffs' trade-mark, and the question upon this appeal is whether they were right in doing so. It is necessary for this purpose to consider what the defendant (representing the Berlin Company) has actually done beyond the use of the objectionable brass plate or label, which must be taken to have now finally ceased, and what may be reasonably presumed, from the nature of his business and course of dealing, to be the intention or the probable effect, of what he has done or is likely hereafter to do. The plaintiffs take exception to the employment of the word 'Singer' in a certain manner, in four documents of which the defendant makes use for the purposes of the Berlin company's business. One of these documents is a board sheet or advertisement, printed on both sides and headed on one side, 'The Improved Wheeler-Wilson and Singer systems, manufactured by the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, late Frister & Rossmann, Berlin. In this title the words Wheeler-Wilson Singer and Frister & Rossmann are all in large type, and all equally conspicuous. It is divided into two equal parts by an engraving (of the Berlin company's manufactory, in the margin of which the addresses of their agents in nine continental cities, besides London are given. Below there follows half a page of letterpress in small type, in the course of which the phrases 'the Wheeler & Wilson' and the 'Singer systems' several times occur, and also 'our Singer machines pronounced on unquestionable authority to be superior to the so-called original Singer machine,' also 'Wheeler & Wilson's' and 'Singers' in a context, evidently referring to the "two systems;" also a statement that 'our Singer machines' are made in a way which causes them to work without noise, contrary to the very noisy Singer machine of our competitors.' On the other side of the broad sheet fifteen different numbers of machines are figured, of which the first ten are described as on the 'Wheeler-Wilson system,' and the five last as on the 'Singer system;' and in the middle of that side to the left is a list of attachments given with every Frister & Rossmann machine, 'Wheeler & Wilson's system;' and to the right a list of attachments given with every Frister & Rossmann machine, Singer system. The second document is a small price-list headed 'The Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, late Frister & Rossmann, Limited, London Wall, London, E.C. Price List. Private.' It is divided into two parts, the first entitled 'Wheeler & Wilson improved system,' the second 'Singer improved system.' That, except the price attached, is all. Of the third document the title-page is: 'Directions for the use of Frister & Rossmann's shuttle sewing machine on Singer's improved system,' the word 'Singers' being printed in large letters, but not more conspicuously than 'Frister & Rossmann's.' The directions themselves, which extend over sixteen pages, do not contain the word 'Singer,' but they are headed 'Instructions for use of the Family shuttle machine on the Singer system.' The fourth and last document was an invoice given to a witness who purchased one of the defendants' machines, representing himself to be in the trade, in which the article sold was described as '1 Singer hand machine, No. 14.' None of these documents (unless it be the 'directions for use') were of a nature or character which, according to the course of the defendant's business, could be intended or would be likely to come into the hands of any retail dealer, to whom machines sold by the defendant might afterwards be resold. The defendant's business was, as has been stated, exclusively wholesale; he would not include or deliver these documents or any of them to any person 'not in the trade.' Two of them (the price list marked 'private' and the invoice showing the wholesale prices of the machines sold) were manifestly not addressed to retail purchasers not likely, in the ordinary course of the business of any persons who bought the defendants' machines, to be communicated to them. It was admitted by the plaintiffs' witnesses, and to me it seems clear, that no purchaser of the class to whom alone these documents were issued by the defendants could possibly be thereby deceived or misled into supposing that the machines sold by the defendant were of the plaintiffs' manufacture, or that the business carried on by the defendant was the plaintiffs' business. All such purchasers must necessarily have understood that the articles which they ordered or bought were manufactured by the Berlin company, though some of them were made upon a 'system' which was called 'the Singer system.' The invoice is the only document which, even if it had got into the hands of a careless retail purchaser, might (in my opinion) have been reasonably capable of being otherwise understood. It is, therefore, in my judgment, superfluous to enter into a close comparison between these documents or any of them, and that Dublin price list of the defendants in the case of the *Singer Manufacturing Company v. Wilson*, on which Lord Cairns, in this house, made certain observations, from which I in no way dissent.

That was a price list, materially different in its form and phraseology from any of these documents, which list, in the ordinary course of Messrs. Wilson & Company's business (who were retail as well as wholesale dealers), was liable to pass into the hands of ignorant and unwary customers. The present documents (except the directions) would not do so without a deviation from the settled course of the defendants, and from the natural and presumable course of his customer's business. It was contended that the acts of the defendant enabled his wholesale customers to show these documents to their own retail customers, for the purpose of passing off the goods bought from the defendant as the plaintiffs' manufacture. The answer is that, unless the documents were fabricated with a view to such a fraudulent use of them, or unless they were in themselves of such a nature as to suggest, or readily and easily lend themselves to such a fraud (which, in my opinion, they were not), the supposed consequence is too remote, speculative, and improbable to be imputed to the defendant, or to be a ground for the interference of a court of justice with the course of the defendant's business. There is no evidence that, in point of fact, any such use was ever made of them. The 'directions for use' spoke unmistakably of Frister & Rossmann's shuttle sewing machine; and no one, however careless, would read in that document the words 'on Singer's improved system' without seeing and understanding their context. The question, therefore, is whether the defendant, not representing the machines which he sells as of the manufacture of the plaintiffs, but, on the contrary, representing them as manufactured by the Berlin company, is at liberty to say that he makes them 'on the Singer system.' I agree with the Court of Appeal in thinking that he is at liberty to do so, and that by so doing (if, in substance, he does no more) he infringes no right of the plaintiffs'. The plaintiffs have insisted throughout this suit that the words 'the Singer system' (so used) are misleading, arbitrary and unmeaning; that there is no system or principle whatever, distinctive or characteristic of any class or classes of machines manufactured either by themselves or by the Berlin company, to which that term can rationally be applied, and, therefore, that it can only be intended, and can only have a tendency to deceive. I will assume (without deciding) that, if it were so, this might be evidence of an intention on the part of the defendant and his company, and those dealing with them, to pass into the general market goods manufactured by the Berlin company under the denomination of 'Singer machines,' in order that they might obtain the benefit of the plaintiffs' reputation, and he supposed (more or less extensively) to be the plaintiffs' manufacture. But on this point the contention of the plaintiffs appears to me to be disproved by the evidence. I am satisfied that the phrase 'Singer system,' whether exact or loose, is used by the defendant, and by other persons in the same trade, to signify, not a figment, but a fact. The defendant, as agent of the Berlin company, deals in two only of the several varieties of machines which the plaintiffs also make, namely, those styled the 'Family' and the 'Medium' machines; the 'Medium' scarcely, if at all, differing from the 'Family' except in size. He also, it must be recollected, deals in other machines at least as prominently put forward in his advertisement sheets and price lists, which he describes as manufactured on the Wheeler & Wilson system. There are, in fact, a good many different kinds of sewing machines, well known in the trade, which have come to be described by the appellations derived from the names of their original inventors, patentees, or manufacturers, of which appellations Wheeler & Wilson is one. Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson (like Mr. Singer) formed a company for the manufacture of sewing machines, and that company, like the plaintiffs in the present case, sought to restrain the use of the name 'Wheeler-Wilson' by other manufacturers. It was decided, however, by Vice-Chancellor James in 1869 that this name 'Wheeler & Wilson' had come to signify in the trade, not the particular manufactures of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, or of the Wheeler-Wilson Company, but the kind or kinds of machines which was *publici juris*. The injunction, therefore, asked in that case was refused. Your Lordships have not now to review that decision, nor do I assume either that it was, or that it was not, right; but it is part of the history of the trade in those sewing machines in which the present defendant now deals; and it is manifest on the face of the defendant's advertisement sheets and price list that he has used the words 'Singer system' in exactly the same sense, relatively to the plaintiffs and their predecessor in business, in which he uses the words 'Wheeler-Wilson system' relatively to Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson and the company carrying on business under that name. The defendant's witness, Mr. Newton Wilson (Question 7,499) says: 'Every sewing machine as it came into the English market successively from America, came to be known in the first place by its outward form, and secondly by the arrangement of parts which constitute that machine, and that arrangement of parts, combined with that peculiar outward form, constitutes a type or class.' This is evidently what the defendant and others in the trade who use the same phraseology with the defendant mean by the word 'system.' In the 9th paragraph of his statement of defence, the defendant avers that the words 'Singer system' and 'Singer machines,' as he uses them, are, and are understood in the trade to be, descriptive of certain special characteristics of outward form and internal construction which he there specifies; and this statement is supported (with only, as it seems to me, verbal and immaterial variations) by the evidence of a scientific witness for the defendant, Mr. Imray. That witness divides sewing machines into three principal classes—(1) the lock-stitch-working with a needle and shuttle; (2) the chain-stitch; and (3) the double-chain stitch. To the first or lock-stitch type of machines, he says, all those known under the appellations 'Howe,' 'Thomas,' 'Singer,' and 'Wheeler & Wilson' belong, and he specifies the distinctive characters of each kind, and (among them) in much detail (questions 5,904 to 5,920) those of the machines known (according to him) under the name of 'Singer.' The names, he says (questions 5856-7), always convey to my mind a distinctive idea of a distinct thing, that is of 'great similarity; there might be variation in detail, and yet the broad construction and form might be the same.' I believe this evidence. It is in substance confirmed by facts admitted in cross-examination by the plaintiffs' own manager, Mr. Woodruff (questions 834-858), and also by a considerable body of documentary evidence, some of which proceeds from sources independent of the parties to the present litigation, and some is traceable to the plaintiffs themselves.

Among the defendant's exhibits were circulars of two German houses (unconnected as far as appears with the Berlin company) carrying on business respectively at Frankfurt and Hamburg, in which sewing machines made or sold by them are classified under the several appellations of 'System Wheeler & Wilson,' 'System Singer,' 'System Grover & Baker,' 'System Howe,' and 'System Wilcox & Gibbs,' showing that these are known denominations of particular kinds of machines upon the continent of Europe. It may be (as was said by the plaintiffs' counsel) that all these were issued after 1870, the time to which the plaintiffs refer the commencement in this country of the use of the name 'Singer' by other manufacturers, which they allege to be lawful. No such explanation, however, can be given of the circulars of Mr. Callebaut, a French manufacturer, who in 1865 obtained a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition for a machine or machines of the plaintiffs' own manufacture, for which medal the plaintiffs in their own circulars claimed credit, and to whom the plaintiffs by agreement relinquished the exclusive right of manufacturing that class of machines in France. In this circular of Mr. Callebaut, published certainly before 1870, the words 'système Singer' are used to describe the machines of his own French manufacture. Nay, more, the plaintiffs themselves, in the same circulars in which they reckoned Mr. Callebaut's gold medal among the premiums obtained by them at various industrial and international exhibitions, said: 'The principle of the Singer Manufacturing Company's sewing machines has not been changed since their first introduction to the public. Yet many beautiful labour-saving additions have been attached, &c., and they described their Family machine as "constructed on sound mechanical principles, which have been thoroughly tested, with a view to attain the greatest possible degree of simplicity and durability, without liability to derangement," and as sewing "with a straight needle, thus obtaining the greatest possible amount of strength and power to pass seams and irregularities in the work, which manifestly can never be equalled by any system using a curved needle." This language the plaintiffs' manager, Mr. Woodruff, tried in his cross-examination to explain away by saying that it had no meaning, and was very stupid, and deceived people, and that the plaintiffs were capable of doing stupid things as well as other people. It is superfluous to say that the fact appears to me to be of much more value than the explanation. There were also expressions of an import which, in my opinion, amounts to much the same thing, in the specifications of several patents taken out in this country by the plaintiffs or their agents for improvements in their machines. In Newton's specification of 1863 (the invention patented being a communication from Mr. Singer) mention is made of an ordinary Singer machine fitted with a novel arrangement, and of Singer's well-known construction of sewing machines. In Woodruff's specification of 1865 the means shown for operating the needle and shuttle are said to require no special explanation, because it is the well-known arrangement of Singer machines. I think it unnecessary to pursue this point further. It may be true, as the plaintiffs say, that the machines to which they now attach that appellation, vary in points which may possibly be useful and important from their older machines, by which it was originally acquired; but the conclusion to which I am brought unhesitatingly by the whole evidence is, that there has been, for many years past, sufficient continuity and identity of method in the construction of the plaintiffs' lock-stitch machines, particularly of machines of those classes which they describe as 'Family' or 'Medium,' which are also manufactured by the Berlin company, to make the term 'Singer system,' as used with respect to those machines, a *bona-fide* and intelligible description, which has obtained extensive currency both in England and on the continent of Europe, of some really distinctive character or characters in that method of construction. It follows that, in my opinion, the use of that phraseology by the defendant is not evidence of any fraudulent purpose or intent. It is urged, however, that it ought not to be regarded separately from the use of the brass plate or label, which has been adjudged to be an infringement of the plaintiffs' trade-mark, that it is one of a series of acts designed with a view to, and practically terminating in, the use of that plate or label, and that all such acts, being so connected together, ought to be alike prohibited. In this view I cannot agree. I think that the representations made by the defendant to his wholesale customers, whether orally or by broad sheet, price list or invoice, have no natural or necessary connection in intention or in fact with any deception of retail customers which might possibly arise from the use of the brass plate or label. No one would contend that there was any such connection if in those representations to the defendant's wholesale customers the word 'Singer' had not occurred, and the case is really the same if (as I think) the word Singer was so used as to obviate any reasonable possibility of misunderstanding or deception. The counsel for the appellants lastly argued that the plaintiffs, trading under Mr. Singer's name and using his trade-mark, had acquired such a right of property in that name as to entitle them to restrain any rival in trade from introducing it into any of his price lists, circulars, or advertisements, even in such a way as might exclude the possibility of its being understood to represent directly or indirectly that the goods sold by him were manufactured by the plaintiffs, or that his trade or business was identical or connected with the trade or business of the plaintiffs. For that argument no authority was cited and it cannot, in my opinion, be maintained on any principle. The reputation acquired by machines of a particular form or construction is one thing, the reputation of the plaintiffs as manufacturers is another. If the defendant has no right under colour of the former to invade the latter, neither have the plaintiffs any right under colour of the latter to claim (in effect) a monopoly of the former. If the defendant has (and it is not denied that he has) a right to make and sell in competition with the plaintiffs articles similar in form and construction to those made and sold by the plaintiffs, he must also have a right to say that he does so, and to employ for that purpose the terminology common in his trade, provided always that he does this in a fair, distinct, and unequivocal way. The Court of Appeal has thought that (apart from the infringement of the trade-mark) this is all that he has done. I think the same, and I therefore move your Lordships to dismiss this appeal." Then Lord Blackburn says at the bottom of page 29—I will read the earlier passages if my friend thinks it material.

MR. CHADWICK HEALEY: No, I do not.

MR. FINLAY: Then he says at the bottom of page 29, "The original foundation of the whole law is this, that when one knowing that goods are not made by a particular trader sells them as and for the goods of that trader, he does that which injures that trader. At first it was put upon the ground that he did so when he sold inferior goods as and for the traders, but it is established alike at law, *Blofield v. Payne*, and in equity, *Edelsten v. Edelsten*, that it is an actionable injury to pass off goods known not to be the plaintiffs', as and for the plaintiffs', even though not inferior. The modes in which goods may be passed off as and for the plaintiffs' vary. The most usual is where a particular mark on the goods or on the packages in which they are sold has been used to denote that they are made by a particular firm to such an extent that it is understood in the market to bear that meaning. The law as to those trade-marks is now regulated by statutes, but before there were any legislation on the subject, it was well settled that when anyone adopted a mark, so closely resembling the trade-mark of the plaintiff, that it would be likely to be mistaken for it, and put it on his goods and sold them, knowing that though the persons to whom he sold them were well aware that they were not the plaintiffs' make, yet that they were meant to be sold to others who would see only the trade-mark, and were likely to be deceived by its resemblance to those of the plaintiffs', he might be properly found to have knowingly and fraudulently sold the goods as and for the plaintiffs' goods. *Sykes v. Sykes*. And so far there was no difference between law and equity. But at law it was necessary to prove that an injury had been actually done. In equity it was enough to show that the defendant threatened to do, and would, if not prevented, do that injury. But there is a further question in which there may be a difference between law and equity." Then his Lordship refers to *Millington v. Fox* and *Crawshay v. Thompson*. Perhaps your Lordship will relieve me from reading that part of the judgment, which I do not think for the present purpose is very material. And at page 32, near the bottom, he says: "There is another way in which goods, not the plaintiffs', may be sold as and for the plaintiffs'. A name may be so appropriated by user as to come to mean the goods of the plaintiffs', though it is not and never was impressed on the goods or on the packages in which they are contained, so as to be a trade-mark properly so called, or within the recent statutes. Where it is established that such a trade name bears that meaning, I think the use of that name, or one so nearly resembling it as to be likely to deceive as applicable to goods not the plaintiffs', may be the means of passing off those goods as and for the plaintiffs', just as much as the use of a trade-mark, and I think the law (so far as not altered by legislation) is the same. And I think it settled by a series of cases of which *Hall v. Barrows* is, I think, the leading one, that both trade-marks and trade names are, in a certain sense, property, and that the right to use them passes with the goodwill of the business to the successors of the firm that originally established them, even though the name of that firm be changed so that they are no longer strictly correct. This was evidently Lord Cottenham's opinion in *Millington v. Fox*, and I know of no authority against it. The plaintiffs here are the successors of I. M. Singer, and are as such entitled to the use of the trade names acquired by him and their other predecessors. There is no question as to trade-marks. And though I do not think it can be said, as a matter of law, that the name of a trader is necessarily, when applied to goods of the kind he deals in, to be understood as designating his goods so as necessarily to be a trade name; yet that is very likely to be the case, and I have no doubt that in this case it is proved that the word 'Singer' or 'Singer's machines,' when applied to sewing machines, are understood by most persons to be the trade name of the plaintiffs'. The evidence intended to contradict this goes as far, and, in my mind, no further, than to establish that these terms were very generally used by particular persons, but not by everyone, as designating machines of a particular type by whomsoever made or sold. And so far there is no solid distinction between the facts in this case and those found in *Millington v. Fox*. In the case in Scotland against Kimball and in that against Wilson, the defendants had used the name of Singer in advertisements as designating their machines, and they did not deny that they knew that the plaintiffs had used that name; but they alleged that they had always taken such precautions in the wording and heading of their advertisements, stating that the Singers they sold were made by them, that the use of the name could not mislead anyone. The Court of Session in Kimball's case, by their interlocutor, find that for a period of at least seven years prior to the petition for interdict being presented in the inferior court, the name Singer had in the Sewing-machine trade been used and appropriated exclusively to designate and identify the sewing machines made by the pursuers. Find that the defenders have recently sold and offered for sale machines made by themselves under the name of 'Singer's,' 'Singer machines,' and 'Singer sewing machines,' therefore grant interdict, etc. I do not think it necessary to say what, in my opinion, was the effect of this decision of the Scottish court. It may be that having found on the evidence that the pretences of warning all who bought the so-called Singer's that they were not made by the pursuers were, in plain English, shams, and that the defenders really sold their machines as and for the pursuers, they had sufficiently expressed this in the finding. It may be that they went further, and that this finding shows that in the opinion of the Court of Session the defence that the defenders had always qualified the use of the plaintiffs' trade-name in such a manner as to prevent its misleading was irrelevant, and that they need find nothing on it. Lord Justice Mellish seems to have understood them to go so far. In Wilson's case the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justices James, Mellish and Baggallay, all thought that it was proved that the defendant had always taken such precautions as effectually to prevent the possibility of deceit, and so doing proved a defence, and Lord Justice Mellish gives his reasons for thinking that the Scotch court, as he understood their decision had gone further than any English case had gone, and further than an English Court should follow. When the case was brought up to this house, Lord Cairns thought and said that the evidence did not, in his opinion, prove that effectual precautions had been taken. It may be that he thought that the Court of Session, if going as far as

Lord Justice Mellish thought, had not gone too far, and that an English court should follow them. I do not know how that may be; he did not express an opinion on that point either way. As I have already said, if in this case now at the bar the defendant had used the trade name of the plaintiffs' as it is stated in the second finding of the Court of Session, I should not in this state of the authorities decide without at least hearing the whole argument. But the defendant in this case alleges, and I think proves that he never has sold or offered for sale machines made by himself under the name of Singer or Singer machines, or Singer sewing machines, or any name so resembling those names as to be calculated to mislead. He makes one admission, which I will read. It is the fact that the defendant sometimes, but not always, attaches to Singer's machines sold by him and manufactured by the said foreign company hereinbefore referred to and sold by the defendant as their agent as aforesaid, brass labels or plates. In many cases there is no label or plate at all upon the machine. In the great majority of cases in which there has been any such label or plate, such labels have been German inscriptions, and in the case of from about 250 to 300 machines and no more, before the commencement of this action the defendant sold machines to dealers with brass plates or labels upon them, which contained the words in the centre, 'F. & R., 128, London Wall, London,' which were the prominent and conspicuous words, and round them in smaller letters were the words Frister & Rossmann's Singer machine in letters of a uniform size connected together by the words 'German' and 'manufacturer' in smaller letters. All the other labels or plates upon any sewing machines sold by the defendant have either had German words upon them with no reference to the words 'Singer machine' at all, or have been labels similar in form, size, and appearance to the first-mentioned labels, but with the words, 'Frister & Rossmann's shuttle machine' in lieu of the words, 'Singer machine.' Although the defendant is satisfied and believes that no person has been, or could really be misled or deceived by the words 'Singer Machine,' as used on the said labels or plates in the only manner in which he has ever used them before the commencement of this action, yet the question is of no importance to the defendant, and to avoid all excuse for further litigation the defendant has not since the commencement of this action absolutely ceased to use, and the defendant has not since the commencement of this action sold or disposed of any sewing machine with any such label, plate, or mark thereon, or having the word 'Singer' upon it, and in order to avoid useless expense, he thereby submits and undertakes not to use, and he offers to submit at once to a judgment and injunction, with such costs as this Court shall direct, against his using any label or brass plate upon, or attached to, any sewing machine in which the words 'Singer machine,' or 'Singer system,' or the word 'Singer,' either alone or in conjunction with any other word or words is in any way used, or selling or using any such machine with the word 'Singer' on the above, or otherwise affixed thereon or attached thereto. An injunction was drawn up in the terms of this submission, and against the defendants have not, and after that submission could not, appeal. The defendants do admit that they have in their advertisements and circulars said that they make and sell machines made on the Singer system, and they maintain, and as I think, correctly, that they have a right to do so if they do no more. An attempt was made to prove that there was nothing that could properly be called a Singer system, and that, therefore, the use of these words said not to be strictly accurate cannot be equivalent to the words 'Singer machines.' I think that this attempt totally failed. The plaintiffs themselves had in a patent as early as 1863 used the words 'an ordinary Singer machine,' and 'Singer's well-known construction of sewing machines,' and in many of their circulars, both before 1870, when the Scotch suit against Kimball was begun, and since, have used the phrase. I do not inquire whether it has a definite scientific meaning. I agree with what the noble and learned Lord on the Woolsack has just said, that scientific or not, loose or not, it has been used by the plaintiffs' themselves, and by others in the trade to signify not a fiction, but a fact. I am relieved from examining the various documents relied upon, because I should, in doing so, only repeat what has been already said by the Lord Chancellor, in which I entirely concur. In only one, namely, the invoices, are the words 'Singer machine' used. I entirely agree that when a person (in this case a person acting as a detective for the plaintiffs) sent an order to a wholesale house for one of their Singer's, it was very natural that the wholesale house should, in sending in their invoice, adopt the term used in the order, and that doing so would not deceive a person who had already ordered the goods, and I think that there was no ground for saying that the defendants ought to have been careful in using the description on the invoice, lest it should be used as a means for deceiving subsequent purchasers of the article. The wholesale house throughout issued their prices to dealers who came to them confidentially, and that for an obvious reason it was not wished by those dealers that the purchasers from them should know how much they had added to the price for which they bought them from the wholesale house, and the invoice would show that price, and, therefore, would not be shown to a purchaser from the dealer. There is only one other matter on which I think it necessary to say anything. The Master of the Rolls in *Singer v. Wilson* said that the Attorney-General (Holker) wanted the general question decided whether he was entitled to the injunction as asked by that prayer—namely, to restrain the defendant from offering for sale any sewing machine as 'Singer's' or the 'Singer' machine whether he said it was made by himself or not. I do not find that the counsel in the House of Lords, of whom Sir John Holker was not one, renewed this request. Nothing certainly was said about it by any of the Lords, unless it was in my mind when I said that the plaintiffs, if the allegations in their bill were proved, were entitled to some relief, and added whether they would be entitled to an injunction to the extent which is asked for in the prayer of the bill is a different question. I have no independent recollection of what I meant, but I think it probable enough that I was referring to this. At all events, nothing was decided in this house on this point, and nothing falls to be decided in this case as to whether there was such a right as to the use of the trade name, for it is not used. But it was argued that the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction to prevent the use of the plaintiffs, name in any way in reference to articles such as they sell. It was not denied that everyone was at liberty to make and sell machines

in every respect identical with those made by the plaintiffs, and to say that the goods he made and sold were identical with those made by the plaintiffs in shape and construction, and to allege that the materials were better than those used by the plaintiffs, and more skillfully put together, and sold cheaper, and all this for the purpose of rivaling the plaintiffs. But it was said that the plaintiffs' family name must not be used at all for such an object. No authority was cited in support of such an extensive proposition, and I do not think it is founded on sound principles." Then a portion of Lord Watson's judgment I must call attention to. He says: "I think it is established by the evidence that the name 'Singer' as used by the appellant company and their predecessor in business, Isaac Merritt Singer, has long been and still is generally understood to denote sewing machines of their manufacture. The machines made by Mr. Singer, and afterwards by the company, were of several different classes, suitable to the various kinds of work for which they were required by customers, and as recent improvements were from time to time adopted by the manufacturers, the machines of each class varied at different periods, both in the arrangement of their parts and in their outward form. It is, in my opinion, clearly proved that notwithstanding these progressive improvements and variations, the sewing machines manufactured by Mr. Singer and the appellant company have been distinguishable by their external form and adjustment of parts from the machines of other manufacturers, and that a customer desiring to purchase a 'Singer' sewing machine invariably understood that he was buying, and expected to get, not merely a machine made by Mr. Singer or the company, but a machine of the same shape and character with one or other of the classes which he or they were known to be making at the time. The legal consequence of these facts is that the appellant company have a right—an exclusive right—to use the name Singer as denoting sewing machines of their manufacture; and that no one has a right to use the word for the purpose of passing off his goods as theirs, or even when he is innocent of that purpose to use it in any way calculated to deceive or aid in deceiving the public. None of the numerous authorities cited at the bar by the appellants' counsel carry the exclusive right of a trader to a particular name beyond that limit. There is no authority, and, in my opinion, no principle, for giving the trader any higher right. If he cannot allege and prove that the public are deceived, or that there is a reasonable probability of deception, he has no right to interfere with the use of the name by others." Lord Bramwell makes a few observations, some of which I should like to read. At the bottom of page 40 he says: "There are four documents or papers published or uttered by the defendant to which the plaintiffs object. Three of them state the defendant to be a seller of sewing machines which he calls Singer sewing machines, but which he says are made by manufacturers at Berlin. The plaintiffs say that this is a representation that the machines are of the plaintiffs' make, because, say the plaintiffs, you, the defendant, mean something by the expression 'Singer sewing machine'; but as there is no principle or system or plan which is peculiar to the machines we make, a Singer sewing machine must mean one of our make, though you say it is not, and, in order to make out this case, practical men have been called to show that by 'Singer sewing machine,' one made by the plaintiffs is understood in the trade; and what is called scientific evidence has been given to show that there is no principle in the machines made by the plaintiffs. I cannot but think that my lamented friend, Sir H. Jackson, engaged in a very unprofitable verbal discussion on this head. For I am very clearly of opinion that, whether principle is or is not the right word, there is undoubtedly the thing there the existence of which he wished to establish—viz., a plan on which the plaintiffs make the bulk of their machines; a plan which may have been altered and improved from time to time, but which, as it now exists, is the usual plan. And I come to this conclusion from the acts and conduct of the plaintiffs themselves, who have continually spoken of the Singer system, and to the like effect. I say, therefore, that it is not true that the Singer sewing machine has no meaning but that of a machine made by the plaintiffs. But, further, suppose it to be unmeaning, inaccurate, wrong as applied to any machine not made by the plaintiffs, it is manifest that, as the defendants' circulars say that the machines he sells are not made by the plaintiffs, the result is not that he by implication says the contrary of what he expressly says, but that he has used a wrong, unmeaning, inaccurate expression. And so everyone who reads his circulars would understand; at least, no one would understand that the plaintiffs made the machine which the defendant says the Berlin company make. Those who know there is no Singer principle, or system, or plan, know that the defendant uses a wrong expression. Those who do not know there is no Singer principle, system, or plan, will, on reading the circular, suppose there is; but that it is used by the Berlin makers. As to the invoice and receipt, they were given to an agent of the plaintiffs who knew the truth. I think the defendant was correct in calling the machines 'Singer machines,' but even if not he only used a wrong word and misled no one. But then it was said the word 'Singer' is a catch-word, and is misleading. People who know no better may read 'Singer sewing machine,' and nothing more, and so be misled. I suppose such a thing is not impossible. But, in the first place, there is no evidence of it. In the next place, it is eminently improbable, as the defendant deals with wholesale houses who know what they are about. And, thirdly, the possibility of such a mistake is not a cause of action. The same thing might happen if the defendant issued circulars that his were 'not' Singer sewing machines. For, however large he printed the 'not,' some one might not see it. The result is that, in my judgment, the defendant has uttered no untruth nor anything calculated or likely to mislead or deceive in these four documents. But I cannot help saying that the defendant ought to be very much obliged to those who advised him to discontinue the brass ticket on the machines sold by him, and I think that advice might be carried further, and that he would do well to give up shape and stand and ornamentation, which, to me, look very much as though it was intended his machines should be taken for the plaintiffs'. I concur in advising your Lordships to dismiss the appeal." My Lord, I do submit that that case, when looked at with attention, is really an authority in favour of the plaintiffs in respect of the relief they ask here. The *ratio decidendi* with regard to the label, or, I should rather say, the reason of the

observations made by their Lordships with regard to the label, the injunction as to which was submitted to was this: that that label would go into the hands of private customers, who would probably be misled. Here the defendant makes to retail customers direct representations, which, I submit, are somewhat stronger than the representations made in that precise label, for that precise label had the words "Frister & Rossmann's Singer machine." Here, taking the card of the defendant's, the first copy of which I showed your Lordship, on the outside has "James Spence & Co.'s special show of improved Singer machines." So that, I submit, the defendant here has done by representation to retail dealers directly the very thing which the defendants did not attempt to justify in the case of Loog, in respect of the label there, and which all the judges who took part in the decision in that case thought were incapable of justification. Your Lordship has observed the stress laid in Loog's case on the fact that the defendant was a wholesale dealer. That forms the very foundation of the judgment, particularly in the House of Lords. The documents were issued to persons in the trade who knew the facts, and could not be misled. If these documents had been issued to retail customers, Loog's case might have assumed a very different complexion, and have had a very different result. But in the third place, the documents issued in Loog's case, are in their terms absolutely different from the advertisements issued here by the defendants. He there spoke in the most unequivocal terms of machines manufactured by the German Sewing Machine Company on the Singer system, and, analysing the documents with great care, their Lordships point out that there is nothing in these documents which, fairly read, would lead anyone to conclude the defendant intended to represent they were made by the plaintiffs. Here the expression is not machines made by Frister & Rossmann on the Singer system or principle. These machines are designated as Singer machines. I submit to your Lordship that on the principle of these decisions, and it is only for propositions of law that I have referred to this case, the plaintiffs are entitled to relief here. My Lord, there is another case which was very recently decided in the House of Lords to which I think I ought to call your Lordship's attention in this connection, the case of *Montgomery v. Thompson* in the appeal cases for 1891.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Is that the Stone Ale Case?

MR. FINLAY: Yes, my Lord. It is also in 41, Chancery Division, page 45. That was a case when the plaintiff's ale acquired reputation as Stone Ale from the place where it was brewed, and it was held that the defendant was liable for using that designation in a way that was calculated to convey to the minds of customers the idea that the ales he was selling were ales manufactured by the plaintiff. I do not think it necessary to read the judgments *in extenso*, but I will read any part your Lordship thinks it necessary I should. There are a few observations made by Lord Watson that I think I might with advantage read. "My Lords, the precise terms in which an injunction ought to run must depend upon the particular facts of the case. In the present case, I feel somewhat hampered by the consideration that the only appeal is at the instance of the defendant, and the injunction cannot be recast in any way to his disadvantage. Had the matter been open I should have preferred an order restraining the defendant from using the word 'Stone' as descriptive of, or in connection with, ale or beer (not being of the plaintiff's manufacture) sold or offered for sale by him without clearly distinguishing such ale or beer from the ale or beer of the plaintiffs. That was substantially the form adopted by Lord Hatherley in *Selxio Prouzende*, which was confirmed on appeal, and it was followed by this house. But it appears to me that an injunction in these or similar terms would involve a prohibition against selling ale or beer other than the plaintiffs, under the term 'Stone Ales or Stone Ale,' and so on. I think those remarks of Lord Watson were adopted by Mr. Justice Chitty in one of the cases. My Lord, I think I have said enough to bring to the attention of the Court the legal principles on which the plaintiffs rely, as illustrated in these cases which I have cited; and without further preface, with the assistance of my friends, I will call before your Lordship our evidence, which I hope will satisfy the Court that these expressions were calculated to mislead and have the effect of misleading."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Is there any arrangement as to taking a shorthand note?

MR. FINLAY: Yes, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: A copy will be supplied to the Court?

MR. FINLAY: Yes, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then I shall not take so voluminous a note as I otherwise should.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL (sworn).

Examined by MR. BYRNE.

I propose to take the historical part of this case shortly, and my friend Mr. Chadwick Healey will stop me if I go too quickly. You are assistant general manager to the Singer Manufacturing Company?—I am.

Carrying on business at 30, Foster Lane, London?—That is right.

Have you been engaged to the plaintiffs for the last twenty-three years?—Rather more than twenty-three.

The plaintiffs are a company incorporated by a Special Act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey under the style of "The Singer Manufacturing Company"?—That is so.

You have the official documents to prove the incorporation?—They can be produced.

Mr. BYRNE: I do not know whether my friend wants them.

MR. CHADWICK HEALEY: Not at this time of day.

MR. BYRNE: The business was started in 1850 by Mr. Isaac Merritt Singer?—I believe so. I cannot speak from personal knowledge of 1850, but according to information it would be about that time.

And he was afterwards joined by a Mr. Clark, and they together carried on business as "I. M. Singer & Co."?—Yes, till the incorporation of the company in 1863.

Did Mr. Singer personally devote a portion of his time to the development of these machines?—A considerable portion of his time.



MR. JOHN MITCHELL.

And establish large factories in America, I believe, for the manufacture of these sewing machines?—That is so.

Then the Singer Manufacturing Company acquired all the business and goodwill of the old firm of I. M. Singer & Co?—Yes.

The plaintiffs have, I believe, a large factory at Kilbowie, near Glasgow?—Yes; very large.

Have they a very large business in London and all the principal towns and cities in the United Kingdom, and every country throughout the world?—That is so.

Are you able to tell me about how many agents they have in their branch houses in the United Kingdom?—I should think about 5,000.

At their factory, how many hands do they employ?—About 5,000 or 6,000.

How many branch houses have they for the sale of these machines?—In the United Kingdom, over 500.

Do you know the aggregate rents they pay for these houses?—About £50,000 per annum, I should think.

About how many machines have they sold since they started business?—About 10 million.

Can you give me about how much a year is spent in advertising?—It varies considerably; but I should say undoubtedly not less than £20,000.

Under what denomination have the plaintiffs' machines been sold in the market?—"Singer," or "Singer's." Sometimes one word is used, sometimes the other.

Do you produce the catalogues, price lists, and advertisements issued from time to time by the plaintiffs as specimens? I think you have put them together in a book?—Yes; this is one of the books (producing one).

Are those some of the circulars and advertisements and price lists from time to time used?—They are; I recognise them all.

Besides those, are there many others?—Oh, yes; thousands.

Do you know that they speak of the machines as "Singer's sewing machines"?—I have never seen any advertisement issued by the company which did not refer to Singer.

That is the usual thing?—Yes.

I have not carefully examined them for that particular purpose; but they are always headed with the name "Singer Manufacturing Company," are they not?—I do not say that "Singer Manufacturing Company" would be invariably in the circulars, but generally it would be. Will you allow me to correct one statement I made. I made a mistake with regard to the amount of rent we pay. It would not exceed £25,000.

Now there are a great variety of sewing machines which have been made by the Singer Company?—A very large number.

How many different kinds of machines do they make and sell?—Taking what would be called distinct types, I should say from 30 to 35.

Do you produce photographs of sewing machines manufactured by the plaintiffs?—Yes.

Let me know how many there are in that bundle, and whether those are some of the machines now manufactured by the plaintiffs?—Yes; I recognise the whole of those.

There are 22 of them, I think; I understand that 17 of those show the outward forms of the machines, and five show the working parts of the machines?—Yes.

I have here a book, I do not know whether you have seen it; but would you look at that book? There are representations there, I think, of the same machines that are on the photograph?—There are some here which are not included in the collection of photos.

But these are pictures?—Illustrations.

With the proper descriptions underneath?—No. 1 is No. 1 machine, and another is called "The Standard."

Have you examined that book?—I have.

It is all correct?—Yes, with the names usually applied to the machines in addition to the numbers.

There are other machines?—There are others.

Do the plaintiffs from time to time introduce alterations in their machines?—Constantly.

Does the central form vary from time to time?—Undoubtedly—materially.

Are there any machines sold by the plaintiff company without the name "Singer" being upon them, or have there ever been any to your knowledge?—No, never. The name is in two positions, "Singer" alone is on the front of the arm, and the full name of the company on the top.

Is that the usual way?—The name of the company on the top has

always been there. The name "Singer" in front was a subsequent addition made many years ago, about 1873, I think.

"The Singer Manufacturing Company" you say has always been on the machine?—Yes.

And then about 1873 the name "Singer" was put in front?—Yes.

And since that date has always been on all the machines?—Yes.

Of whatever type or description they are?—Yes, notwithstanding the style.

There are a great many advertisements besides those you produce?—Yes.

Has it been the habit of the company to advertise in a similar way?—Yes, the advertisements, of course, vary from time to time.

I believe the plaintiffs have no patents in this country except for certain accessories?—Patents are being constantly taken out; but I know of no patent which applies to a complete machine.

In your experience, what is the common name to designate the machines of the plaintiffs' manufacture, when they are ordered by other people, or in ordinary business?—"Singer" would undoubtedly be used, but that alone would not be sufficient. If anyone wrote to us and asked for a Singer machine, we should reply and send a catalogue, and ask them to state the style of machine they wanted. If they wanted a Family machine, we should again have to ask them to explain the style of Family machine they wanted.

Do you remember the plaintiffs entering into an arrangement?—was it through you—with Mr. Partington about the advertisements?—Yes, I had to do with that; in fact, I designed the advertisement.

That was about the end of October or beginning of November, 1891, is it not?—That was so.

Does that photograph (handing to witness) represent the advertisement you designed?—Yes.

I believe you designed the combination?—I made a regular sketch for the guidance of the painter.

Does that accurately represent what you designed?—It does.

And shows what was actually put up?—It does.

And shows what was actually put up?—No, this is the second; this is not what appeared in the first instance.

You are quite right. Does that (handing another photograph to witness) correctly represent it when it was put up?—It does.

That boarding was round Nos. 19, 20 and 21, Cheapside?—I believe those were the numbers.

It was in Cheapside?—Yes, almost immediately opposite our local depot.

That is where you sell retail?—Yes, it is a show room and shop.

Do you sell retail there?—Yes.

The boarding, measured on the front, I am told, is about 15 feet by 58 feet?—Yes.

And the depth of it is about 10 feet?—That is so.

On the 3rd of November, 1891, I understand you first began to advertise in that form?—That is so.

That was continued, and about the end of the first week you altered the form of it to No. 2?—I cannot say exactly when it was altered, but I know that both of those ran for some portion of the four weeks.

And each of those numbers 1 and 2 represented it during a portion of the time?—That was so.

How much did that advertising cost?—That cost about £150.

Why did you order an alteration in the advertisement? I see the first one seems to have related to the sales, and the other one to the imitations.—Just about that time the vendors of German machines were becoming very active, and in different parts of the City we found they were getting bold in the use of our name to an extent we had not noticed before.

That was the reason you put that up, "Beware of imitations"?—Yes.

Your advertisements were taken down, and did you see what advertisements came up next on the hoarding?—Yes; it startled me when I saw it.

Does that copy show the advertisement you saw next?—Yes, that is it.

MR. BYRNE: I believe that is admitted as the defendants' advertisement.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: Certainly.

MR. BYRNE: Were there any particular points about that advertisement which struck you as objectionable?—Undoubtedly.

Just look at a copy of it, and tell his Lordship what those points were especially.—The words "Improved Singer."

Anything else?—And what looks like "Improved Singer's" in another part of the bill.

The smaller bill?—Yes, on the bills.

Does that placard represent the smaller bills on the hoarding?—Yes, that represents the bills.

Now, did you visit the defendants' shop or establishment in December, 1891?—I did.

Did you there see catalogues and cards lying about?—I did.

Is that card (handing it to witness) similar to those you saw lying about in the defendants' shop?—Yes, that is identical with what I saw.

Did you take that away from the shop?—I took it away and initialled it.

From the shop?—Yes, similar to the small one.

Did you also see circulars?—Yes.

Is that one of them? (handing a circular to witness)—Yes.

Did you also procure one of those and take it away?—I did not take it away; I saw them there.

Were they put in any private place, or put away in the shop?—They were accessible to anybody.

Anybody could have taken them if they wanted?—Yes; in fact, the one I took away was not given to me, but I took it off the counter myself.

These things were lying all around?—All around.

Did you notice whether there were in the shop and in the shop-windows cards upon the vouchers?—I did.

Did you see any of those cards in the window?—Yes; I have often seen them.

How were they placed with reference to the machine?—Leaning against the arm of the machine.

In front, like this?—Yes.

Did you also see some of those on the machines in the shop?—Yes.

MR. BYRNE: I do not know whether there is any contest about this; but I believe all the defendants' machine are sold with a brass plate.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: Yes; I think so.

MR. BYRNE: We took one off one of your own machines.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: You may take it that they are.

MR. BYRNE: It has been suggested in some of the affidavits in this action that the oval plates used by the defendants are usual and common in colour and shape. Is that your view?—Undoubtedly, they are similar in shape to our own and in colour.

Those you have seen in the defendants' machines are similar in shape and colour to those you use?—Yes.

Is that general with reference to other machines?—Not at all.

In your knowledge of the trade, is it customary and usual upon machines of various makers to have labels of that shape?—No, it is not. It is usual for all makers to have trade-marks, but trade-marks of various styles.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You had better take this subject to cross-examination, and leave it where it is for the present.

MR. BYRNE: Yes, I leave it there; it is only what is suggested in some of the affidavits.

Can you suggest an easy name for the defendants' machine which would properly and accurately describe it without using the word "Singer" at all?—It is a Lock-stitch sewing machine, and it might be described as the Low-arm or a High-arm according to the height of the arm. You see, there is a difference in the height of these two arms.

In one of their circulars it was described as the "High-arm Lock-stitch sewing machine." Would that fairly describe the machines that have the high arm?—Undoubtedly.

Will you look at that circular (handing circular to the witness)? Is that one of Frister & Rossmann's circulars?—It has their name on.

Does that accurately and fairly describe the high-arm machine as sold by the defendants, the High-Arm Lock-stitch sewing machine?—Undoubtedly. This is issued by one of their customers who stands in a position corresponding to that of the defendants'.

I thought it was one of the defendants', but it is a description of a similar machine?—Undoubtedly.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I do not see how that carries it any further. This gentleman has expressed an opinion that that is the name proper to the machine. I do not care what other people call them.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Very well.

(Adjournment for a short time.)

MR. BYRNE: I want you to look at this machine [J. M. 11] which has got the word "Spierpon" upon it. Does that differ in mechanical contrivance, at all events, from the machine sold by the defendant? Is it not substantially the same machine?—Yes.

As the machine sold by the defendant?—It is; yes, similar in construction.

That has got the word "Spierpon" upon it?—Yes.

In the place where we put "Singer"?—Yes; and I notice it has a round trade-mark upon it, instead of an oval one.

You are quite right; it has a round one instead of an oval. I only wanted to know the position. Now there is another position I want you to look at. Has that machine you are looking at now any name on it, or anything to identify it?—No.

I want you to tell me is that machine in construction the same as the defendant's machine in all essentials?—Substantially it is the same.

MR. BYRNE: I want that marked also.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: What is that for?

MR. BYRNE: It is really bought at the stores. It is called a Silberberg machine, but it has no name on it. I am going to call the lady who bought it.

[The machine was marked J. M. 12.]

Cross-Examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

You are, I understand, the manager of the plaintiff company, the Singer Company?—Assistant-manager.

You do not suggest, I gather, but that there is a system or principle of manufacture which represents the result of the various patents turned out by Mr. Singer?—We dispute it.

But you do not dispute it in this case?—No; I take it that it is not disputed in this case.

It was established in that House of Lords' case as we know?—I take it that is so.

And that, therefore, the expression "Singer" is a proper description of a principle or system of manufacture?—Not if used alone.

I will proceed by steps; but of itself the word "Singer" does describe that principle. I am not at present dealing with the question whether you deceive or not. I am simply dealing with the question as an abstract question of whether the word "Singer" does not describe the various combinations and improvements which represent a system connected with Mr. Singer's name; is not that so?—Yes.

Now you said, I understand, that owing to the way in which that word is used it is apt to lead to the inference by the public that it does not describe a system, but that it describes the source of manufacture?—Yes.

Now my learned friend has discussed a number of documents which he says are open to that objection. Will you tell my Lord which you consider is the worst case for which the defendants are responsible in which the word is used in that connection. You can have that in your hands if you like. Which do you say is the use of that expression in the form most likely to deceive?—The use which is made of it in the small circular.

Upon this?—Yes. [Referring to J. M. 7.]

You have selected that as the worst circular or handbill. Now will you tell my Lord what you say is the deceptive feature of that card?—"Special Show of Improved Singer Sewing Machines" without any qualification whatsoever, without any reference on that or the two following pages to the name of the manufacturers.

Then your objection is negative; it is an objection that the name of Frister & Rossmann is omitted from the front page?—Not only; that does not cover the objection.

Then will you please complete your statement of it?—Taking the

admission just now with regard to the use of the word system or principle, our objection is that the word "Singer" is used here without either of the other two words being conjoined with it.

Either the word system?—Or principle, or the name of the manufacturer appearing anywhere near the name "Singer" on this card. Further, that this card is put into the hands of retail customers, and that, therefore, our admission with regard to the result of the other case does not apply to this one.

Now you are dealing with a very different matter; you are dealing now with the public to whom the card is issued?—Of course, that appears to me to be a very close connection.

I will give you an opportunity of making that point presently, but for the present purpose I want to know what is your criticism of the card as such. Just let me see that I follow you. You say that the word "Singer" ought to have appended to it the word principle or system, and that the manufacturers' name ought to appear on the front page?—Just so.

Now I suppose that the result of this mode of issuing the card, according to your view, is that the person who receives it assumes that this machine is made by the Singer Company?—May assume so.

Well, may assume so, would probably assume so?—Yes.

And you think an intelligent person would draw that inference?—Undoubtedly, one who had not been thoroughly educated in connection with the business.

Do you suppose that they would draw that inference if they saw the whole card front and back?—Yes.

Then, in your view, what appears on the back would not correct any such impression derived from the first page?—Would not sufficiently correct the impression derived from the first and the two following pages.

Now, please let us turn to the back page for one moment. Is it not pretty clear from that back page that the manufacturers of the machine are Frister & Rossmann, and that the word "Singer" is used as descriptive of the principle, and not descriptive of the source of manufacture? Just let me read it to you. "Frister & Rossmann quality, style, and all the latest improvements." If it is Frister & Rossmann's quality, that must mean that they make the machine?—Will you kindly repeat the question which you first put.

I suggest to you that a reference to the back part of this card would correct any such impression as you suggest would be the result of even the first page?—I hold a totally different opinion.

I want to see what answer you make to this question. Is not the inference to be drawn from the statement, "Frister & Rossmann quality, style, and all the latest improvements," that Frister & Rossmann are the manufacturers, but make it of the quality and with all the improvements with which it is sold?—I go with you to this extent: that this circular would naturally convey the impression that the machines referred to on the last page are manufactured by Frister & Rossmann, but there is nothing in the circular to connect the last page with the three preceding pages.

Is there not? Just look. If you turn to the inner page you get a price quoted, £2 16s., and if you turn to the back page you see same price, £2 16s. for cash. Do you mean to say that persons would not suppose that the illustrated page at the back was intended to refer to the same machine?—You may think that that is sufficient connection, but I do not. I do not think that the mere fact of the two prices being the same constitutes a sufficient connection between the use of the name Frister & Rossmann and the other pages.

I want to proceed by steps. You admit, then, that any person who saw the front page would know that the machine there referred to was not made by the Singer Company?—The machine referred to on the back page. I will just read that over again. Yes.

Then you criticise this card by saying that it is not sufficiently clear that the machine referred to on the back page is the same as the machine referred to on the other pages?—I do.

Now, if it does not refer to the same machine—that is, to an improved Singer machine—of course, it must refer to a different machine altogether, according to your view?—Undoubtedly, and so it might be taken.

But is there anything in connection with this card to show that it is an advertisement of two distinct classes of systems or principles of machine?—It might be so read.

It starts by saying that there is a special show of improved Singer sewing machines, and then you get a trade-mark which is not your trade-mark; it is the trade-mark of F. & R.—that is, Frister & Rossmann—and then you turn over and you find words of general description: "High-arm lock-stitch sewing machine; the improved Singer," and the price quoted at £2 16s. Then you turn over and you find that they specify that the £2 16s. is for cash only, and they contrast it by means of this illustration with the price charged on the hire system of £4 19s. Do you really seriously say that any person would suppose that this card was a card advertising distinct systems or principles of sewing machines?—I did not say advertising distinct principles or systems—that question does not seem to arise on the card—but machines made by different manufacturers, certainly. I cannot consider that the somewhat indistinct trade-mark on the front page of the two letters F. & R. is sufficient to connect the first page with the last, where the full name of Frister & Rossmann is used, nor can I consider that the fact of the machine being called "Improved Singer," at £2 16s., on the second page is sufficient to connect the second page with the fourth, where alone the name is used of Frister & Rossmann.

Just let me see. Does not this show a sufficient connection? Is not the object of the last page to show the quality, and to state the fact that these machines have all the latest improvements? Just read the whole statement: "Frister & Rossmann, quality and all the latest improvements." Is not that a reference to the quality of the machine?—It is not for me to say what the object was. I have to look at what the result is likely to be.

That is the point I am upon. Would not you draw the inference that this was an advertisement of a machine, and that this most attractive part—the part which is sure to catch the eye of the domestic servant class, about which my learned friend said so much—sets out the quality, the price, and the terms upon which the machine specified earlier is to be sold to the public?—What is the question?

Well, you do not agree with me in that?—No, I do not. I cannot follow you.

Now let us pass to the next in order of gravity. Which of these deceptive placards comes next in order of combination?—The question is an unexpected one, and I should like to have an opportunity of looking at them again.

Certainly. Take them in your hand, because I want to know what you say upon each.—I should put them all, so far as the advertisement on the large hoarding is concerned, and this—I should put them about on a level.

By "this" you mean this price list "J.M.S."?—Yes.

We will take the hoarding separately. If you will allow me I will take the price list first; it will, perhaps, be a little more convenient. Do you say that any person looking through this price list would make any mistake as to who were the manufacturers of these machines?—They might consider that the name was used by authority—was used by the authority of the original holder.

Will you kindly answer my question, first of all, in the form in which I put it? Do you mean to say that any person reading this price list could make a mistake as to the manufacturers of these machines?—Yes.

If so, can you understand in what other connection than as the names of the manufacturers they would understand "Frister & Rossmann" to be used?—Yes.

What?—As the manufacturers of certain improvements to which this refers.

Then you think that it would be a natural inference from this price list that you made the machine, and that Frister & Rossmann made the improvements?—Yes.

Now just let us read it: "James Spence & Company's illustrated price list of Frister & Rossmann's improved Singer sewing machines with all the latest improvements"; do you mean to say that that suggests a diversity in the source of manufacture?—It might be taken as such.

But could it be reasonably taken as such by any ordinary intelligent person?—Yes.

Do you mean to say, quite apart from your position as manager of the plaintiff's company, that you would take it as such?—I should certainly not. I have been twenty-three years in the trade.

Then you are speculating as to the average intelligence of the ordinary public?—You are asking me what the ordinary public would think. I cannot speak from personal knowledge. I can only speculate.

You think that that is not an unnatural inference?—Not unnatural.

Is there any other part of this price list on which you would comment?—The objection would apply wherever the word "Singer" is used.

Just turn over a page of this price list. Do you mean to say that this statement is open to the construction which you have attached to the statement on the front page, "Frister & Rossmann's improved Singer sewing machines"? Do you mean to say that anybody would suppose that Frister & Rossmann meant to say that they were the makers of the improvements, and that somebody else made the machines?—It might be held so.

Might be so; but would you expect it?—I say it would not be unnatural, and, if you will allow me to explain, I will tell you why—because the name "Singer" has become well recognised in connection with the manufacture of sewing machines, and anyone, I hold, looking at the name in conjunction with sewing machines, would be inclined to the conclusion that the machines were manufactured by Singer, and the introduction of another name would, therefore, be reasonable as applying to the improvements only.

There is nothing in the language to apply to improvements, is there?—No.

Perhaps you can tell me how else do you suggest that this should be stated, assuming that the manufacturer wished to describe his system by the term "Singer," granting that he is entitled to describe the system by the word "Singer," how else do you suggest that he should state that he makes Singers?—Granting that he is entitled to use it in the trade, but not to the public.

That is a question we will discuss later; but take it for the purposes of this question that he is entitled to describe the system by the word "Singer," how else would he state that he was the manufacturer of that type of machine?—Are we justified in taking that except as in connection with this list?

I want you to face my question.—I want to give you an intelligent answer.

I will put that question to you later on, but I put it to you that he is entitled to describe the system on which the machines are made by the term "Singer." Will you tell me any other way in which he could inform the public that he made those Singers than the way which Messrs. Frister & Rossmann adopted?—I am in the hands of my Lord; but it appears to me the question does not arise in connection with this list.

You would rather not answer it?—Undoubtedly.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: He had not said he would rather not answer it. MR. LAWSON WALTON: However he now says he would undoubtedly rather not answer it.

THE WITNESS: I say the question does not arise in connection with this list.

Now I want to ask you about this hoarding. Will you tell us what is your main objection to the poster which the defendants exhibited in succession to your own? What is your main objection to it?—Against the use, the prominent use, of our name.

They had not confined themselves to using your name. Just follow me. In your case the name is simply "Singer's sewing machines," which clearly means they are made by Singer. In their case, when they follow you, they qualify that statement by first of all putting "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer sewing machine," so that the statement is very materially qualified.—My objection to that is the same as to this, but as I mentioned before, not so strong. I do not consider that the strongest evidence; I look upon the card as being the strongest.

Is it not the fact that "Frister & Rossmann," which they put upon that hoarding, each letter was some 6ft. in height?—I should question that.

I think it is the fact, but it was a considerable height. I think this covered some 58 feet.—About 50 feet.

Then we can judge, of course. Could you conceive any other object for introducing that name, Frister & Rossmann, except to prevent misconception on the part of the public as to the manufacturer?—To prevent an action at law.—(Laughter.)

An action at law founded, it may be, upon an alleged misconception?—An alleged misrepresentation.

I want to put the question to you again. Have you anything to complain of in that hoarding except the use of word Singer?—Certainly not.

Very well; that is very fair. I accept that. Now let me call your attention to the small bill at the side; that is very explicit, is it not, as to the manufacturer?—My recollection of that bill is that it is less explicit than in the general hoarding. That alone we should not object to at all, because the name Singer is not there.

I will give you the other half of the poster in a moment; but does not a great deal depend on the way in which that statement, "manufactured by Frister & Rossmann" is used?—Undoubtedly. It is so much smaller than the name Singer.

It would naturally be smaller; it is a subordinate part of the advertisement?—They undoubtedly consider it so.

But anybody would?—No, I should not. I should consider the name of the manufacturer at least as important as anything else.

Let us drop sewing machines. Suppose you were advertising blacking, and drawing a bill for a hoarding, do you mean to tell me that, if you were drawing an advertisement of blacking, you would consider the name of the person who made the blacking should have just as much prominence as the name of the thing sold?—Undoubtedly.

It is not the thing the public look at, then?—I think that some of the best advertisers in this country are Pears, and they will never put their own name smaller than "soap."—(Laughter.)

I do not know; possibly they may have some element of personal security in the matter; but the object of advertising sewing machines would certainly, one would imagine, be to give due prominence to the announcement of sewing machines?—If the name of the manufacturer has not equal prominence, then the advertisement would be an advertisement of sewing machines generally.

Then you mean to say that if a man is going to advertise any commodity, it is a foolish advertisement which does not give equal prominence to his name?—Unless it is a proprietary commodity, with regard to which he has the sole right to use a certain name—a special denomination of articles, and he advertises that.

Then you are assuming a case in which the manufacturer's name is a recommendation of the article?—Undoubtedly.

Now I want you to take a case in which the manufacturer's name is not a recommendation of the article. Can you suggest, in such a case, why he should put his name in equal prominence?—I do not think any manufacturer would admit it.

But is there any reason why, if his name be not a recommendation of the article, he should put it except in a subordinate position?—When the manufacturer's name is not a recommendation of the article, I think it will be generally found that he has pirated something else.

Now, please, that is not an answer to my question. You know there are scores of persons who advertise an article whose name have no reputation?—I assure you, I do not.

I will not discuss the matter with you. I will ask you to take a case in which a man is honestly advertising an article which he makes, without any name, that has acquired a reputation. Is there any reason why he should give prominence to that name in the advertisement?—If you will—

Will you kindly answer that question?—I really cannot answer it.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It is rather a matter of argument.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: It is, my Lord. (To the witness.) Now I want to ask you this: Can you suggest any reason why that trade-mark should be put on if the object were to lead persons into supposing that these machines came from your workshop?—That I take to have been put on for exactly the same reason.

To avoid an action?—To avoid an action.

Then you tell my Lord, seriously, that your case is and your belief is that that and that were both put in to escape an action?—Undoubtedly.

And this, too? perhaps this is done to avoid an action. Is not the whole of this advertisement framed within the two letters of Frister & Rossmann's name. This is the outline of the letter F, and that in the distance is the outline of the letter R?—That is so undoubtedly. Would you suggest that that was a pictorial device to escape an action?—I have not suggested it.

Then what do you suggest?—Those two letters would not be nearly so visible to the ordinary observer as the words "Improved Singer."

Why were the letters put in?—I think because we use a poster in which we put a large letter also.

Do you put "F. & R."?—We find that imitators of our machines often copy our methods of advertising also.

You also use the letter "S."?—Yes.

There is no danger of confusion between "S" and "F. & R."?—Yes, I have known the letter "S." to be confused with the letter "B."

But with "F. & R."?—There is not much difference between the "B" and the "R."

Do you suggest that the letter "S." is liable to be confused with the letters F. & R.?—Yes.

You do?—Undoubtedly, when printed in that style.

You really tell my Lord that when these are printed together in that way people in the distance would suppose it was the letter "S."—No, I do not say so.

That is what I asked you. If that is not so, can you suggest why those letters should have been put in?—No, I do not know what reason they had.

I see your method of advertising is also imitated by a Mr. Jones, and that he uses in advertising his sewing machines the letter "J"?—Yes.

That you would not complain of?—The whole of the advertisements of that design which I have seen have been printed in totally different colours to ours, whereas Foster & Rossmann's poster adopts our colours throughout.

But this advertisement of Jones's has no colour at all?—No; but that, of course, is not a poster; that is printed from a wood block.

It is printed from a wood-block, with the letter "J," encircling a sewing machine. Here is another Bradbury's sewing machines, with a large letter "B." So that there is nothing apparently peculiar in the use of the manufacturer's name in connection with the advertisements of machines?—No.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I put in those two advertisements (the advertisements were marked "J. M." 13 and "J. M." 14).

Now is there any other of these documents to which you attach any special importance?—The case was originally brought in consequence of the advertisements on the hoarding and the matter which was distributed in Spence's shop. There may be other things, but I do not think that they would strengthen the case.

I want to ask you this: For how many years to your knowledge have Frister & Rossmann been manufacturing machines and advertising them under the description of the name "Singer"?—Singer alone?

Yes.—I have never known them to sell machines by the name of Singer alone.

How long have you known them to sell machines under the name of "Singer" in combination?—In combination with the word "improved"?

Yes.—I should think some eight years; seven or eight years.

To that practice and that mode of user, you, I gather, never offered any objection?—Not so long as they were within the former judgments.

So long as they use "Singer" in connection with "improved"?—And their own name.

I rather gather that you do not object to the word "improved" attached to the word "Singer"? You do not attach any special importance to the word "improved"?—Oh yes we do.

Why?—Because we hold that the so-called improvements upon their machine do not make it an improved Singer in the proper sense of the term. They are what I should call selling points, whereas our company have been improving the machines all the time, and are now selling machines which are vastly improved upon the machines which they sold ten or twelve years ago. We look upon this style of machine as obsolete in our business to-day, almost obsolete; therefore, I do not consider that "Improved Singer" is a proper description of the goods manufactured by the German company?—That, of course, is a matter of opinion. You say that these are not improvements of the old Singer.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That is more an induce ment to the public, he means as I gather?

THE WITNESS: Yes, that is my objection to the word "improved," and I take it if the word "improved" is mentioned to a retail customer in conjunction with the name of "Singer," and that customer knows that a certain reputation attaches to the name of Singer, the improvements will, by that customer, be naturally associated with improvements made by the original maker.

That you have already told us, I think?—Unless the name of the maker is used in such a manner as to make it absolutely impossible for such a mistake to arise.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Let me understand. You say "Improved Singer," by itself, would be improvement by Singer?—Would be held by the public to be improvements made by the original maker of the machine.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Unless there is the mention of the manufacturer's name to correct that impression?—Just so.

Now you say for those eight years you never challenged the use of the words "Improved Singer" in their application to this machine. I should like to know what was the document which changed your attitude of acquiescence into an attitude of protest?—Excuse me, we have not remained quiescent.

As against the Frister & Rossmann's, I understand you to say that for eight years you had been aware that they were selling a machine which they described as an "Improved Singer"?—We have not brought the action against Frister & Rossmann now.

Perhaps that is an answer you have not. You never have challenged Frister & Rossmann's use?—We do not challenge to-day what has been done by them in supplying the retail dealers, but what is being done by Spence in retailing the machines manufactured by Frister and Rossmann.

I only want to understand it. I accept that answer; then you do not complain of Frister and Rossmann describing their machines as "Improved Singer"?—If you can hand me any printed matter in which those words are used, then I can tell you whether I consider that the complaint would be justified or not.

You have seen Frister & Rossmann's. You told me just now that you knew they had described their machines as "Improved Singer's," and sold them as such?—To.

To retail dealers?—To retail dealers, yes.

I will give you the advantage of that qualification. That practice you have not yet complained of. No, we have not yet complained of that.

For supposing this card (J. M. 9) were sent to a retail dealer in the country by Frister & Rossmann, would you see no cause to complain of it?—Because he had sent it to the retail dealer? Yes. The time for complaint would arise when the retail dealer exhibited it.

I want to ask if you suggest there was a time for complaint before that. Would you have any cause to complain of Frister & Rossmann transmitting such a card as this for the use and information of the retail dealer?—Yes; undoubtedly.

You would object?—We should object to its being forwarded to the retail dealer.

Why?—Because it would not be for his information.

I took that card simply because it is what I thought was the result of your statement?—No, we could not object.

Supposing a card like that (J. M. 9).—I will not say that card—supposing a document to that effect were sent to a retail dealer for his own information, would you make any complaint?—We should not. We should not contend that the dealer was thereby deceived.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: By retail dealer you mean one who buys for sale to dealers?—Buys wholesale and supplies the public.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Suppose there were nothing calculated to lead the card or the statement into the hands of the public, you would

have no objection to its being sent to the retail dealer?—Supposing, what?

Supposing the card would not, in the ordinary course, find its way into the hands of the public, you would have no objection to Frister & Rossmann sending it to the retail dealer?—It is a hypothetical case, and I cannot think of any parallel, with any foundation, that could be found for it. This is a card, I take it, which could be of no use to the retail dealer.

Just now you told me that the retail dealer would not be deceived by the statement?—Would not be deceived by the mere fact of receiving a card like this.

And therefore, you would have no objection to his receiving such a card providing the information were confined to him?—I do not see how our objection could arise; we should never know anything about it.

But if you did?—I really cannot follow you. If a retail dealer buys goods from the wholesale importer we know nothing of the transaction; and if the wholesale importer chooses to include some of these cards in the cases he sends to the retail dealer, how can we possibly know about it?

You stated just now that the retail dealer would not be deceived into thinking that Singer's made the machines?—No; he could not be.

Then you would have no objection to his being informed?—Informed?

Informed by means of the statement contained on that card?

I think it would be perfectly immaterial to us.

Then you could have no objection to what was perfectly immaterial?—Certainly not.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: But if the retail dealer put that up in his shop, you would object?—Certainly.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I understand you to say you object to its being read by members of the public?—That is so.

But you would not object to its being read by a retail dealer?—No, not at all.

Why do you differentiate between the class of mind of the retail dealer and members of the public?—Because I take it that a case of this kind hinges so much upon the question of misrepresentation or deception which may take place in a retail store, in a retail shop, and which cannot take place when a dealer goes to a man whom he knows to be importing German machines, and buys a number of those German machines from him.

I do not quite follow that; but perhaps I can put the question to you in another form. Is it not a matter of general knowledge that each one of these makers has a system of his own—has had a system of his own, among all persons who have used sewing machines?—It has been admitted, I believe, in the cases to which reference has been made this morning that there was something which may be called a principle, or a system, but that, even if it existed in the past, certainly does not apply to the trade to-day.

You are not following me?—You used the present and the past also in your question.

I will take you with reference to the past. Is it not matter of popular knowledge among all persons using sewing machines, that there are certain distinctive classes known by the names of the makers who invented them?—Most decidedly not.

Are they not known as Wheeler-Wilsons, Willcox & Gibbs, Bradbury, and so on?—Not as you put it in your question, by all persons using sewing machines?—No.

I will not say all, but by the great bulk of them?—By the inner circle of the trade, certainly.

By the trade, certainly?—By the trade, certainly.

And by a large class of the public outside?—A certain class of the public outside—I cannot say a large class.

I have in my hand one of your own circulars. This is your circular, "Singer's New Sewing Machine, Vibrating Shuttle, is the best household sewing machine ever manufactured." I presume that is a circular issued by you for general distribution?—Yes.

If issued by you for general distribution, of course, you would expect it to be understood by the persons who get it?—Undoubtedly.

Now listen to this, "Sewing Machines Competition." The readers of *Answers* were recently requested to vote with the object of determining which was the popular machine of the day. *Answers* is a newspaper?—Yes.

And the various types of machines were the subject of competition?—No. I cannot follow you there.

Let me go on: "Which was the most popular sewing machine of the day. Three machines were offered as prizes by this enterprising weekly, and Singer's again headed the list. The following list 'extracted from *Answers*, 3rd January, 1891, shows the result of the voting, omitting (please, follow this) a few styles of machines almost 'unknown in this district.' Then this is the result of the voting. You got a most substantial majority: Singer, 5,203; Wheeler-Wilson, 1,021; Willcox and Gibbs, 2,472; Bradbury, 175; Jones, 194; and the Eclipse and the Wanzel, and so on."

MR. BYRNE: Do you notice Frister & Rossmann there?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Certainly. Frister & Rossmann, the Eclipse, Sellers, and the Wanzel.

I may explain to you that the large majority which we had then was undoubtedly due to the fact that we make so many types of machines, and therefore, the answers would come from so many classes of customers.

Am I to take it that this is not an enumeration of the various styles of Machines?—Yes.

Then, if you please, will you explain how it is that in your own circular you use this expression: "These machines were offered as prizes by this enterprising weekly, and Singer's again headed the list. The following list extracted from *Answers*, naming a few styles of machines almost unknown in this district." If you have sent out a few styles of machines, have not you specified certain styles of machines there? There would be no style in that sense mentioned in the other transaction.

But style in a popular sense? This competition had engaged the attention of some 6,000 or 7,000 of the public, and I presume they must have known the distinction between Singer and Wheeler-Wilson, and Willcox & Gibbs, and the Eclipse and Wanzel, and Frister & Rossmann?—No.

You do not really mean to tell my Lord that?—Yes I do. I cannot admit that the word "style" is used there in the sense which you put upon it. I think the name of Frister & Rossmann being mentioned—Are not sewing machines in almost every household in this country?—Yes.

And being in almost every household, are not the styles of infinite variety?—The styles are undoubtedly of infinite variety.

Do you mean to tell my Lord the ladies and women who use these machines are not perfectly familiar with the distinctions between the styles that they themselves adopt and the styles their neighbours may adopt?—Most certainly they are not.

You really tell my Lord that? Then how could you suggest that if that were not so a competition could be opened up by a popular journal, in which these people were invited to vote for the various styles?—The names which they would give would be the names of the manufacturers of the machines, as is evidenced by the fact that Frister & Rossmann are there.

How could they vote for "Eclipse"?—That is a fancy name applied by a manufacturer.

Of course it is. I am suggesting they are all fancy names.

MR. BYRNE: What, Frister & Rossmann?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Frister & Rossmann as distinguishing one of their machines, certainly. (To the Witness.) Do you mean to say that "Eclipse" is the name of a manufacturer?—It appears to me that if you take that view our case is most materially strengthened.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Do not argue, please.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Will you answer my question? Do you mean to say that "Eclipse" is the name of a manufacturer?—No.

Then why was not the name of the manufacturer put in this list? Who makes "Eclipse" machines?—Those names are copied from the list.

Who makes the "Eclipse"?—I do not know.

If this is not a list of fancy names, can you understand why "Eclipse" is put in?—Yes.

Why?—Because it was the name mentioned in the letter which recorded the vote.

"The vote!" there were 67 votes for "Eclipse"—Answers requested the users of sewing machines to send in the names of machines which they considered the best.

Yes, and 67 sent in the name of "Eclipse"?—Yes, and therefore "Eclipse" appeared as a name when the prizes were awarded.

That they treated as a style of machine?—Yes.

And adopted it?—Just in the same way as with Frister & Rossmann's. Then Wanzer?—Do you suggest that Wanzer is the name of a manufacturer?—Undoubtedly; it is certainly not a style.

Is there any person of the name of Wanzer?—I am not sure if he is still living, but there was most certainly.

You do not know who makes their machines now?—I believe it is extinct.

Therefore it is made by nobody?—Undoubtedly.

Therefore it must be the name of a style?—No.

Yes, if anybody can make them; it does not indicate the name of the manufacturer?—If anybody can make them; I am not aware that they do. I am not aware that the name Wanzer has ever been used by anybody except Wanzer himself.

Now Wheeler & Wilson: do you mean to say that that does not describe a style?—It was held in the case of Clements, I think, that it did.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Are we not rather long over this. I do not wish to press you.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I will shorten it if I can.

Now I want to draw your attention to the case of Spiers & Pond. I find on their catalogue on page 227 the sewing machines are set out. (I put this in to your Lordship.) Just look at that; is that a catalogue of Spiers & Pond's (handing a catalogue to Western)?—Yes.

Now about the trade-mark. I asked you what matters you complained of. I do not know whether you attach any special importance to the fact of the mark being put on the machine?—We look on it as one of the evidences of desire to make the imitation as much like ours as possible.

It is not an uncommon position for a mark?—It is not uncommon with imitations of our machines, but I cannot say that it is a usual position to put them in.

But there are numerous machines on which the mark is placed here?—No, I do not know of many; there are quite as many elsewhere. I was going to ask you is it not a convenient place?—Not more convenient than many others.

Is it not the place you selected yourself?—It is the place we selected.

Did you select it because it was the most convenient?—I do not know why it was selected by us.

And because it was most convenient?—I cannot say.

But probably?—No, I cannot say.

Can you suggest any other reason for putting it there; for instance, you could not put it *here*?—Many machines have the trade-mark on the bed-plate.

But if it were on the bed-plate it would be apt to catch the cloth?—But as a matter of fact some of the machines have the trade-mark in the middle of the bed-plate.

That is not so convenient a place as this, is it?—We evidently thought it was not.

I take it this is one of our machines which you put in. There is really no correspondence between *that* plate and *that*; it is a different shape and different colour?—But you are not pointing to the trade-mark, I believe.

I am indeed.—The trade-mark is identical in shape with our own.

Identity of shape—that is the point you make?—And colour.

And the fact that it is in brass?—Yes.

Nothing whatever corresponding with the language?—The details are different.

As a matter of fact, is this on the whole of Frister & Rossmann's machines, this square plate?—I am not aware, I cannot say that.

Have you ever seen one without it?—I cannot say.

Is it on any of your own?—No.

Is it not a very distinctive feature?—It is,

And, in addition, there is an opening there for oiling it; there is no opening in yours for oiling it?—It has not always been in there.

It is now, at all events, whether it opens or not, the plate has been there. Then let me take a step further. You put "Singer" *here*, do you not, along this bar?—We do.

There is nothing of the sort *there*, is there?—There is not.

You write on *here* "The Singer Machine Company"?—"The Singer Manufacturing Company."

And they write *here* "Frister & Rossmann, Berlin"?—I believe so.

That is distinct?—Yes.

Written in this case in large German characters, and in your case very much smaller, so that the word "Singer" is not used upon these machines at all, and the name of the makers, "Frister & Rossmann," is put in the most prominent position?—It is put there, but I cannot say in the most prominent position.

Corresponding to the position in which you put your name?—Corresponding to the position in which we put ours.

It would at all events be a prominent position?—Not in the position in which we put the name "Singer" alone.

But the position in which you put the name of the company?—The full name of the company.

The only characteristics of your trade-mark which you say are present in Frister & Rossmann's machine, I understand, are the shape and the colour. Now, is it not an exceedingly common shape and an exceedingly common colour for trade-marks?—On imitations of our machines, yes.

But, apart from imitations of your machines? Just take these. Here are a few samples (handing a number of brass labels to witness).—They are not all different.

There are some duplicates I think?—I believe that the whole of the oval trade-marks here have been used by German manufacturers for imitations of our machines. I have seen some of them on imitations of our machines. I believe they have all been used for that purpose. The only one which I find here which is circular—there is one which is circular—I should think has been used on a German imitation of somebody else's machine. I have never seen a German imitation of our machine except with an oval mark on, such as we use.

Is there anything in the body of any one of those plates to suggest your machines? I just want to shorten this. Do not those trade-marks represent the machines turned out by some half-dozen different makers?—Yes, but imitations of ours: the same class of machine, if I may so put it.

The round one, for instance?—The round one, I should think, was not put on a machine similar to what we make.

This is Jones's, is it not?—No; they are all German trade-marks, I believe.

There is not the word "Singer" on any one?—No, there is not.

They all give the German maker's name and the trade-mark?—I think so—no, they do not all give the German maker's name. Some of them have no name at all.

Re-examined by MR. FINLAY.

Is this the wholesale price list issued by Frister & Rossmann?—I cannot swear to it; but it bears all the evidence of being one.

MR. FINLAY: Perhaps my learned friend, Mr. Walton, can help me with regard to this. I understand this is the wholesale price list of the Nähmaschinen Fabrik Company?

THE WITNESS: It bears the name of their London agent.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I do not know quite, my Lord, how this is evidence in this case.

MR. FINLAY: My learned friend put a question to the witness about Frister & Rossmann, and put in other lists.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: My question was this: I asked if Frister & Rossmann have been for some years unchecked selling machines called the "Improved Singer"—why did they not interfere?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: What is this for, Mr. Finlay?

MR. FINLAY: To show, my Lord, that we did not interpose, and to show why we did not, after the decision in Loog's case, object to the wholesale price list.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: He explained that, I think. I gathered that he said he did not object to their selling to retail dealers in that way.

MR. FINLAY: I understand my friend's objection rather to imply a question as to the contents of the lists on which Frister & Rossmann's sold to the wholesale dealers, and I desire to supplement my friend's question by putting that document in on which Frister & Rossmann's do sell to wholesale dealers.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Of course, strictly speaking, they ought to have put to him the document which he did not object to. It does not give much assistance to the Court to be told that they have not objected, unless I see what was the document they had notice of and did not object to. I can conceive a document that may have been so worded that they could not possibly have objected to it.

MR. FINLAY: I submit to your Lordship that we are entitled to put this document in.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Do you object, Mr. Walton?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I do not see, my Lord, how it is evidence in this case. I only wanted the fact established that that description had been used in reference to these machines, and may be used now.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You have put the general question that they have not objected to Frister & Rossmann's selling the "Improved Singer." I think Mr. Finlay is entitled to ask what was the selling he had notice of to which he could object.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I do not object to the question in that form, my Lord, but my friend has suggested the answer to it.

MR. FINLAY: No.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Of course, it may be done in many ways.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: He could put it in this way—Were you aware of their doing it, and were you aware of any other? The substance of the thing is that they want to show what it was they did not object to.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I do not object to the question, but I object to its being put in a leading form. I think you must not put that document in at present.

MR. FINLAY: I submit, my Lord, that we are entitled to do this.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I cannot see that it will do you any harm, Mr. Walton, for Mr. Finlay to put that document to the witness, and ask him whether he was aware of that.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: It is a leading question.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Well, it is in your favour so far.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: The only notice he had was through a document. Then my friend hands him a document, and asks whether that is the only notice he had.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: All I can say is, that if you leave it there, and I have no means of ascertaining what the document is, it will not have much effect with me.

MR. FINLAY: Then, my Lord, I will leave it to a subsequent stage of the case, and when my friend calls evidence I shall have an opportunity of dealing with it.

DUNBAR MURRAY (sworn).

Examined by MR. FINLAY.



MR. DUNBAR MURRAY.

Are you a shirt manufacturer?—I am.

Carrying on business under the style of Brown & Murray at Whitbrook Street, Manchester?—Yes.

Have you been for a good many years past in the habit of using sewing machines extensively?—I have.

About how many?—About 300 or so.

Are you familiar with the different sewing machines that are used?—Yes, we generally have samples submitted.

Do you use a good many of Singer's sewing machines?—Principally.

What meaning would you attach to the expression "Singer's sewing machine," or "Singer's machine"?—

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I do not know that that is a question that can—

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: He may give evidence, not as to what meaning he attaches, but whether there is a meaning attaching to it in the trade.

MR. FINLAY: I did not mean him individually, of course. My question was, perhaps, rather colloquial in its form.

Is there any meaning that would be conveyed by the expression "Singer machine" or "Singer's machine"?—

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: My objection also applies there. This gentleman is not a seller of sewing machines. He is a user. It is true he is a user of a good many sewing machines of different types. My friend is only putting the question in another form what meaning would it convey to his mind. That does not carry it any further.

MR. FINLAY: Are you acquainted with other users of sewing machines?—Yes, and with every maker in the trade.

Is there any sense in the trade attributed to the expression "Singer machine" or "Singer's machine"?—Yes.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I think I am entitled to object again. This gentleman is not in the trade. It is only giving evidence which he has collected from some members of the trade.

THE WITNESS: Pardon me—we buy and sell.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Get out in the first place what his means of knowledge are.

MR. FINLAY: What are your means of knowledge so as to enable you to tell us the sense attributed to the expression "Singer machine"?—We buy machines and sell them as well. We supply them for our workers.

You are in the habit of buying and selling.—Yes, we sell them as well as use them.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: You sell them to your own servants?—No, we supply them for our workers. They work for other people as well.

MR. FINLAY: You are well acquainted with every member of the trade?—Yes.

Almost the whole trade?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You know the manufacturing trade well?—Perfectly.

MR. FINLAY: What is the meaning attached to the words I have mentioned?—The words are so well known in Manchester that they are really a guarantee for a machine made by the Singer company.

You know the machines sold by Frister & Rossmann, and the machines such as the defendants, as their agents, sell?—I cannot say I have ever seen one of them.

This is one of them (pointing to a machine on the table). Have you seen machines of this style?—Yes.

With Frister & Rossmann's name on it?—I cannot say that I have ever seen either of those.

Taking a machine of that type, if it were desired to describe that kind of machine, apart from the person by whom it was made, what description would you say was a proper one to use for indicating a machine of this type?—There are various made in that style.

Can you suggest any of the descriptions which would indicate the sort of machine, I mean as distinguished from the maker by whom it was made?—They are generally distinguished by the names.

By the names of the makers?—Yes.

Taking the ordinary trade and the members of the public, as far as you have had experience, what would the expression "Singer machine" or "Singer's machine" convey?—That the machine was manufactured by the Singer company.

Cross-Examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.

Do you direct your attention at all to the advertisements of sewing machines and other things that appear in the press?—Not much.

With whom do you deal for your sewing machines? Where do you buy your Singer machines?—We buy them through the Manchester house.

The Manchester house of the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes.

You never bought them anywhere else, I dare say?—I bought some in London.

Some of the Singer type?—Yes.

At the London house of the same company?—Yes.

You know that other people in the trade make machines of the same type?—I know they make machines.

Pardon me, of the same type, I said, do you know?—There is a variety of machines; there is the lock-stitch and the chain-stitch.

Do you know that there are a good many makers in the trade who turn out machines in all essential respects similar to the construction of what you would call the Singer machine?—Yes, there are.

There are no patents to prevent their doing it?—That is so.

Do not you know they always call them the "Singer machine"?—No.

What do you suggest they call them?—By the name of the people who make them.

Give me an instance where a machine precisely of the type of the "Singer" is called by the name of its own maker, without any qualification?—There is the "Jones machine," and the "Bradbury machine." They never sell those to me under the name of the "Singer Jones machine."

Jones sell a number of machines of different types, does he not?—Yes.

How is he to distinguish the one of the Singer type from the others he makes? It is no use to call it the "Jones machine"?—He describes it as the "Jones Lock-stitch" or the "Jones Button-hole."

Not "Jones Singer"?—No.

Just think.—Well, I am perfectly certain.

And "Bradbury." Do you say that is another?—Yes, and Wheeler & Wilson and Willcox & Gibbs.

It is enough for me, in cross-examination, to put it that you have never seen an advertisement of any of these people which speaks of the "Singer machine"?—No, not Jones or Bradbury.

You have not told me how it could be properly described?—By their own name, such as "Bradbury" or "Jones," or "Wheeler & Wilson."

If I wrote to Bradbury and asked him to send me one of his machines, and he makes machines of a great many types, he would not be sure which I wanted?—No, but he could ask what kind of machine you required.

But what should I have to say?—If I wanted a "Family machine" I should say so.

Well, I do not know what "Family machine" means, but I do know what the "Singer" type is. What should I have to say?—You would know whether you wanted a "Family machine" or a "Jumbo," or whatever the name they give it.

I must not say one of the "Singer" type?—I do not think they would know it as such. They do not advertise it as such.

There are other types of machines besides the "Singer"?—Yes.

Have you heard of the "Howe"?—Yes.

Do you use that?—No.

Wheeler & Wilson?—Yes.

The Lock-stitch?—Yes.

You would generally give the description as the "Wheeler & Wilson" machines?—Yes.

You generally hear that described as the "Wheeler & Wilson" machine?—Yes.

When one of your workpeople comes to you and says, he or she wants a machine, what does he or she say?—She would say, if she wanted a "Wheeler & Wilson," that she wanted a "Wheeler & Wilson," and if she wanted a "Singer," she would say she wanted a "Singer" of a certain style, either a "Family" one, or an "Oscillating Shuttle."

That would be the same with the "Howe," or any other?—Yes.

Do you know Messrs. Morris & Yeoman by any chance—needle makers?—Yes.

Have you dealt with them?—No.

I have an advertisement of theirs. It says, "Jones' Howe system. That is the Mr. Jones I spoke about a little time ago?—Yes.

He describes the machine there as the "Howe system"?—Yes.

And "Singer's Medium and Family" are mentioned lower down?—Yes.

All those are perfectly intelligible to any one who uses sewing machines, and who wants needles?—Quite so.

You will see the general way in which all these machines are described there?—They are called "Medium and Family." "Howe" is the only exception, I think.

That is a list of needles, not of machines. If you want needles of one particular system, you are directed to that?—Needles for certain machines described as "Family machines" or Medium machines, made by different makers.

Well, the document speaks for itself?—Quite so.

(The document was marked D.M.)

Re-examined by MR. FINLAY.

You see in this price list needles for various machines, and one of

the machines is "Singer's Medium," and another the "Family machine." What would you understand by "Singer's Medium," and "Singer's Family machine"?—A machine made by Singer of the "Family style" and the "Medium style."

Are machines made by Singer all of the same type, or are they of various types?—They make various types of machines.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: That does not arise out of my cross-examination.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I am not sure about that. You asked him about the Singer type. He said he did not know there was a Singer type.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: If your Lordship thinks so, I will not object.

MR. FINLAY: Suppose the order was simply for a "Singer," would it enable you to supply the article wanted?—No.

You would want to know what further?—I should want to know whether it was a "Family machine" or a "Button hole machine," or a "Medium" or "Oscillating Shuttle."

Would Singer convey anything to you? Would it mean that it was to be made by Singer?—Yes, to be made by Singer.

Are you aware of any English maker who describes his machine as "Singer," or "Singer's machine" not being made by the Singer Manufacturing Company.—None whatever, except this one instance.

What instance do you mean?—This German firm.

Have you heard of any English firm doing it?—None whatever.

These are the only manufacturers you are aware of who describe machines not made by Singer as Singer's machines?—The only one.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I should like to ask one further question on that. Anybody may make a "Singer Medium" or a "Family machine"?—Yes.

I ask you to assume that.—If the patents have run out.

Now supposing I am the possessor of a machine exactly like what you would call a "Singer Family machine" made by somebody else (no matter by whom), and I wanted some needles for it, would not these needles that are referred to there as the "Singer Medium" or "Family" fit the machine?—I really could not say. If I tried them I could tell you, but I cannot say whether they would fit or not.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN (sworn).

Examined by MR. FINLAY.



MR. WILLIAM BLACKBURN.

You carry on business, I think, at Sow Hill Mills, Leeds?—Yes.

As a wholesale clothing manufacturer?—Yes.

You have been in business, I think, in that way for a good many years?—26 years.

Do you use a great many sewing machines?—Yes.

Are you familiar with the trade in sewing machines?—Yes.

And have been so for a great many years?—Yes; 26 years.

Is there any meaning to be attached to the expression "Singer machine," or "Singer's machines"?—Not except a machine made by the Singer Company.

It has no other meaning?—No.

Is that the sense that would be attributed to the expression "Singer machine" or "Singer's machine," or "Improved Singer machine"?—All through our district that would be understood to be manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Are you acquainted with the various English manufacturers?—Yes.

Are the machines made by the Singer Company of the same type or a different type of machine?—A good many types.

Can you mention some?—"Medium," "Jumbo," "Little Jumbo," "Family," "Medium," the "Sleeve machine," the "Button hole machine," and the "Binding and Braiding machine."

Would an order merely for "Singer's machine" enable you to obtain what was wanted without any further description?—No.

Various English makers and manufacturers make sewing machines of their own?—Yes.

Is there any English firm who describe the machines made by them as "Singer Machine" or "Singer's machine"?—Not to my knowledge. I have known manufacturers make imitations of Singer's machines, but they always describe them as "Medium Machines" or "Jumbo Machines."

With their own name?—Yes.

Cross-examined by MR. GRAHAM.

Have you a great many machines in your works?—Yes.

Are they all made by Mr. Singer?—At the present time, yes.

Every one?—Every one we have running.

You are, so to speak, hand and glove with Mr. Singer?—Neither hand nor glove. I buy the machines because I consider they are the best made machines I know, and the best adapted to our business.

Do you say that "Singer" at the present date means a machine made by Singer?—Yes, it does.

You were in the trade in 1883?—Most likely.

Twenty-six years you said; so that you were in the trade in 1883?—Yes.

And no doubt you made yourself perfectly familiar with what was decided in the House of Lords?—No.

The result of the litigation I mean?—No.

You knew something about it?—I was a witness in the matter. I do not know the result of the case.

Do you know that the House of Lords decided in 1883 that the word "Singer" did not refer to the maker, but to the style of the machine?—I do not know what they decided. I know my opinion of the meaning of the word "Singer."

You may take it from me that in 1883 the House of Lords did decide that the word "Singer" meant a system of manufacture and not a maker?—I cannot see that at all; but the House of Lords is not going to throw something down my throat because they choose to decide certain things.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Remember, sir, that you are in a Court of Justice, and there is no occasion to make such observations. The House of Lords did not decide that, Mr. Graham, but they decided that there was such a thing as the "Singer" system.

MR. GRAHAM: I was going to ask him some further questions, my Lord.

Does the Singer Company now continue to make what we call the "Family machine"?—Yes, I think so.

Do not you know it as a fact?—I suppose they do, but I have not bought any "Family machines."

What sort of machines have you had?—We use the "Jumbo" in our business.

You were in the former case, and you know what was there referred to as the "Manufacturing machine"?—Yes.

And you know what was referred to as the "Medium"?—Yes.

And the "Family" machine?—The Medium is a "Family machine."

A large one?—Yes.

In what respect does your "Jumbo" differ from this?—It has a larger crank, and is of a different shape altogether.

Specify in what respect it does differ?—I should take that machine on the table to be a "Family machine."

"Have you got a "Jumbo" machine in court?—I do not know. I do not see one.

You do not see one here at all?—No.

Is it something of that kind? (pointing to a machine on the table)—No, it is much larger; I should say that is a Domestic machine.

Yours are manufacturing machines?—Yes.

How do they differ in principle?—None whatever in the stitch. They only differ in the size of the machines.

Your "Jumbo" machine only differ from the "Jones" machine and the "Family" machine in point of size?—Yes.

You said that no manufacturers, or sellers, or dealers, use the word "Singer" as indicating a system?—Not to my knowledge.

Re-examined by MR. FINLAY.

My friend suggested to you about being hand and glove with the Singer Company. You have nothing to do with the Singer Company, have you?—No, nothing whatever.

Absolutely independent of them?—Yes, except that I pay them for what I get.

ANDREW THOMSON MACKAY (sworn).

Examined by MR. FINLAY.



MR. ANDREW THOMSON MACKAY.

You are a clothing manufacturer, I think, are you not?—Yes.

And you carry on business at Athol Street Factory, Perth?—Yes.

Are you familiar with sewing machines in the course of your business?—Yes, I have had some experience.

Have you had considerable experience in the sewing-machine trade, and in the use of them?—Yes, in the use of them.

Is there any use attaching to the expression "Singer machine," or "Singer's machine," or "Improved Singer machine"?—I understand when I am talking of buying or using a machine of that sort that I am using machines manufactured by Singer & Co.

Is that the sense that in your experience is ordinarily given to that expression?—Yes.

Whether it be "Singer," or "Singer's," or "Improved Singer's"?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That is rather general, Mr. Finlay. (To the Witness): Did you ever see the term "Improved Singer" used? Have you ever used it yourself, or seen it used?—Yes, I have seen it on lists, my Lord.

MR. FINLAY: Are the machines made by the Singer Manufacturing Company of different types?—Yes; we use several.

What varieties have you used of the "Singer machines"?—We use the "Oscillating" machine, the small size, or "Family" machine, and also the large size, or "Manufacturing" machine. We also use the "Button-hole" machine.

Have they all got appropriate description?—Yes, each of them has.

Are machines of similar kinds made by various firms of makers in Scotland and England?—I have now working a machine similar in construction, made by Kimball & Morton, an oscillator.

Are the Family machines and the Manufacturing machines made by Scotch and English firms also of a similar kind?—Yes.

When they sell them, how are they described?—We buy them as Kimball & Morton's machines, after the style of the Singer Oscillator.

Do you buy other machines—the Family machines—according to that description with the name of the maker?—Certainly.

Cross-examined by MR. GRAHAM.

There are a good many different sorts of machines in the market made by people other than Singer's?—Yes.

Willcox & Gibbs, for instance. Do they still make these machines?—I believe they do; but we never use their machines.

And there are several other makers who make machines very different in appearance and details from Singer's?—Yes.

You know that as a fact?—Yes.

Suppose a person came to you and said, "I do not care who the maker is, but I want a machine according to the "Singer System," would you have any doubt what sort of a machine he wanted?—I would require to have more explanation than that. I could not define what he meant by such a description as that.

Suppose a man came to you and said, "I do not care who made the machine, but I want a machine according to the Singer System." You would not give him a Willcox & Gibbs machine, would you?—No. Willcox & Gibbs' machines are not like the Singer machines, at all.

Then, what would you give him?—I would give him a Singer machine if he wanted it.

You would have no doubt that what he was referring to was a machine of a particular construction?—Most certainly.

You are familiar with all these different machines, the Button-hole machines, and others?—Yes, to some extent.

Has every one got a horizontal shaft?—Yes.

Driving direct on the needle?—Yes, of course, to drive the needle bar.

I will read to you an extract from a book I have before me, giving a description. "Do not every one of your machines contain the following characteristics—a top horizontal shaft, the needle working directly with the heart-shaped cam path upon it, and the vertical shaft levelling on to the top horizontal shaft, and the shuttle working parallel with the top shaft." Do you see what I mean? They have all got the horizontal shaft?—Yes.

And the vertical shaft working with bevelled gear?—No, not at all with bevelled gear.

Well, with some substitute for bevelled gear, and an arrangement below for working the shuttle backwards and forwards parallel to the shaft?—Yes, but there are different styles; there are some with cog-wheels.

They differ in detail?—And the shuttles are different also.

The shape of the shuttle and the size?—Yes; and the action is also different.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: All the types of the Singer machine have some characteristics in common, I suppose?—Yes, my Lord; they have some characteristics in common.

MR. GRAHAM: Are not those the characteristics that I have mentioned?—Those are some of the characteristics.

I am not saying that there are not others; I do not put it further than that. Do you know a single instance of a Singer machine, sold as Singer's machine, that does not possess those characteristics?—No, I do not; I explained that there is the old Medium machine which has a shuttle quite different from the Oscillating machine. The principle is also different. In the one case the oscillator works one way, and in the other the shuttle runs backwards and forwards.

But the Oscillator is another machine, is it not?—It is more modern than the others.

I mean within the last two or three years?—Yes.

Before the introduction of the Oscillating machine, all Singer's machines had the characteristics which I have mentioned?—I believe that is so.

If I came to you and said that I wanted a machine with those characteristics, you would immediately think of the Singer system?—Yes.

And, conversely, if I went to you and said I wanted a Singer machine, would not those characteristics occur to your mind?—They would.

Re-examined by MR. FINLAY.

What would you expect to get if you ordered a "Singer" machine? By whom would you expect it to be made?—Certainly by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Has that word any meaning that would lead people to describe machines made by themselves as "Singer's machines"?—I do not know any reason why they should use it except to deceive.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It is not a dispute between the parties in this action, I suppose, and evidence need not be gone into to show that there is such a thing as the "Singer system," and that means that amongst all the machines ordinarily made by your company, there are certain characteristics which are known and which are common?

MR. FINLAY: Not amongst all our machines, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: But all those you made up to a certain time?

MR. FINLAY: It relates to a certain sort of machine that was made by us in the early time, and which we still make to a small extent, but it is limited to that.

MR. GRAHAM: And not generally known?

MR. FINLAY: And not generally known.

GEORGE SHAW (sworn).

Examined by MR. FINLAY.



MR. GEORGE SHAW.

You carry on business as a clothing manufacturer at Union Grove, Aberdeen, do you not?—No, 6, College Street, Aberdeen.

And at Union Grove?—No, my residence is there.

You have carried on business as a clothing manufacturer for a good many years?—Only three years at College Street; but I have been in the clothing manufacturing trade for the past 15 years.

Have you been in the habit of using sewing machines?—Yes.

And have had a good deal to do with buying sewing machines during that time?—Yes.

Have you ever sold them?—No, unless they were done with.

Is there any meaning to be attributed by persons who buy and sell sewing machines to the expression "Singer machines," or "Singer's machines," or "Improved Singer machines"?—I would understand it to mean a machine purely and simply manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Is that the sense which in your experience would be attached by all persons to those words?—If I can speak with regard to my employes, I put the question to each and every one, and with the exception of one they all answered in the affirmative, that they considered a machine presented to them as "Singer's" would be a machine manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company, but with recent improvements.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Your experience in sewing machines is only an experience of buying them for your own employes?—I do not buy them for my own employes, my Lord. I buy them simply for my own use, for using in my work-room.

By people in your employ?—They use them.

How many have you bought?—I could not answer that question.

A great many?—Yes.

Most of them Singer's?—I have used most Singer's, but also other machines.

Your experience is limited to that of buying for your own use?—Yes, my Lord.

MR. FINLAY: I think the Singer Company make machines of different kinds?—Yes, they make different types of machines.

Do you know anything about the expression "The Singer system"?

—There are a great number of machines bearing a similarity to Singer's—that is to say, in external appearance, but the working part—the metal, for example—would be much softer, the fittings much inferior, and when you come to put them to practical use, after a little time they are rendered useless.

To you would the expression "Singer" used in the ways I have mentioned mean anything except machines made by the Singer Company?—It would not.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: What do you think the "Singer system" would mean if you ever heard it?—It would just signify to me machines manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company. They manufacture different types, "Jumbo machines," "Medium machines," and "Family machines." Then there are the Manufacturing machines, which are used for different manufacturing purposes; but still they are all machines manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Cross-Examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.

Suppose you saw written up "Jones' Singer machine"?

MR. FINLAY: Does Jones advertise Singer machines? He may object to that?

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I will put the question. Mr. Jones will take care of himself, no doubt. What would you suppose a "Singer" machine meant if you saw those words written?—I would suppose that Jones had manufactured a machine with a similarity to Singer's.

Re-examined by MR. FINLAY.

Have you ever seen such an advertisement as "Jones' Singer machine"?—I have never seen one, but if any—but if any person were to represent to me that they were "Improved Singer machines," manufactured by Frister & Rossmann's, I would not buy them.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I don't think we are concerned with that.

MR. FINLAY: No, my Lord. I presume it is not necessary to keep these gentlemen who have given evidence to-day, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: No, certainly not.

SECOND DAY.

THOMAS WILTON SALTON (sworn).

Examined by MR. BYRNE.



MR. THOMAS WILTON SALTON.

You are a member of the firm of Salton, Brown & Company, of 93, Holm Street, Glasgow, shirt manufacturers?—Yes.
Do your firm use sewing machines in the business?—Yes.
How many?—About 140 just now.
What is your usual number?—We have been adding to them. Up to recently we only had 120.

What machines do you use?—Principally Singer's, but also Wheeler & Wilson's, and the Buttonhole, Braiding, and Oscillating machines.
When you say "Singer machine," what do you mean?—Machines purchased from the Singer Manufacturing Company, and made by them.

Any other machines—Wheeler & Wilson's?—Yes; but we have only a few of that make in addition.

You are acquainted with other machines in the market?—Yes.

You are well acquainted with a good many of the machines?—Slightly; I am not a mechanic, and do not understand all the details.

But speaking from your experience, if you were asked to buy an "Improved Singer," what should you understand by that?—That is an open question. If I were asked to buy any machine, and the matter was left in my own hands, and it was not said which of the Singer machines was wanted, I would buy that machine with the latest improvements made by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You would understand it to be a Singer machine made by the Singer Company of an improved type?—The Singer Manufacturing Company are continually improving their machines, and I would buy one with the latest improvements, if I were to buy an Improved Singer machine.

MR. BYRNE: Speaking for yourself, if you were asked to buy a "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer machine" would that deceive you?

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I rather object to that. It is a very leading form of question.

MR. BYRNE: Then I will not press it.

There are a good many kinds of machines made by the Singer Company?—A good many.

Have you different kinds in use?—Yes.

What do you call them?—We have the "Singer Oscillating Shuttle machine," the "Singer Buttonhole machine," the "Singer Eyeletting machine," and just new a machine made by Singer & Company for sewing on buttons.

MR. BYRNE: I do not know whether my learned friend would like to see any of those machines.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: No, thank you. No doubt they are all very good.

Cross-examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.

Where do you buy your machines?—In Glasgow mostly.

From whom?—The Singer Manufacturing Company.

Have you ever dealt with anybody else?—Wheeler & Wilson.

I meant for what you call "Singer's machines"?—I like to buy everything at headquarters.

But you may not always do that?—I never bought any of these machines except from the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Wheeler & Wilson—where did you buy those?—In Glasgow, from the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

You know there are a great many sewing machine manufacturers in the world?—Yes, a great many.

You see their advertisements from time to time?—Occasionally.

Supposing you saw an advertisement of somebody having for sale a sewing machine of the Wheeler & Wilson type—supposing there was a Mr. Brown, and you found his advertisement referring to a "Wheeler & Wilson's machine," and a "Singer's sewing machine, made by Brown," what would you say?—I should think it was an imitation machine.

You would not say that was made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, would you?—No.

WILLIAM SIMPSON (sworn).

Examined by MR. BYRNE.



MR. WILLIAM SIMPSON.

You are the manager of Messrs. Tillie & Henderson, of Glasgow factory?—Yes.

You use a large number of sewing machines in your business, I believe?—A great many.

How many?—Between 300 and 400 in Glasgow.

What machines do you use chiefly?—The principal machines we use are the "Singer" machines—that is, machines made by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

You do not sell them. You only use these machines for your own manufacture?—We do not sell them at all. Of course, if any of our girls ask us to buy a machine for them we do it sometimes, but we do not make a trade of it.

Have you been in the habit of using other machines besides Singer's?—Yes, a great many. We used Thomas's machines and Henderson's sewing machine in 1873, made on the Singer principle, but sold in their own name, and also the Kimball & Morton sewing machine, and also the Victoria Company's. Those machines, although made on the Singer principle, were sold in their own name. We have also used the "Wheeler & Wilson" and "Willcox & Gibbs," but the majority of our machines are the "Singer" machines of half a dozen makes, perhaps.

You use a good many different kinds of machines?—Yes, a great many.

Do you call it "laying down machines" when you order them? I mean do you ask them to come and lay down so many machines?—Exactly.

Supposing you give an order for laying down 300 or 400 Singer machines, what should you expect to get?—Of course, I should describe, first of all, the class of machines I wanted; that is to say, the style of make. I should say whether I wanted a machine for making buttonholes, for stitching, for tacking, or for eyeletting. That would have to be described in the order. I would ask them to lay them down, but I would expect them to be made by the Singer Manufacturing Company themselves.

Supposing you heard there were "improved Singer machines" on the market, what would you understand by that?—If I heard there were "improved Singer machines" being sold by the Singer Company I would expect them to be genuine machines; but if I heard it from another source, I would expect it was an imitation machine.

You spoke just now about the "Singer principle." Should you find any difficulty in describing a machine on the Singer principle without calling it a Singer?—Well, it is almost impossible to describe a "Singer" machine now as the Singer principle. In 1873 the machines at that time made on the Singer principle were known, and the makers of them were limited, but now they are so numerous it is almost impossible to describe the Singer principle unless you define the machine itself.

Cross-examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.

What do you call an imitation? Do you mean a copy?—I mean a copy and a machine sold for something which it is not.

This machine on the table is a "Singer." Supposing a Mr. Brown makes a machine in all respects like that, and sells it under the description of a "Singer machine made by Brown," would you call that an imitation?—Certainly.

That is what you mean by imitation?—Yes. I mean a machine made by some individual and represented as if it was made by the originator of the machine.

I asked you to bear in mind that Mr. Brown who made this machine sold it as a machine made by Mr. Brown. Do you follow?—Yes.

How could that be passing off the machine as made by the Singer Company?—Because it would be the principle he is copying.

Anybody may do that?—Yes, anybody may do that.

And may copy it to a hair's-breadth if he likes?—But, still, the principle is an imitation of the original maker's.

I ask you to assume it is an exact copy, but that it is advertised as having been made by Mr. Brown; you say that is an attempt, in your

view, to pass it off as of the "Singer" make?—No, not when a man puts his own name on to it. If he copies the principle and sells it as a "Singer" machine made by himself, then certainly the principle is copied, in my belief.

That is what you mean, after consideration?—That is what I meant from the first.

Have you been a witness for the Singer Company before?—Never.

Have you followed the proceedings of the Singer Company in their various litigations against Loog and Wilson and others?—Not directly or indirectly.

Re-examined by MR. BYRNE.

Let me quite understand you. Suppose somebody offered to sell you a "Singer machine made by Brown," should you, or should you not, think that was made by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—If Mr. Brown made the machine and came to me to try and sell it, I would come to the conclusion that the style of the machine was copied from the "Singer" principle, but made and sold by Mr. Brown.

WALTER BEECROFT (sworn).

Examined by MR. BYRNE.



MR. WALTER BEECROFT.

You are a member of the firm of Thomas Beecroft & Co., 10, Swinegate, Leeds, sewing machine manufacturers and clothiers' engineers?—Yes.

You have been engaged in the trade for many years?—Yes. Are you well acquainted with the sewing machines sold in this country?—Yes.

I believe you are also an inventor and patentee?—Yes, of several improvements in sewing machines.

You have sold a great many machines yourself?—Yes.

And bought a good many?—Yes.

You are both a manufacturer and seller of sewing machines?—Yes.

What are the best-known machines in the market?—Singer's, Wheelers & Wilson's, Willcox & Gibbs', Bradbury's, and Jones's.

You mentioned the "Singer" first. What machines do you mean by that?—The "Oscillator" and the various types of "Singer machines." There are many types.

When you speak of "Bradbury machines," what do you mean?—That is a special type of their own.

Suppose you receive an order simply for a "Singer machine," what should you supply?—I should supply the "Singer machine" made by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Suppose you received an order for an "improved Singer machine," what would you supply?—I should go to the company for that.

But should you want to know what type of machine was wanted?—Certainly.

If they simply ordered a "Singer machine" you would ask for that kind of machine?—Yes—the type of machine required, or the purpose for which it was required.

Family or Medium?—Yes, or Manufacturer's.

You deal, of course, with the public?—Yes.

Do you sell retail or only wholesale?—We do not sell retail now, but we have done up till lately.

Now will you look at that card? (handing a card to the witness). What machines would you suppose that to refer to, looking at the first page?—I should think it was a machine made by the "Singer Company."

Now turn to the two next pages. What should you suppose they referred to?—I should still think it was from the company.

Now turn to the last page at the back. What would be the general result produced on your mind by that card?—I should think it was intended for the first page to be noticed, but not the other one.

You would know it was the "Singer machine" when you saw the last page?—Yes, but not on the first page, nor the middle.

You, of course, knowing all the machines, can form a special judgment?—Certainly.

Are you accustomed to see the advertisements and cards of the trade?—Yes.

And to deal with a great many customers?—Yes.

Supposing that card were put in the hands of somebody who was not in the trade, what effect do you say it would produce?—I should think it was a sort of catch card.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY : It is rather difficult, my Lord, to object to some of these questions, particularly as I do not want to stop any evidence which your Lordship may think useful; but it does seem a little unnecessary to ask a manufacturer these questions, who has nothing to do with the retail trade.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : He has dealt in them wholesale and retail, I understand; and he has many customers, and is acquainted with the different kinds of machines.

THE WITNESS : I have sold thousands of machines retail.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY : There is always a difficulty, of course, in distinguishing that which is for the Court and that which is for the witness. However, perhaps your Lordship will kindly bear that in mind.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : I will.

MR. BYRNE : You used the expression that you would call this a "catch card." What do you mean by that?—I think it was printed with the intention of "Singer" being the most prominent part of the card.

In your judgment what effect would that produce? What machines would customers think it referred to?—Most certainly they would expect to get a "Singer machine" made by the company.

You make a machine of your own called the "Beecroft Medium machine," do you not?—Yes. That is not made by us, but it is sold as our machine.

You call that "Beecroft's Medium machine"?—Yes.

With your own name?—Yes.

On what principle is that made?—That is of the "Singer Medium" type.

You also have some sort of plate, or label, which you put on the machine itself?—Yes.

Have you one of those?—Yes, I have a label (producing same).

That is the circular shape?—Yes.

Then I put that in. You have a large knowledge, practically, of all the machines in the trade?—Yes.

It is a common thing to put on labels like that which you handed to me?—Yes.

What shape are those labels?—Generally round.

Sometimes oval?—Yes, but mostly round.

Are there any other shapes used?—Very rarely.

The round is more common?—It is rather easier to put on, and I think that is the reason why it is more generally used.

Now look at this catalogue. (A catalogue was handed to the witness.) Have you got a catalogue of that description? Look at the first page.

What should you expect it was dealing with—what kind of machines?—The "Singer" machine.

You see the words "Frister & Rossmann's" on the first page?—Yes.

What would that make you think?—It is quite possible that Frister & Rossmann might be licensed to make the machines in Germany.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : Tell me, first, what would you think, and then what, in your opinion, would be the impression produced on the public?—Personally, knowing exactly the makers of the machines, it would not affect me in any way; but the public would be led to believe it was a "Singer" machine.

MR. BYRNE : In your judgment that would be the effect produced on the public by getting a document like that?—Yes.

Now turn over to the illustrated pages and you will see "Frister & Rossmann's improved Singer machines"?—That is still more striking, as showing that this would mean a "Singer" machine.

Now look at the green card. (A card was handed to the witness.) Assume those cards were put in front of a shop window, what effect, in your opinion, would they have on the public?—This has the appearance of trying to mislead the people into the idea that it is a "Singer" machine.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : Do you think it would have that effect?—I should think it would, my Lord. The name is so generally known that as soon as it is seen the other is not noticed.

Cross-examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.

I suppose you know that anybody can make a machine exactly like that which you call a "Singer" machine?—Yes.

You said it would be quite possible that Frister & Rossmann had been licensed; but do you know that no licence is wanted?—The patent cannot be worked in Germany.

There are no patents in force now?—But there are such things.

You said you would infer, from reading that document, that Frister & Rossmann had been licensed by the Singer Manufacturing Company to make that machine?—Yes, to work their inventions.

Why should a licence be required when anybody can make them? You can make them?—But the public do not know that there is no patent running now.

Not when these have been in the market since the seventies?—Yes, but the patent law is not understood by everyone.

Frister & Rossmann are at liberty, as you know, to make a machine which is in all respects like the machine which is sold by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes.

And if Frister & Rossmann tell the public that that is a machine of their make, what is the objection you make to that?—It depends on the way they put it.

If they told the public it was a machine made by them, what would be your objection?—I think it is quite sufficient to call it Frister & Rossmann's machine, or a "Family machine," without the name?—That is not an answer to my question. Supposing they make a machine like the "Singer" machine, and sell it as such as made by them and call it "The Singer machine made by Frister & Rossmann" wherever you like—in Germany, for instance—what objection do you make?—English manufacturers never use the name.

Still that is not an answer to my question. In what way do you say the public would be deceived?—If the "Singer" system were more specially explained it would be different; but the system is the main thing.

You have not yet answered my question?—Perhaps I hardly grasp it.

Then I will put it to you again. You have admitted that Frister & Rossmann can make a machine which, in principle and otherwise, is

like the "Singer" machine, and that it might be fairly described as a "Singer" machine in principle?—Yes.

Now I ask you this question: If Frister & Rossman sell that machine as a "Singer" machine made by them, how would the public be deceived?—By using the word "Singer," they would expect to get a "Singer" machine.

—A "Singer" machine made by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes.

But I am asking you to assume that Frister & Rossman say they made it. It could not be made by both you know. You would credit the British public with a scintilla of intelligence, I presume?—Well, not much as far as machinery goes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Should you say that all the public, or the poorer portions of it who buy these machines, know the exact name of the company?—No. By "Singer machine" the public would generally think they were getting the genuine machine.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: These words signify a certain type. When you hear of the "Wheeler & Wilson" machine, you know it is of a certain type, with a spool instead of a reciprocating shuttle?—They vary. The "Singer machine" of to-day is different from one of ten years ago.

Ten years ago there was a machine known as the "Singer" type?—Yes.

You are a patentee, and you have read specifications referring to "Singer's" machines frequently?—Yes.

It was a common thing to refer to those machines?—Yes.

Did you ever see a specification of one Gutteridge in 1866?—I cannot say.

I am referring to the specification of Gutteridge of Leicester. He applies for a patent for improvements in sewing machines and says: "This invention consists of a vibrating foot formed in one piece intended to be applied more particularly to the ordinary 'Singer machine,' but applicable to any shuttle machine to enable it to do readily and well all kinds of work, and on leather to do flowering as efficiently as any other machine. This I propose to effect by simply making the ordinary foot of the machine into a vibrating one." It is quite clear he was referring to a type, is it not?—Yes.

Then I will take another—Hubbard. I see he also obtained a patent in 1875. He says this: "In order that the operation of the needle or looper, and deformation of the stitch may be more readily understood, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the drawings annexed in which (figure 1) is a perspective view, showing the invention applied in what is known as a 'Singer sewing machine'?"—Yes.

You do not quarrel with that, do you?—No.

Then Haseltine. He is a patent agent in London, is he not?—Yes.

A very well-known name?—Yes.

He applied for a patent, which he thus describes: "This invention may be used with any ordinary or improved sewing mechanism proper, but I will describe it as based on the well-known Singer machine. I attach to the sewing mechanism additional mechanism," and so forth?—Those are attachments.

I agree. Now to come back again to this green card, "Frister & Rossman's Improved Singer." That, of course, means "Singer" machine. Does not that mean an "Improved Singer" made by Frister & Rossman?—It is very plain that "Singer" is the main word in it. The type of the machine is theirs.

That is the Singer type, I agree?—Yes.

Made by Frister & Rossman?—Yes.

Now a good deal has been said about this card with a little picture on it. Do you say that you do not think that this picture is intended to be looked at?—It would be at the front if it were.

Is that the only reason that occurs to you for suggesting that in your belief it was not intended that the public should look at it?—I should think that the intention was that they should see that front page only.

You think the public eye would not be more attracted by a patch of colour like that than the ordinary type?—Do you mean the colour at the back?

Yes?—It would generally be *this* way up (illustrating).

Why?—I should think that was the intention when it was printed.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It is folded.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: Yes; but it might as easily lie on the table the other way, my Lord.

THE WITNESS: Then why should not "Frister & Rossman" be in the front?

I cannot tell you. You must not ask me that question. Is not the very object of this last page to draw a disparaging comparison between a "Singer" machine made by the Singer Manufacturing Company and a "Singer" machine made by Frister & Rossman?—I should think it is really to get over the difficulty of an action.

In order that there might be no mistake between the two things?—Yes.

Do not you think the effect of this picture page is to draw a disparaging comparison between the "Singer" machine as made by the company and the "Singer" machine as made by Frister & Rossman?—No.

Have you read it?—Yes.

Then let us read it again together: "Frister & Rossman. Quality; style; and all the latest improvements. For cash only £2 16s." If you look at the other, the black side of the picture, that is illuminated by the rays of a sun or moon in the corner. That is all brilliancy with a well-nourished lady attending to it. The other is in the shades of night and the lady is despondent. The cost £4 19s.—£4 19s. is the well-known price of the Singer Manufacturing Company's machines?—Yes.

Is not the effect of that picture to show that you can do better by buying the machines at Frister & Rossman's and paying cash?—If this picture was by itself there would be no harm.

Is not that the effect?—Don't pay £4 19s. to Singer for these machines, but pay £2 16s. to Frister & Rossman in cash, and get theirs?—I do not see that.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: There is no allusion to the manufacturers at all. It is put as a contrast to dealers who sell.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: Yes, my Lord, at £4 19s.

Now, taking it that it is not a reference to the Singer Manufacturing Company at all, but a reference to the other people, Frister & Rossman, is not the suggestion that you would do better by going to Frister & Rossman's for a machine than you would by going to other dealers? There cannot be any doubt about it, can there?—You could not get a "Singer" machine at Frister & Rossman's.

But it says you can. Perhaps you will agree with this, that that is pointing out some advantage which is to be derived from Frister & Rossman over other dealers?—Yes.

If that is so, is it not obvious that Frister & Rossman intended that side of the card to be read by the public?—If they intended that to be read, it should have been in the front.

That is your only reason?—Yes.

If they intended the inside to be read, where should that be? I supposed they intended that to be read also?—Yes.

Do you say they did not intend that to be read, because it is put inside?—The inside does not show their name at all.

I did not say that it did. However, that is your only reason, that if they intended it to be read they would have put it in another place?—Yes.

I almost forget what you said about this catalogue; but just look at the first page again. (Handing to the witness J. M. 8.) That is "James Spence & Company's illustrated price list of Frister & Rossman's Improved Singer sewing machines"?—Yes.

May I substitute, without impertinence, "Beecroft & Co.'s" for "Frister & Rossman," and read it thus: "Illustrated price list of Beecroft & Company's Improved Singer sewing machines"?—You could get my ideas better by our own catalogue. That shows you how we should put it.

I must, if you please, do it in my own way. You told us that you make a machine which, in all respects, is like the "Singer" machine?—We do not make it.

You sell it?—Yes.

Supposing you put on "Beecroft & Company's Improved Singer sewing machine," would that mislead the public?—Yes.

How?—By using the word "Singer."

In what way?—Because "Singer" is the best-known name. Our name would be missed altogether before "Singer's."

Nobody would look at your name, you mean?—No.

And you say nobody looks at Frister & Rossman's name in this catalogue?—Well, "Singer" is far the bigger name.

You think the public is misled by this price list, because they do not look at Frister & Rossman's name?—Yes.

That is your only reason?—Yes.

Re-examined by MR. BYRNE.

You said something about your own advertisements. You have acquired a machine which you call "Jones' Wax Thread Machine"?—Yes.

You advertise that in your own name?—Yes.

These two are your advertisements? (Handing the advertisements to the witness.)—Yes.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I did not ask him about his advertisements.

MR. BYRNE: But he said, if you wanted his idea, he could show you one of his own.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I object to that. I did not want his price list. I have never seen it.

MR. BYRNE: My learned friend asked a question, and then the witness said: "You can see by comparison the way in which I advertised."

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I did not want to see it.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I do not see why the witness should not be asked this question.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: The witness volunteered it, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: "You can cross-examine him upon it if you wish."

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I have not seen it. I say it is not admissible.

MR. BYRNE: Then I will not pursue it. My Lord, I propose now to put this question—whether, in the judgment of the witness, knowing what he does of the trade, that is a fair advertisement?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: This last one?

MR. BYRNE: Yes, my Lord.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I object to that. The word "fair" is ambiguous. In one sense that defines the issue before your Lordship.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I quite agree. It is only repeating the question whether it would deceive the public in another form.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That is for your Lordship.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: But he may give evidence of what would be the probable effect on the members of the public.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That is a different question.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Well, you have already got that.

MR. BYRNE: I will not pursue it.

MR. WILLIAM CUNLIFFE (sworn).

Examined by MR. GEORGE WHITE.

Are you the general manager of Bradbury & Company, Limited, sewing-machine manufacturers and dealers?—Yes.

How long have you been connected with that company?—Eighteen years.

How long have you been in the sewing-machine trade?—About 25 years.

I suppose you are tolerably well acquainted with the different kinds of sewing machines sold in the trade?—Yes.

What, in your judgment, is the meaning of the "Singer" sewing

machine?—A machine made by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

If you ordered a machine, or had one ordered from you, as a "Singer" machine, what would you understand by that?—It would have no meaning with us at all.

If a "Singer" machine were ordered from you, what would that denote?—It would be similar to what we produce, and what we call the "Bradbury Medium," or "Bradbury Family."

Would it convey any meaning as to the manufacturer?—Yes.

Whose manufacture would it be?—It would be ours.

I mean a "Singer" machine ordered from you—what would that convey to your mind?—As manufacturers, it would mean the type of the "Singer" machine made by us.

If ordered from you as a "Singer" machine simply, what should you do?—We should refer them to the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Do you know the kind of machines made by other manufacturers besides yourselves?—Yes.

Do you know the machines manufactured by Frister & Rossmann, which they called the "Improved Singer"?—Yes.

Do you and other manufacturers in the country manufacture the same class of machine as that?—Yes.

Do you yourselves call that machine a "Singer" machine?—No.

Do you know of any English manufacturers who make that type of machine who call it a "Singer" machine?—No.

How do you yourselves describe that machine?—That style of machine is described as a "Bradbury's Family."

Do you know the names given to that machine by other manufacturers?—I only know of one besides us who make that type of machine.

That is not my question. Do you know the names that are given to that class of machines by other manufacturers?—English manufacturers, do you mean?

Yes?—"Jones's D machine."

That is a lock-stitch machine with a high arm?—Not particularly that.

Do you know whether it has been called a "High-arm Lockstitch sewing machine"?—Not by Jones.

Is it within your knowledge whether it has been called a "High-arm Lockstitch sewing machine" by Frister & Rossmann?—I do not know that.

Look at that machine. (A machine was handed to the witness). Is that a machine made by you of the same class?—Yes.

Have you seen the cards and the catalogues that have been complained of in this action?—No.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Do you want to show him any?

MR. WHITE: No, my Lord, I think not.

You have seen the brass plate on the defendants' machine?—Yes.

Is it usual to put a brass plate there?—By the Germans do you mean?

No, by the English manufacturers. Is it the usual thing?—No.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

You say that you recognise what is known as the "Singer" type of machine, and make it?—That type.

You call it "Bradbury's Medium" or "Bradbury's Family"?—Yes.

For how long have you called it under that name?—I should think a dozen years or more.

Up to that time did you call it the "Improved Singer" machine?—Never.

Were you in the employ of the firm at the date of the Smithfield Cattle Show in the year 1879?—Yes.

Did you exhibit machines at that show?—I do not know.

There is no other firm of Bradbury & Company, sewing machine manufacturers, except yours, is there?—No.

See if you recognise this: "Smithfield Cattle Show. Notice to visitors. Before leaving the show don't fail to see Bradbury & Company's sewing machines in the bazaar gallery. Bradbury & Company, Limited, are the largest and oldest-established sewing machine manufacturers in England, established 1852. Ladies, see our Belgravia machines. Dressmakers, see our improved Singer machines. Tailors, see our Arm-Shuttle machines. Shoemakers (wanting a machine to repair old boots and put in new elastics, see our Universal Feed machine, justly called the shoemaker's friend." Do you remember that?—No.

Is it possible that such a catalogue was issued at that time by your firm?—It is possible, but it is quite probable that I should not know of it.

What position did you then hold in the firm?—Dépôt manager.

Therefore, it is quite possible that the firm may have been describing the Singer type at that date as the "Improved Singer" machine?—It is just possible.

Without you being aware of it?—Yes.

You cannot give us any exact date for the discontinuance of that practice, if it existed?—I cannot.

Or the reasons which led to it?—No.

Now, about the ticket and the brass plate. My friend has called your attention to that. You say it is unusual to put a brass plate in that position at all?—Yes, by English makers.

That is your chief and main criticism of it—the selection of that spot for such a plate?—No. I was never questioned on that.

I understood you to tell my friend it was most unusual to select for the position of the trade-mark that part of the machine?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I do not think he said that.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Do you say that brass plates are not used at all by English makers?—Yes, not to my knowledge.

There is nothing singular in the position on the machine chosen for the plate, is there?—I should say yes.

Then you do complain of the position?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: He does not complain at all.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Well, you suggest it is unusual?—Yes.

Would you be surprised to know that this is the very position chosen by your firm for exhibiting a label of the same class?—Yes, I should be surprised.

Will you kindly look at the machine which you have produced, and see where the label is?—There is no label at all on it.

What do you call that?—A transfer.

That is to say, it is a representation of a label without any actual label?—No.

Does it not look like a label from where you are?—No.

What do you mean by "transfer"?—The first process is a print; then it is transferred from the print on to that arm.

Is it not a representation by means of a drawing of a device in the nature of a label?—No?

It is oval?—No.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Let me see it.

(The exhibit was handed to his Lordship.)

MR. LAWSON WALTON: You do not agree with me in any respect apparently?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That is not a brass plate?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: No, my Lord. Looking at it from here I thought it was. It is not a plate at all.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: No.

THE WITNESS: Not a representation of a plate.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: It is a drawing which I should think was intended to represent a plate?—No, it is a transfer. It is our trade-mark.

That is your trade-mark?—Yes.

A trade-mark which you paint in the colour of brass?—No.

And which you put in that position?—No.

Well, it speaks for itself. Do you know the firm of Jones & Company?—I do.

They are very large sewing-machine manufacturers?—Yes.

They are not a German firm?—No.

Would you be surprised to know that they choose the same spot for their trade-mark, and in their case it is undoubtedly a brass label?—I have never seen it.

Just look at this machine. (Handing another machine to the witness.) That is not a transfer?—No.

It is brass, it is oval, and a label, and in the same spot?—Yes.

Do you know the firm of Kimball & Morton, of Glasgow?—I know there is such a firm.

You recognise the name?—Yes.

Would it surprise you to know that they have, curiously enough, selected the same spot for their trade-mark, and that in their case the mark is oval and brass?—I never saw one.

Let me extend the range of your experience another step.

MR. BYRNE: I am not at all sure that it is so.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Certainly, I have produced it.

Let me give you another instance. (Handing another machine to the witness.) Do you know the Birmingham firm who make "Carver's Crown Family" machines?—No such firm exists and never did.

Do you know Carver, of Manchester? Perhaps I made a mistake?—Carver of Manchester does not exist either.

Has he existed?—Not for the last 20 years as a maker of sewing machines.

You know he did make sewing machines?—I have known him as a maker, but not as a maker of that type of machine.

Look and see?—I should not believe it if I saw it. I do not believe they ever made it.

Just look, please. (Another machine was handed to the witness.)—Well, the plate says so. It has the letters "W.C." Whether that is intended for Carver or not I do not know.

It purports to be a trade-mark of the same device and character as the others, and is on the same part of the machine?—I do not believe that they made it.

Then here is another one. (Handing a machine to the witness.) I do not put this before you as a maker's mark, but as a dealer's mark. That is Davis, of the borough of Southwark. He has chosen that place for his mark which is not oval, but a circular mark of the same character as the rest?—He is only a dealer. This may be German made.

It purports to be an English maker, and an English dealer, and the mark is put on in the same spot?—Yes; but that does not affect an English maker.

Taking all these examples, do you still adhere to your statement that it is a most exceptional position upon which to place a trade-mark?—Excuse me; I never said so.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: No, he did not say that, I think?—I did not speak of the position at all. I said it was an exceptional thing for English makers to put a brass plate on their machines.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: You still adhere to that, having before you the case of Jones, and the case of Kimball & Morton?—Yes.

And Carver?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Of course, you will have to prove all these, Mr. Walton?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord.

Assume that these various makers have put a trade-mark in the way in which these machines illustrate—that is, a brass plate—do you wish to qualify your statement that it is a most exceptional thing to do?—No, I still adhere to it.

Are not Jones & Company one of the largest firms in the country?—Yes, very large.

Do you mean that if they follow that practice, you still adhere to your statement that it is an exceptional thing?—They do not follow that practice now.

I ask you to assume it?—I cannot assume that.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Do you know the Jones' machine? I do.

And you have seen many of them?—Many thousands.

With or without a brass plate?—Without. I have not seen Jones' machines with a brass plate for years. I do not think I have seen half a dozen with brass plates. It is a common thing for dealers to put brass plates on them after they have bought them.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: You have seen one on Jones's?—Not for the last dozen years.

Now take the Kimball & Morton?—I do not know anything about them.

My friend put to you this question. He said, if a "Singer" machine were wanted, and you were ordered to make it, you would make a machine of the "Singer type," a type which you ordinarily call a "Bradbury Family"?—If an order were sent to us for one of that type, I say we should sell it as "Bradbury's Family machine."

Are you a pretty good judge of the age of machines by the look of them?—Well, it is difficult to tell.

Could you tell the age of that last one? Is that old or new?—(Exhibit W. C. 4).—I should think it is 20 years old.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I suppose he cannot judge much better than we can of that.

JOHN HOLROYD (sworn).

Examined by MR. GEORGE WHITE.



MR. JOHN HOLROYD.

I believe you are a director of the New Branston Two Reel Sewing Machine Company, Dufferin Street, Bunhill Row, London?—Yes.

Are you also a member of the firm of John Holroyd & Company, Manchester?—Yes.

Are that company and that firm sewing-machine manufacturers and sewing-machine dealers?—Yes.

Are you also a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers?—Yes.

How long have you been acquainted with the sewing-machine trade?—Since 1858.

Are you well acquainted with the different kinds of sewing machines sold in the trade in this country?—I am.

Do you know the kinds of machines manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes, I know many of them. They make a large variety.

About how many kinds do you know of?—Twenty-five or thirty.

Do you know how they are marked, and what they are called? How are they all known?—They are known by different names, and the different purposes for which they are intended. They make a machine for stitching carpets, which is quite a special machine.

What do you understand by the term "Singer" or "Singer's" machine?—It does not mean anything except that it is a machine made by the company. It would need a further description.

If you wanted a machine made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, how would you order it?—I should need to know what work it was for, and then I should know what to order. If a person asked me for a "Singer" machine, I should say, "What kind of work do you want the machine for?"

What would the term "Singer" machine convey to you as to the sort of manufacture?—It would not mean anything as to the kind of machine, except that it was a machine made by the Singer Company.

What would the term "Improved Singer" convey to your mind in the trade?—That it was an "Improved Singer" machine—a machine made by the Singer Company. That is what I should understand it to be.

Do you know the kind of machine manufactured by Frister & Rossmann, which they call the "Improved Singer"?—Yes.

Is that kind of machine, which they call the "Improved Singer," made by other manufacturers in the sewing-machine trade in this country?—Yes.

Do you know of any English manufacturer who calls that kind of machine a "Singer" machine?—No, I do not.

Have you seen the cards and catalogues issued by the defendants—Spence & Company?—Yes.

In your judgment, what would be the effect of the terms "Improved Singer" and "Singer" to ordinary purchasers?—They would think they were buying a "Singer" machine made by the Singer Company.

Now, one question as to the brass plate. Have you seen the brass plates affixed to the Singer Manufacturing Company's machines?—Yes.

Is it usual amongst English manufacturers of sewing machines to affix a brass plate to their machines?—Not now, I think. They did so years ago.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

You were examined as a witness in the action of The Singer Manufacturing Company v. Loog?—Yes.

Do you now take the same view which you took then of this matter?—Yes.

I think you in that action said that you attached no meaning to the word "Singer" as indicating a type of machine?—No; I do not remember that.

Do you say that now?—I say it does not mean any type of machine—just the reverse of that. I should need further explanation as to what kind of work they required the machine for.

That may or may not be necessary; but do you say now that the expression "Singer" does not indicate a type, or class, of manufacture, as distinguished from "Wheeler & Wilson," or "Willcox & Gibbs," or "Howe"?—Yes; practically, I take that view.

You agree with me that it does?—No; that it does not.

You expressed the same view in the House of Lords case?—I think so.

You know the House of Lords took the view that it did describe a type.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: No, I beg your pardon. The House of Lords only took the view that there was a system that might fairly be described as the "Singer" system. These cases, you know, run on very fine distinctions, and one must be careful.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Quite so, my Lord.

In your view there is no system of manufacture which would be understood and described as the "Singer" system?—Yes; that is my view.

That view you then expressed, and that view was not accepted by the House of Lords. You heard the last witness, did you not?—Yes.

He said that he understood there was a type of machine which would be described as "Singer," and if he were ordered to make a "Singer," he would make a machine which they sell as the "Bradbury Family machine." Now, if you were asked to make a "Singer" machine, do you mean to say you would not know what to make?—I should not know what to make.

Suppose you were told to make a "Singer" machine on the "Singer" system?—I say they have no system. I should not know what to make.

You say that is your view and your experience?—Yes. There are quite a number of machines. There are machines for special purposes which a person requiring must state in the order. They must say they require the machine for that purpose, otherwise a lady might have a "Singer" machine that was made for repairing boots, or for stitching carpets, which is quite different to a domestic machine, although it is a "Singer" machine made by the Company.

Well, take the case of the "Family machine." Suppose you were asked not to make a "Singer" for carpet stitching, but for family use, would you then have any difficulty in knowing what kind of machine was required?—That would be still difficult.

You know the "Singer" patents have expired, and anybody may make the same kind of machine?—I would not like to say that. They have more than one kind of "Family" machine, and more than one type or construction, and yet they are both "Family" machines.

Have they not common distinctive features?—No, they have not.

Did you hear my learned friend read the specification of various patents, all of them referring to the type of the "Singer" machine?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: They referred to the "Singer" machine simply.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: In one of the specifications there is this statement—"This invention may be used with any ordinary improved Singer machine for sewing-machine purposes, but I will describe it as based on the well-known Singer machine." If you are right in the result of your experience, can you understand that sentence finding its way into that specification?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: What date is that?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: 1872, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Why not? However, I will not interpose now.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: How long have you been manufacturing machines?—Since 1858, when I first went into the business.

You do not suggest there is any alteration in the nature of the trade in this respect since 1858, do you?—Yes, a very great difference.

When do you say there was a "Singer" type?—The Singer Manufacturing Company are making and selling now machines which are quite different from the machines they made thirty years ago.

Do you concede that, during your experience, there was what was known as the "Singer" type?—No, I would not admit that.

You do not admit it ever existed? Then in 1872 it would be just as difficult to understand the references in the specification to a well-known "Singer" machine?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Was there a well-known "Singer" machine in 1872?—There were two or three kinds of machines made by the Singer Company then.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Then if you are right in your experience you would not understand the expression—"The well-known Singer machine"?—That is only a book made up by some patent agent, and he does not, perhaps, know much about sewing machines.

According to your view he is very ignorant?—I do not say that.

Now let me take one that has not been read. It is dated in 1881. After various improvements that have been engrafted on the "Singer" invention, we have this expression in a specification, No. 4,817, of McGrah: "This invention is specially applicable to what are known as 'Singer' machines and to others of similar construction." If there was not what was known as a "Singer" machine in the trade in 1881, can you understand that expression being used to indicate the basis of an improvement?—No.

Now, Mr. Jones is one of the largest makers in the trade, is he not?—Yes.

He would not be likely to use an expression of that kind ignorantly?—Well, Mr. Jones has a fair knowledge of it.

Let me give you an extract from a specification taken out by Mr. Jones, London, sewing machine manufacturer, in 1884. Can you understand his using this expression in describing his improvement: "The needle-slide and the pressure-bar are arranged and worked in a manner similar to those parts in the well-known 'Singer' sewing machine having an oscillating shuttle"? The expression which I say is perfectly intelligible to manufacturers of experience is "the well-known 'Singer' sewing machine," one of its characteristics being the oscillating shuttle. Do not you recognise that expression?—It refers to the "Family" or "Medium" machine, which was well known by a number of people.

And which until "Singer's" patent expired he alone made?—I do not understand you.

Until Singer's patent expired he alone manufactured them. Is not that so?—No.

You surely concede this—that there is a class of "Family" machines made by various people to which you understand Mr. Jones to be referring by that expression?—Yes, I understand it in that way.

He refers to that class as the "Singer" class. Can you understand how the word "Singer" came to describe that class except that formerly they were exclusively manufactured by "Singer"?—They use terms which are most familiar to themselves in describing anything like that, something they themselves understand.

But they would, in a specification for a patent, use a term of widest comprehension, I imagine?—Yes, if they knew how.

And Mr. Jones would know how, would he not? He is quite as competent as you?—Yes, Mr. Jones is a good mechanic.

Now let me put to you another. I have in my hand the specification of Thomas McGrah, of Sheffield, in the county of York, sewing-machine manufacturer; and in speaking of a part of the mechanism there is this statement: "The roller may revolve in centres or otherwise, so as to act in a similar way and for the same purpose as the bar above described. Although we prefer to employ the said bar or roller in the position herein set forth, we do not confine ourselves to the particular place or position as herein described, as the same may be secured upon the band guard of a Singer sewing machine, or any other convenient position in any other machine, so as to act in a similar manner." You follow that?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I am not stopping you at all, Mr. Walton, but I thought we were not going into that. There was, especially in the earlier days of the Singer manufacture, a type of machines which might be referred to (and which runs through a good many of their manufactures) as the "Singer" system, and I understand they are not going back from that.

MR. BYRNE: No, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then I do not want to try that question if it is not in dispute.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: No, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: A witness might truly say that, to his mind, it would not be the proper term to use.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I am only going to show these specifications bring the matter down to a very recent period. I have another dated in 1885. I say they negative the suggestion that the classification is extinct, or that the term is extinct. They also go one step further, and show, as I submit, that the term is a term of such accurate meaning that it is embodied in a specification in order to protect the invention. I mean that it is not a loose expression, but an expression which is sufficiently accurate to be chosen for such a purpose.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I do not stop you, of course, but you will bear that in mind.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord.

Then in 1885 I find another specification of Mr. Reddie's of the office for patents, and he makes a declaration for the purpose of a provisional specification, and he says this: "The present invention relates to an improvement on the well-known Singer sewing machine, and has for its object to enable larger bobbins than heretofore to be employed, and to render the movement easier and more silent than hitherto." Then he proceeds further on to say: "In the well-known Singer machine the shuttle is mounted in a carriage moving in straight courses between guide-ways." Then at line 24 he says: "This shorter movement of the crank renders it possible to substitute for the mitre wheels employed in the Singer machine a novel combination and arrangement of parts consisting of a level oscillating on centres," and so on. I suppose when you gave evidence in the House of Lords you had present to your mind the fact that there were a great many varieties of machines made at that date by the Singer Company?—Yes.

And there still are a great many?—Yes.

Re-examined by MR. BYRNE.

Are you acquainted with the specifications which have been put to you?—No. I know the names. I knew Mr. McGrah and Mr. Jones.

You are a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and you are a mechanical engineer yourself?—Yes.

I observe in one of them they say, "The well-known Singer sewing machine." Then Jones has an Oscillating machine. Does that differentiate the machines?—One of the books describes a well-known machine that is quite different from the Oscillating machine.

But speaking of that alone as "The Singer machine having an oscillating shuttle," would that enable you to identify any particular machine?—Yes, I should know what machine that was.

What would it mean to you?—I should know that as being a "Family" or a "Domestic" machine made by the Singer Company.

Albert Groth, I observe in specification No. 4,817, says: "This invention is specially applicable to what are known as 'Singer' machines, and to others of similar construction." Do you know what his patent was about?—No, I could not say. The construction is so varied, and is so different in the different machines.

What would the phrase "What are known as Singer machines" convey to your mind?—To anyone conversant with the different kinds of "Singer" machines, I should not know what to make of that.

Then Mr. McGrah, in his specification, says this: "Although we prefer to employ the said bar or roller in the position herein set forth, we do not confine ourselves to the particular place or position as herein described, as the same may be secured upon the hand-guard of a Singer sewing machine, or any other convenient position in any other machine, so as to act in a similar manner." What would "Singer sewing machine" convey to you there?—Of course, I know that on some machines they have not got a band-guard at all; so how could it describe that properly?

If you saw that you would know, as I should know, it meant a machine with a band, at any rate; but would it convey any particular machine to your mind?—No, I think not.

Then the specification of Mr. Reddie says: "The present invention relates to an improvement of the well-known Singer sewing machine." Would that convey any particular machine to your mind?—I know

what this means myself. It relates to one form of the "Singer" machine. That would be the old "Family" machine.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: There is another specification which I should have put to this witness. It is dated in 1872. It is taken out by Mr. Robert Lake, of the firm of Haseltine & Lake. That contains his statement: "The first part of this description relates to the application of the said invention to the machine known as the 'A. B. Howe,' 'The Singer,' the 'Willcox & Gibbs,' or other sewing machines provided with a moving shaft below the plate."

MR. BYRNE: Looking at those words, does the expression "The Singer" convey any particular machine to your mind?—Yes. At that time the Singer Machine Company had not such a large variety, and many people did not know what was meant by a "Singer" machine at that time.

As regards a manufacturer reading those specifications, would they convey anything to your mind as regards the manufacture of the machines referred to. When they speak of the "Singer" machine, would that convey any idea to your mind as to the maker of the machine referred to?—Not as to the machines. I should know myself what was meant by the "Singer," but I should not know that it was any special machine.

Would it convey any idea to your mind with reference to the maker of the machine referred to?—Yes, at that time.

And now. Take the latest, which is in 1882?—I think at that time they had only about three or four kinds of machines, and one could remember better.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I do not quite follow this. Is it your case that the words "Singer machine" standing by themselves can be used by any body and do not denote any manufacture?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I say, my Lord, we are entitled to describe a system. I go a step further, and say we are entitled to describe the machine which is manufactured in accordance with that system in this way.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I follow that.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Then the question comes, is the use of the expression of itself calculated to mislead? I show you, first of all, that it is not; but if the bare use of the expression be calculated to mislead, then we have not used it in any way to create any misapprehension.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You do take the first point, namely, that anybody may sell machines as "Singer" machines, whether manufactured by the plaintiff company or not?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I did not know that. I thought that your case was that you sufficiently distinguished the machines.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord; that is my case also.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: And you take the first point too.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then, if that is a serious contention, I must direct my attention to it.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Our main point, my Lord, is the second point. I do not know that we need the first point.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: But still I am to try the first point.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I should ask your Lordship to try that point.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Certainly. I only wanted to be clear about it. I was a little puzzled at some parts of your cross-examination, and this only occurred to me for the first time.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I understood my learned friend Mr. Finlay's opening to concede that there could be no objection to the use of the word "Singer" to describe a system. I say it creates no misimpression in the mind of a person in the trade; and if it is used outside the trade, these other words convey no wrong impression.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: There is no objection to stating that the things are manufactured by another person on the "Singer" system. That is what Mr. Finlay said, I think.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: As to that, my Lord, we say that we wish to describe the type of machine in language that can be understood, and that we have used language which prevents any misapprehension.

EBENEZER HENRY LOVE (sworn).

Examined by MR. BYRNE.



MR. EBENEZER HENRY LOVE.

You are a stationer in the employ of Mr. George Mills, stationer Catherine Court, Seething Lane?—Yes.

Was your attention called in the month of December, 1891, to an advertisement on a hoarding in Cheapside?—Yes.

Look at that photograph (handing a photograph to the witness). Does that represent the advertisement as it was when you first saw it?—I cannot say that I saw this. The one I saw was "Spence & Company." I might have seen this, but I do not remember it.

Is this the one you remember seeing? (Handing another photograph to the witness.) Does that represent it?—Yes.

What directed your attention to that?—"Spence" and "Singer." Did it convey anything to your mind with reference to the machine advertised?—To my mind it clearly conveyed the idea that I could get the "Singer" machine cheaper at Spence's Bazaar, as it was Christmas time, than by going direct to the Singer Manufacturing Company.

When you say the "Singer" machine, what machine do you mean?—The Singer Manufacturing Company's machine.

Is your shop somewhere near there?—Now it is, but it was not then. I was in Eastcheap.

The hoarding was opposite the Singer Manufacturing Company's shop, was it not?—Yes.

Do you know the Singer Manufacturing Company as makers of machines?—I will tell you how my attention was drawn to it. I had chaffed a lady friend of my family, and I said, "I am going to Spence's Bazaar to buy your machine much cheaper."

Who was she?—A clerk in the company's office. That is why I noticed the hoarding, and the thought passed my mind, "What a difference in the expense this is!"

You thought this was referring to a machine made by the company employing this friend of yours?—Certainly.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

Did you observe the small bills?—I saw the large posters. And you looked at the large posters?—It was a superficial glance. I merely looked at it as one of the passing public.

Did you notice some bills about six or eight feet square which were all round the large posters?—What attracted my attention was the largeness of the name "Singer." I thought, perhaps, they had made some arrangement with Singer's for selling their machines.

Did the poster you saw have the word "Singer" specially large?—That is what attracted my attention—"Singer" and "Spence's Bazaar."

Did the word "Singer" stand alone?—That I cannot say.

Did any other word stand with it?—There may or may not. It is some time ago.

Do you recollect any part of the posters except the word "Singer"?—"Spence's Bazaar." If that was connected with it, I do remember it. Those are the two features.

"Spence's Bazaar" and the word "Singer"?—Yes.

Did you notice any letters about six feet high "Frister & Rossmann"?—I do not remember it; but, of course, I must have seen if I saw the other, if it was there.

And that it was not "Singer," but "Improved Singer"?—I should not notice that as one of the public taking a casual glance.

I suppose if you saw and read "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer" you would understand that Frister & Rossmann's were making an "Improved Singer" machine?—I should think that there was some connection between Frister & Rossmann and Singer, but if I had gone to Spence's Bazaar I should have expected a "Singer" machine from the Singer Manufacturing Company.

That is to say the sort of machine they sell?—No, I should consider that a fraud.

You would consider it was a fraud for anybody to make that sort of machine?—To my mind, which is a public mind, it is a fraud. It is like another man making Stephen's ink and selling it as such when all the time it is not.

Suppose it is public property to make a machine of that class, do you suggest it is a fraud that Frister & Rossmann should make it and say so?—I should suggest that it was a fraud if they put "Singer" in such a prominent position as that one outside, not knowing the trade, would naturally expect to get a Singer Manufacturing Company machine.

Supposing you saw "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer" put up, what meaning would you attach to the expression "Frister & Rossmann's" to be sold by Spence?—I should think there was some connection between the Singer Manufacturing Company and Frister & Rossmann.

What?—Some licence or something of that sort, that is as near as I can get at it—that they would receive a licence.

To make them?—To sell them, or to put their name on them for the time being.

You know they are being sold by Spence. Suppose you know that Spence is selling "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer," who would you think was making that machine?—Singers, undoubtedly.

What possible object is there in calling it "Frister & Rossmann's Singer"?—That I cannot tell you.

You attach no meaning to that at all?—The only meaning I can attach to it is that I should expect if I went to Spence's bazaar at that time there had been some arrangement whereby the Singer Manufacturing Company had sold machines, perhaps, at an extra discount because they had a bazaar on.

What meaning would you attach to the expression "Frister & Rossmann's" if you thought Singers were making that machine, why should it be called "Frister & Rossmann's" to be sold by Spence?—I should only say it was by special licence.

Supposing you had gone on and read those posters six or eight feet square and you had seen "Improved Singer" and Wheeler & Wilson's machines manufactured by Frister & Rossmann. Would that have made the matter perfectly clear?—If I read it as carefully as a solicitor reads it, perhaps it might.

But reading it as carefully as a stationer would read it, do you mean to say that is open to the smallest misconception?—I do.

What misconception?—I had been labouring under the mistake that these machines were Singer's.

Would not this remove any such impression—"Improved Singer" and Wheeler & Wilson's machines, manufactured by Frister & Rossmann"?—

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: First of all, did you notice those words, "Manufactured by Frister & Rossmann"?—I did not, my Lord.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Suppose you had read it, would there be the smallest misconception?—If I read it carefully perhaps not, but you know how superficially men read hoardings.

If you had read it carefully, is it not perfectly plain?—As you read it, undoubtedly.

Re-examined by MR. BYRNE.

Do you remember whether your attention was called to the words, "Frister and Rossmann's," as a matter of fact?—It was not.

The REVEREND JOHN WILLIAMS (sworn).

Examined by MR. BYRNE.



THE REV. JOHN WILLIAMS.

You are a Congregational minister at Wootton-under-Edge, are you not?—I am.

I believe at the end of the year 1891 your wife made up her mind to buy a new sewing machine?—Yes.

Did she talk to you about it?—Yes.

She had a conversation with friends as to the kind of machine to buy?—Yes.

And when you and she talked it over, what kind of machine did you make up your mind to buy?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I do not know why you should inquire into that.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I think, so far, it is not open to objection.

MR. BYRNE: Did you make up your mind as to any particular machine you wanted to buy?—We had as good as made up our mind to get a Singer machine.

In the early part of 1892, sometime in April, did you receive a catalogue about sewing machines?—I did.

Is this the actual catalogue you received? (Handing a catalogue to the witness.)—I believe it is the identical copy.

It is one of those price lists?—Yes.

What sort of machines did you think they were advertising when you received it?—An "Improved Singer."

What did you understand by that?—A machine that had been manufactured by Singer and then improved upon.

Had the price mentioned in that catalogue any effect on your mind?—The price and the name "Spence" both combined led me to decide to go and see for myself at the house as I was coming up to town.

Now first about price. Did it strike you as a low price?—It was lower than the price my friend had paid for a "Singer" machine.

Your friend's name?—Mr. and Mrs. Armitage.

You then went up to town and went to Spence's?—Yes, and took this very catalogue with me.

Did you then make inquiries about the machines?—I simply took this catalogue to Spence's and asked them if this was theirs, and if they could supply an "Improved Singer" sewing machine.

You were coming up to London, I believe, for the May meetings?—Yes.

Whom did you see at the shop, an attendant?—Yes.

Did you speak to him?—Yes.

What was he—somebody behind the counter, or the shop-walker?—He was not behind the counter; he was on the same side of the counter as I was.

Did you tell him who you were?—I did.

Did you tell him what you were there for?—Yes, that I was on the point of buying a Singer machine and had just had his catalogue.

Did you tell him where you had been thinking of going to buy a machine?—I did.

Where was that?—At Bristol—the nearest agency of the Singer Company.

Where is that—in the High Street, Bristol?—Yes.

Did he say anything to you with reference to the statements in the catalogue?—Yes. He said that they supplied the machines. He said to me, "Why should you pay so much more when we can supply you with an 'Improved Singer' at about half the price?"

Then did you look at one of the machines in the shop?—Another attendant took me out from the shop to a neighbouring room and showed me the machine.

Did he tell you anything about the machine?—I simply asked him, I think, what the improvements were.

Did he refer to the improvements?—He referred me to two or three.

Did you make any observation about the noise occasioned by the machine?—I asked him to work it, as I was particularly wishful to have a noiseless one. He worked it: I said, "It is rather noisy—noisier than I thought." Then he said that it had not been oiled, I think, and that it would work noiselessly after it had been properly oiled.

Was there some more told as to how it was to be sent?—Yes.

You did not then buy?—No. I told him I would let him know in the course of a few days after I got home.

You have a little note-book with you, have you not?—Yes.

Did you make a note about what you had done in London that day as to this machine?—I made several notes as to what I was to attend to—little matters of detail.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : You made that note at the time ?—Yes, my Lord.

MR. BYRNE : Did you make a note of the visit you had paid to Spence's ?—I made the note in ink before I left home, and in black-lead pencil after I had been to Spence's.

Does that refresh your memory as to what was said to you at the time. Look at it ?—Yes, I can recall the whole.

MR. LAWSON WALTON : It is rather late to refresh his memory by that now. I thought that was usually preparatory to giving evidence.

MR. BYRNE : Never mind. You may put that away. You did, at the time, make a note ?—I did in the course of the day.

And you have that note with you ?—Yes.
Did you and your wife talk the matter over ?—We did.
Ultimately did you order a machine ?—Yes.

Did you send a cheque with it ?—Yes, of course I did.

A few days afterwards you got the machine, did you not ?—Yes.

And a receipt. Is that it ? (Handing a paper to the witness.)—

Yes.
MR. LAWSON WALTON : I do not object to that.

MR. BYRNE : I call for the order if you have it.

MR. LAWSON WALTON : My Lord, for some purpose this evidence may be relevant, but no case has been made on the pleadings, nor opened by Mr. Finlay, suggesting that, apart from the documents, there has been any misleading by these defendants.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : I thought Mr. Finlay suggested there was actual misleading, and he was going to call witnesses to show they had actually been mistaken.

MR. LAWSON WALTON : I did not understand it in that sense. We have had particulars delivered in this case, and they set out the various documents that have been put in, and speak of the shape, colour, and get-up, and also of the hoarding. Then there is the concluding paragraph : "The above are the best particulars the plaintiffs are now able to give of the said allegation. They believe that the defendant in other ways represents the sewing machines sold by him to be of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and if such became known to the plaintiffs they will claim to deliver further particulars and to give evidence thereof at the trial." We have had no particulars of any wider case, and I did not understand that this evidence would be adduced with reference to making a wider case. I should object.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : It appears to me I ought to receive it only as part of the general evidence that it is calculated to deceive.

MR. LAWSON WALTON : Yes, my Lord, I take it, in that sense, it is properly admissible.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : Very well.

MR. BYRNE : I will just finish the story.

When the machine came, did it meet with your satisfaction ?—It did not.

Why did you not like it ?—For several reasons.

MR. LAWSON WALTON : How is this material ?

MR. BYRNE : I think we can take the fact ?—My wife tried it, and she did not like it. We found it noisy.

And there were other reasons ?—Yes.

Was there any instruction-book sent with the machine similar to this one I hold in my hand ?—Yes.

Was that what came with the machine ?—Yes.

Did you look at it ?—Yes, we read it.

Did anything particular strike you about that book, which led you to think something about the machine ?—I thought at once about the printing of it, and it occurred to me it had not been printed in England. I thought it was German.

When you found that out what did you do ?—It led me gradually to the conclusion that the machine was also German.

Subsequently you communicated with the plaintiffs' company in a letter, did you not ?—Yes.

And they sent down a representative to see you ?—Yes, at Bristol.

And you handed your machine over to them in exchange for one of their own make ?—Yes.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

The catalogue that you got contains drawings of the sort of machine which you proposed to buy ?—Yes.

Which machine was it exactly as shown in this catalogue ? Can you tell me ? Was it a hand, or treadle ?—It was both.

It had a treadle apparatus ?—And the table as well we bought.

These drawings illustrated the idea that you and your wife formed of the sort of machine that would suit you ?—We have had other machines before, and our friend Mrs. Armitage had had a genuine "Singer" machine.

What other machine had you had before Wheeler & Wilson's ?—No, we had "Weir's," I think the name was.

A different type ?—Yes, a very small one. We had an American one, I think.

Was that of a different type ?—Somewhat like this type that would be.

What you wanted was the type of machine shown in these drawings ?—What we wanted was a Singer sewing machine.

Does that correctly represent the type of machine you wished to have ?—I have seen the machine myself before.

It was of this type ?—Yes. If I remember rightly, it was that on the 4th page, with a table and a drawer and a cover.

You said, as I understand, to the young man that Singer's agent in Bristol was charging a certain figure, and he said : "Why, go and buy them there when you can get this machine at half the price" ?—Not exactly that.

Is that the substance of what he said ?—No. I said that my friend had got one at a certain price.

Then Spence's assistant said to you, "Why go to the Singer Company Agency when you can get the machine you see here in the shape referred to in the catalogue at half the money" ?—He said, "When you can get an 'Improved Singer.'"

He was referring to the machines which they then had in the shop, and which were indicated in these drawings ?—Yes.

Should you have understood from that statement that the Singer

Company made machines which were sold at Bristol at twice the price they were being sold at in London ?—We accepted his word that he would supply me with an "Improved Singer."

That must have meant, must it not, that these were being produced by some competing firm who were underselling the Singer Company ?—Not at all. We stuck to the word "Singer." My wife had made up her mind to get a Singer.

What was wanted was the machine shown in this catalogue ?—Yes, depending on their word.

Your friend had paid for a machine such as is shown in this catalogue a considerably higher figure, and you were to get a machine of the same design at a considerably less figure. Did you not understand that the difference in price was the result of the difference of manufacture ?—No.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : Did you understand that this was not manufactured by Singer's ?—Certainly not.

MR. LAWSON WALTON : How could you understand that these people were selling you a machine at half the price the Singer Company were selling them at if they were made by the Singer Company ?—I had confidence in Spence's house.

But how could you understand that could come about ?—I did not go into the pecuniary matter so much. I left that to them, because I had confidence in Spence's house.

Can you explain it ? Suppose you had paid any regard to financial considerations, could you explain how it would be possible for Singer's to be selling in Bristol their machine at twice the price they were selling them at in London ?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : Were they selling them at double the price ?—It is about that, my Lord. My friend paid about double.

MR. LAWSON WALTON : If you had thought of it, would not the inference be that they must be some competing firm making machines of the same design, and underselling the Singer Company ?—We felt sure that Spence's house would not have misled us, or I should not have gone.

This statement, if it had received consideration from you, would have prevented your being misled. You and your wife having taken this matter into serious family conclave would read this catalogue carefully ?—Yes.

I presume you would read the second page with the same care with which you read the rest. What meaning did you attach to these expressions : "The construction of the F. & R. machines is so simple that with the aid of our new illustrated instruction-book, any one can readily work them in half an hour" ? What meaning did you attach to that expression, "The F. & R. machines" ?—We took them to be abbreviations for "Frister & Rossmann's."

Then what did you understand was meant by the expression "The Frister & Rossmann's machines" ? Taking "F. & R." as large as "Frister & Rossmann," what meaning did you attach to the expression "The Frister & Rossmann's machines" ?—I would take that with the fuller explanation at the top of the page, "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer sewing machine is so simple," and so on.

What relation did you suppose Frister & Rossmann's had to these machines ?—That which is specified at the top of the page.

What meaning do you attach to the connection between the expression "Frister and Rossmann" in that catalogue and machines ? Would you not infer that Frister & Rossmann were the makers of the machines if you had paid attention to it ? Would that be the inference ?—

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : First of all, did it occur to you that Frister & Rossmann were the manufacturers ?—No, my Lord. We had made up our mind to have a "Singer," and only a "Singer."

MR. LAWSON WALTON : And it may be that you were determined that nothing should divert you. Can you suggest what other meaning can be attached to the expression "Frister & Rossmann's machines," except that Frister & Rossmann were the makers ?—If I had had "Frister & Rossmann's" only without the "Improved Singer" I should never have paid any heed to it, and should never have gone for it.

You have scarcely answered my question. Can you suggest any meaning to the words "Frister & Rossmann's machines," except that Frister & Rossmann were the makers ?—It occurred to us they might have entered into some arrangement with the Singer Company.

What arrangement ?—Of course, we could not understand what arrangement.

Did you think about it at all ?—We thought that they were producing their "Singer Improved."

You thought the word "Singer" meant that "Singer's" were the manufacturers ?—Yes.

Did you look at the last page 8 ?—I have no doubt I did.

Do you know what the "Willcox & Gibbs'" machine is ?—I have heard the words and seen the advertisement, that is all. "Wheeler & Wilson" I had known something of. A friend offered me an improved "Wheeler & Wilson" a fortnight before we rejected that.

You purchased the "Singer" ?—Yes.

There is this expression, "Willcox & Gibbs' System Automatic Hand machine" ?—I do not think we read it.

It is clear there that "Willcox & Gibbs'" is used to describe a system ?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : You are asking the witness that question. It is "Willcox & Gibbs' System Automatic," is it not ?—I do not know.

MR. LAWSON WALTON : Your Lordship will see at the end of the word "Gibbs" there is an apostrophe.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : Yes.

MR. LAWSON WALTON : Did you not infer from that that the expression there "Willcox & Gibbs'" was describing the type of the machine and not the maker ?—I do not think we read it so, as far as I know.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : Do you say that "Willcox & Gibbs'" there does not represent the maker ?

MR. LAWSON WALTON : Certainly, my Lord. I say that it represents a system. There are no such makers, I believe.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : Does it not mean "system automatic" ?

Why not call it a "hand machine, system automatic"?—It may be so. It never occurred to me that Willcox & Gibbs were not the makers.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I believe their system has ceased to be protected the same as others.

Can you remember what it was that led you to think a German firm had made it?—The type and the general impression produced on my mind was that this had been printed in Germany.

Is there anything else in the instruction-book about the type?—The machine was in a box and the table was in a crate; and there were words on both, I think. I can recall distinctly as to the crate.

You are quite right. No doubt the machine did come from Germany, but I was asking you about this book. Except the fact that the book appeared to have been printed in Germany, was there anything in the book to lead you to that conclusion?—Nothing, except the printing of it.

THOMAS WILLIAM HARTLEY (sworn).

Examined by MR. GEORGE WHITE.



MR. THOMAS WILLIAM HARTLEY.

Do you live at Friern Park, North Finchley?—Yes.

I think you are a carpenter?—I am.

In August, 1892, were you in want of a sewing machine?—My daughter wanted a sewing machine, and asked my opinion about it.

About that time did you see an advertisement in *Weldon's Journal* of a sewing machine?—I did.

Will you look at that advertisement (handing same to the witness)? Is that the one you saw?—Yes.

What words especially struck you?—"Improved Singer."

In consequence of that what did you direct your daughter to do? Did you direct her to write a letter?—Yes.

To whom?—To the Singer Company, asking them to forward a catalogue of the different machines.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Is this evidence?

MR. FINLAY: I submit it is. This is an act done by the witness on reading that advertisement.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It is not evidence as to the truth of the statements contained in the letter, but as showing an act by reason of the advertisement.

MR. WHITE: It is this: "Please forward price lists of your hand-sewing machine, with or without the hire system, and oblige, yours truly, H. Hartley"?—Yes.

To whom was that addressed?—To the "Singer Manufacturing Company," which I thought I was dealing with at the time.

I think a catalogue was sent to you?—Yes, and an agent was to follow.

You found the machines described in that catalogue of a higher price than the one in the advertisement?—Decidedly.

In consequence of that, did you have a second letter written?—Yes.

And that cutting was enclosed in it? (Handing a paper to the witness.)—Exactly.

It says: "Messrs. Singer. I thought when writing that the enclosed advertisement belonged to you, and as I find in your price list you have no machine so reasonable, please do not trouble to send.—Yours truly, H. Hartley"?—Yes.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

You say this advertisement led you to write to the "Singer Company"?—Yes.

What is there on the face of this to suggest the "Singer Company"?—The words "The Improved Singer."

The "Singer Company" is not mentioned, is it?—"Improved Singer." I thought it was manufactured by the "Singer Company." The "Singer Company" were continually making improvements, and I thought that was one of their latest improvements.

How do you know anything about the "Singer Company"?—I do not know much, it is true, but some years back I worked for a shoe-maker, and he fitted the place up. He recommended me the "Singer" machine, and I have thought of them since.

So that you were an old customer of the Company?—Not at all. The party I worked for was the customer, not me.

You started with the benefit of your experience as a man who had dealt with machines bought from the Company?—Exactly.

And with the advantage of that experience, what was it you supposed the word "Singer" meant?—A genuine affair.

You call a "genuine affair" a machine made by the Company?—Made by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

There is nothing in this advertisement to suggest that, is there?—Only the words "Improved Singer." There is some motive in having "Improved Singer."

The word "Singer" might mean anything to a man who did not know of the Company?—Well, there is a motive in everything.

You do not suggest that everyone who wants a machine of the

Company's make has the advantage of the knowledge of the Singer Company that you have?—I do not suggest anything.

What did you understand by this, "Frister & Rossmann's hand machine"?—My understanding was this: In these days of sharp competition I thought Frister & Rossmann had issued that advertisement to get all the people to go to them, so that they could get more percentage than any other agent.

This is issued by James Spence & Co.?—No, Frister & Rossmann.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You will see Frister & Rossmann's name in it, I think.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: The advertisement at the foot states it is issued by J. Spence & Co. Frister & Rossmann's name is mentioned in this connection—"Frister & Rossmann's hand machines." They describe it as their machine?—If they describe it as their machine, why should they put "Improved Singer"? Why did they not put "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer"?—

Does not that mean that Frister & Rossmann were making the machines that Singer used to make?—I was led away to think, that they were made by the "Singer Manufacturing Company," an "Improved Singer." I thought if Frister & Rossmann, or Spence & Co., manufactured a thing, they would put their own name to secure their customers.

That they would call them their machines?—Yes.

What—the Singer Company?—No, Frister & Rossmann's used the "Singer" name and called them their machines.

You thought those had come from the Singer Company's works?—Yes.

And that the Singer Company having made these machines, Frister & Rossmann would call them their machines?—Yes, exactly.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It is not unusual for people in advertisements to describe various machines as theirs.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Has your Lordship seen the whole advertisement?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: At the foot there is "Spence & Co." They are the dealers. They are the persons whose names would be associated with the machine in the sense the witness states, and their names are on the face of the advertisement.

FLORENCE CAROLINE WOODWARD (sworn).

Examined by MR. FINLAY.



MISS FLORENCE CAROLINE WOODWARD.

Do you carry on business as a draper and milliner at the Broadway, Addlestone, Surrey?—Costumier—dressmaker and milliner.

Have you been in the habit of using sewing machines for the purpose of your business?—Not previously.

But you have lately?—Yes.

If a machine is offered to you as a "Singer" machine, what do you expect to get?—A Singer machine.

What do you mean by "Singer"?—A Singer machine, manufactured by the Singer Company.

Is that what you would understand by "Singer machine," or "Improved Singer"?—Yes, I should want a Singer machine.

Manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes.

I think early last year you did buy a machine?—Yes.

Under what description was that sold to you?—I ordered it as a Singer machine.

And a machine was delivered to you?—Yes.

From whom did you get it?—From a man named White, of Chelsea.

Is that the invoice of the machine? (Handing a paper to the witness.)—Yes.

It simply states "a sewing machine"?—Yes.

You had ordered a "Singer" machine. Did you find out whether that had been made by the Singer Company, or not?—Not until recently.

How did you find it out?—I went into the shop in Cheapside, where I saw some pretty work being quilted.

Whose shop?—The Singer Company's shop. I thought that I should like to do the same kind of work. I went in and asked for a book to show me how to do that work, as I had got a Singer machine, and I had not been thoroughly taught. The young lady asked me to point out a machine to her like mine, and I did that as near as possible. There was a little difference in the machine, and she was rather doubtful. She then sent me to the manager in Foster Lane, and he accompanied me back to the business house again. He said, "I do not perfectly understand it, but I will send a man down." He sent a man down, and the man came to see the machine, and he told me directly that the machine was not a "Singer," which I was not aware of.

It was then for the first time that you found your order for a "Singer" machine had not been fulfilled?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : So far this is not evidence.

MR. FINLAY : The lady went into some details, my Lord, but my question was simply as to her having ordered a "Singer" machine.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : And somebody sent her one that was not.

MR. FINLAY : I do not offer it as evidence against the defendants, but only on the cardinal point that she ordered a Singer machine, expecting to get a machine manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

Had you bought machines from the Singer Company before?—No.

Had you heard of the Singer Company before?—Yes, a little.

You had heard of them as makers of machines?—Yes.

You had seen these machines which the Singer Company make, had you?—I cannot say that. I had never been where there was one used.

But you had heard other persons speak of them?—Only a very little.

What did you expect of the "Singer" machine?—I wanted a "Singer" machine to do my work.

You wanted a machine of a design and construction that would suit your work?—I asked for a Singer machine.

You wanted a machine of the design and construction that would do work?—Yes.

And, I suppose, if it were well made and were of that design and construction, it would be utterly immaterial to you by whom it was made?—No.

It would not matter to you, would it, if it were equally well made, and of the same design and construction?—Yes, it does matter. I wanted a Singer machine.

Why should it matter?—Because I knew the Singer machine would do my work, whereas the other was inferior.

That was because it was so constructed; but what would it matter in the least by whom it was made, provided the thing was equally well made and did the work equally well? It would not matter to you, would it?—Yes.

Why?—Because I wanted a machine that would thoroughly do the work.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : I quite follow. At the same time she gave £7 10s. for this particular machine.

MR. LAWSON WALTON : We are not responsible for that, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : No.

Re-examined by MR. FINLAY.

You knew that the Singer Manufacturing Company had a reputation for making good machines?—Yes.

And that was why you ordered a Singer?—Yes.

MR. LAWSON WALTON : That is a very leading question.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : She said that she had heard of the Singer before.

MR. LAWSON WALTON : It is very ingenious of my friend, no doubt.

MR. FINLAY : My friend, Mr. Lawson Walton, may have the whole credit of this evidence.

MARY RICHARDS PASCOE (sworn).

Examined by MR. FINLAY.



MRS. MARY RICHARDS PASCOE.

You live at Portleven, Cornwall?—Yes.

And you are the wife of William Henry Pascoe, of that place?—Yes.

You had occasion in 1891 to order a Singer machine?—Yes.

What did you order?—A Singer.

From whom?—Mr. William Henry Olliver.

A machine was delivered to you?—Yes.

When you got it, what did you understand you had got?—A Singer.

What did you mean by that?—A Singer machine.

But what is your meaning when you say a "Singer"?—(No answer).

What do you understand by a "Singer"?—(No answer).

MR. FINLAY : My Lord, the lady seems rather faint. Perhaps your Lordship will kindly adjourn now.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER : Yes, certainly.

(Adjourned for a short time.)

MR. FINLAY : I think after you had made some payments on account of this machine which you had bought, you refused to pay anything more?—Yes.

Why was that?—Because I found out that I had not a "Singer."

And I think an action was brought in the County Court?—Yes.

I am glad to know that you succeeded in that for the purposes of

this action. Would you tell us what you mean by saying that you found out that you had not got a "Singer"?—Because there was no stamp whatever on the machine.

A stamp of what?—Nothing at all.

A stamp showing what?—That it was a "Singer."

What do you mean by a "Singer"?—A machine manufactured by the Singer Company.

Cross-examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.

What sort of machine did you get?—A machine with no name upon it. I could not tell exactly.

Have you got the machine here?—No.

There was no name on it and no stamp?—No.

And you proposed to get it, I suppose, on the hire system?—I got it for a "Singer."

Did you say that you were to pay for it by instalments on the hire system, or buying it out and out?—I was paying for it by instalments.

That is what I meant?—Yes.

Re-examined by MR. FINLAY.

You gave up the machine, getting back your money?—Yes.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY : It is not suggested that we had anything to do with it. I can quite understand how it happened.

MR. FINLAY : No.

CHARLES FREDERICK WHALE (sworn).

Examined by MR. BYRNE.



MR. CHARLES FREDERICK WHALE.

You are a labourer, living in Berks?—Yes.

In August, 1891, you wanted to buy a sewing machine?—Yes.

What sort of machine did you want to buy?—A "Singer."

What did you mean by saying that you wanted to buy a "Singer"?—By the "Singer" Company.

You did get a machine from someone?—Yes, a second-hand one.

Was it a "Singer" that you got?—Yes.

Then you returned it, did you?—Yes.

Because it was not a new one?—Yes.

Did you get something instead?—Yes.

What did you ask for instead?—I sent it back and told them that I paid for a "Singer" machine, and I expected to have another one of the same sort.

What you wanted was a new one?—Yes.

Did you get a new machine?—Yes.

And you paid up the balance, 16s. I think?—Yes.

You kept the machine some time, did you not?—Yes.

What did you do with it then?—We exchanged it with the company because it was not a "Singer."

That is with the "Singer" company?—Yes.

How did you find out that it was not a "Singer"?—One of the agents came round and said that it was not.

Was that the first that you knew of it?—Yes.

Up to that time you thought it was a "Singer"?—Yes.

Cross-examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.

How did the agent come round—did you send for him?—No.

What made him come?—He was calling round on his rounds, and he merely came to ask us whether we wanted anything in his way.

What are you?—A woodman.

Do you sell sewing machines?—No.

How did the agent come to you?—He merely happened to call.

Has he been in the habit of calling before upon you?—That is the first time that he called.

Have you ever had any other agent call before?—We have had an agent asking whether we wanted to buy one.

Do you mean an agent going from shop to shop or house to house asking whether you wanted to buy a machine?—Yes.

Had you any communication with the Singer Manufacturing Company before you bought your machine?—Yes, nearly a twelvemonth before.

Had you bought one from them?—No, we had promised to buy one before.

Whom did you buy this from?—Mr. Hawes, of Newbury.

And you got a "Singer" machine?—I got a second-hand one.

How did that differ from the one you afterwards got?—The first one we got was not new, and we sent it back.

Was it a different pattern from the other one which you subsequently got?—It was rather different. It was not quite the pattern.

What was the difference?—I could not hardly say.

Have you got the machine that you ultimately got—is it here?—I do not know.

I am asking you—

MR. FINLAY: We have got the machine. There is no name upon it as a matter of fact.

MR. CHADWICK HEALEY: That is what I wanted.

ANNIE BUTCHER (sworn).

Examined by MR. FINLAY.



MISS ANNIE BUTCHER.

Do you live at 59, Lincoln Street, Bow?—Yes.
Are you in service there?—No, not there.
Were you with the Rev. Mr. Foster in service?—Yes.
When with him you were a domestic servant?—Yes.
You were with him in June, 1892, I think?—Yes.
While with him did you order a sewing machine?—Yes.
What sewing machine did you order?—A "Singer" sewing machine.
Was a sewing machine supplied to you?—Yes.
From whom did you get it?—From a young woman who called at the house.
Some lady canvasser?—Yes.
After a time did you find out whether it was a "Singer" or not?—Yes.
What was it?—I do not know what it was.
Was it a "Singer"?—No.
What do you mean by a "Singer"?—A machine made by the Singer Manufacturing Company.
And I think you sent back the machine?—Yes.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

Had you heard of the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes, I had.
Had you known them for years?—Yes.
And that they were makers of machines?—Yes.

Re-examined by MR. FINLAY.

What have you heard about the plaintiffs' machine?—That they made the best machines that I could have.

MISS HALTON (sworn).

Examined by MR. FINLAY.



MISS HALTON.

In April, 1892, while you were living with your parents at Warcham, you ordered a sewing machine?—Yes.
What sort did you order?—A "Singer."
You got the machine?—Yes.
Who was it that supplied it to you?—Mr. Longman, of Wareham.
After a time did you find out anything about this machine?—Yes.
What was it?—I found out that it was not a "Singer" machine.
What do you mean by a "Singer" machine?—A machine manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company.
Is that what you understood by a "Singer" machine, and what you thought you had got?—Yes, I had got a "Singer" machine.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

How long was it before you found out that it was not a "Singer"?—About three months.
Did you work it for three months?—Yes.
Under the fond delusion that it was a "Singer"?—Yes.
What was it that awoke you from that delusion?—A neighbour came in and said that it was not a "Singer."
She said it was not made by the Singer Company?—Yes.
Until that time you had worked it satisfactorily?—No, I had not.
Had you ever heard of a "Singer" Company before?—Yes.

You knew that they made machines?—Yes.

Did you look at the trade-mark on the machine?—Yes.

What did you see on your machine?—Steven & Moreland.

Did they put their names on as manufacturers?—Yes.

You saw that?—Yes.

You would examine it with all due care, and you saw that label on it?—Yes.

And it was not until this visit that you found out the mistake?—She told me that she would have a machine which was a "Singer."

How long since the neighbour called on you?—She called a little while after I had the machine.

Last year?—When I had the machine.

Can you tell me about the date?—No.

When was it that someone called on you from the "Singer" Company?—Some time last year, I think.

How long after the visit of the neighbour was that?—About a fortnight.

About a fortnight after the neighbour came first, and then someone came from the Singer Company?—Yes.

Did the neighbour tell you that the Singer Company or someone had suggested that she should call upon you?—No.

You never asked her, I suppose?—No.

Her visit was followed very curiously by a visit from the agent of the Singer Company?—Yes.

Re-examined by MR. FINLAY.

Who was the lady?—Mrs. Vincent.

Has she anything to do with the Singer Company that you know of?—No.

Is she a friend of yours?—Yes.

A friend of your parents?—Yes.

A neighbour who came in and said something which first led you to think that yours was not a "Singer" machine?—Yes.

Is this the machine? (producing a machine)—Yes. (The same was put in and marked.)

CHARLOTTE FENNIMORE (sworn).

Examined by MR. FINLAY.



MISS CHARLOTTE FENNIMORE.

In July, 1892, did you order a sewing machine?—Yes.
Of whom did you order it?—From the Singer Manufacturing Company.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You ordered a sewing machine?—Yes.

MR. FINLAY: To whom did you give the order?—I do not know who it was.

You ordered a "Singer" machine?—Yes.

You got this machine?—Yes.

After a time did you find out what it was—whether it was a "Singer" machine, or not?—Yes, two days after I bought it.

Was it a "Singer" machine?—No.

What did you understand by a "Singer" machine?—A machine manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Cross-examined by MR. WALTON.

You found out that how soon after you got it?—Two days afterwards.

Where is that machine now?—The machine I had first?

Yes?—Returned.

Who did you return it to?—Boyd & Company.

You knew, I suppose, that there was a "Singer" Manufacturing Company?—Yes.

What was it that led you to find out that this was not one of their machines?—A friend of mine.

Do you know who was the friend?—Yes, a fellow servant.

Was there a plate on it showing who was the maker of it?—There was a plate on it, but no name on the plate.

What was it that made you know it was not a Singer machine?—By seeing my friend's machine.

You say that there was a plate on it?—Yes.

A brass plate?—Yes; but no name on it.

What was there on the brass plate?—A house.

Was there anything on this part of it?—No, not anything on that part.

Nothing at all, except a house on the brass plate?—No.

What part of the machine was it that led you to think it was not a "Singer"?—My friend's was a "Singer," and mine was not.

What was there which made you see the difference?—There was "Singer" on my friend's, and it was a different shape.

And you say that it was different in shape?—Yes.

There was nothing on this to show that the "Singer" Company had made it?—No.

And because there was nothing on it to show that the Singer Company had made it, you sent it back?—Yes.

Re-examined by MR. FINLAY.

And you refused to pay for it?—Yes.
And you refused to pay for it on the ground that you had not got what you ordered?—Yes.

ALICE PORTMAN (sworn).

Examined by MR. FINLAY.

Were you in the same service as the last witness?—Yes.
Did you order a sewing machine about the same time as her?—Yes.

What did you order?—I ordered a "Singer" machine.
What do you mean by a "Singer" machine?—One made by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Was that what you expected to get?—Yes.
And afterwards you found out that you had not got a "Singer" machine, and you returned it and refused to pay for it?—Yes.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

What did you know about the "Singer" Company?—I knew from my friend that it was not a "Singer" machine.

Until your friend told you that it was not a "Singer" machine, did you know anything about the "Singer" Company?—I had heard of the "Singer" Company.

When?—A long time ago.
Had you ever seen their machines?—Yes, I had seen them, and I have used one.

And you got one?—Yes.
You got one? Is it the same design as the one you used before?—It is a "Singer" machine.

Was it of the same design as the one you used before?
MR. JUSTICE ROMER: The same shape?—No, it was a different shape.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: You kept it how long?—I was not there when the machine went to Seven Oaks, but we returned it.

You never used it at all?—No, I never did, but the other one used hers.

She sent hers back?—Yes, she sent hers back the same time as I sent mine.

You told her?—We agreed between us that we would send them back.

You say that you had used a "Singer" before?—I have used one before.

Was that made by the "Singer" Company?—Yes.
Was that on the machine, that it was made by them?—Yes.

You wanted one with that on it that it was made by the "Singer" Company?—Yes.

And because this one had not got that on you sent it back?—Yes.
There was nothing on this to suggest that it was made by the "Singer" Company?—No, there was no "Singer" on it at all.

It did not pretend to be made by the "Singer" Company at all?—No.

Re-examined by MR. FINLAY.

What did you order?—I ordered a "Singer" machine.

You ordered a "Singer" machine?—Yes.

Did you think that you had got it?—Yes.

AGNES KENNING (sworn).

Examined by MR. FINLAY.



MISS AGNES KENNING.

You are the wife of Mr. Charles Kenning, a merchant?—Yes.

In July, 1890, did you order a new sewing machine?—I did not order one, but the agent came and he took one of "Singer's" back, and it was exchanged for an "Improved Singer."

Did you tell him what sewing machine you wanted in exchange for your machine?—Yes.

What did you tell him?—I told him I must have a "Singer" machine, as I could not work any other.

What made you tell him that?—Because my other was a "Singer" machine, only it was so old—that was in 1874.

What do you understand by a "Singer" machine?—A "Singer" Manufacturing machine; I bought my old one from the manufacturing company.

You got this machine in exchange for your old one?—Yes.
Have you got the machine here which you got?—I believe so.
The price you paid was how much?—For the second one?
Yes, what did you pay for the new machine that you got?—Seven guineas.

Was that all paid in money?—No, not the last one, but the first one which I bought in 1874 I paid for in cash down.

How much in money, and how much for the old machine?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: How is this material?

MR. FINLAY: It does not very much matter. Is the machine here? (machine produced.)

Is that the machine that you got as a "Singer" machine?—I think so—my initials are on it (after looking at the machine). Yes, that is it.

MR. FINLAY: What is the name on the label of that machine?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Your Lordship will see that this is an action brought against Messrs. Spence & Co.

MR. FINLAY: It has C. M. K. underneath.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: It has nothing to do with us.

MR. FINLAY: Did you understand by a "Singer" machine one of those made by the Singer Company?—The Improved Singer machine, family machine, lock stitch.

By "Improved Singer," what did you understand?—An improved "Singer" manufacturing machine.

Do you mean manufactured by whom?—By Singer & Company.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

Just let me understand. Had you had an old Singer machine?—Yes.

Had it this on it—"The Singer Manufacturing Company"?—Yes.

Did you tell an agent that you wanted a new one of the same sort as you had before with the improvements?—Yes.

And did the agent bring you a machine which had not "Singer Manufacturing Company" upon it?—He said it was an improvement on the "Singer," and therefore I did not take any notice of what was on it.

He said it was better than the one you had?—Yes, he said so; but I could not work it.

There was nothing on it to show that it was made by the same people as the old one?—No.

You would not have it?—They left it there. They took my old machine away, and allowed me a pound upon it.

Did you return it?—No. The Singer Company brought me a new machine and took the other away.

And you kept it until the Singer Company came and relieved you of it?—I did not know that it was not a "Singer."

How long had you had it?—For two years.

You used it?—No, I never could use it.

Did you ever complain of it?—Yes, I sent twice. A young lady came once, and a young gentleman came once.

As I understand, you wanted a machine similar to that which you had already had?—I wanted one better than that, because it was so old; I had had it so many years.

You mean the first machine with the improvements?—Yes.

And that is what you told the man with whom you were dealing?—Yes.

Re-examined by MR. FINLAY.

How did you describe the machine to the man?—An improved family machine, lockstitch.

And you thought you had got a "Singer" machine?—Yes.

And you afterwards found out that it was not made by Singer?—Yes.

ANNIE AUSTIN (sworn).

Examined by MR. WHITE.



MISS ANNIE AUSTIN.

You live at Glenthorne Road, Hammettsmith?—Yes.

In 1872 did you make up your mind to buy a machine?—Yes.

What sort of machine did you want?—I wanted a "Singer" sewing machine.

Was that what you ordered?—Yes.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That is a leading question. The question is in what form did you order it? She may have ordered a machine in the form made by the "Singer" Company, and she may have used the term "Singer." It all turns on the words used.

MR. WHITE: What did you order?—I ordered a "Singer" sewing machine.

And what did you mean by that?—A sewing machine made by the "Singer" Manufacturing Company.

And was the machine delivered to you?—Yes.

Was that card brought to you (handing card to the witness)?—Yes.

Did you afterwards find out that the machine delivered to you was

not the machine that you wanted, and was not a "Singer"?—No, it was not.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Let me look at that card. (Card handed to learned counsel.)

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

This card was delivered to you. It is called a payment card, and it is delivered by Galloway & Company, of Bermondsey?—That is a card which was delivered to me, but the agent told me that it was not the card which he ought to give me, but he gave me that for the present.

Is this the person who sold it to you?—No, those were the people for whom he used to be agent; but he was not agent at the time I had my machine.

And you continued to pay for a long time—all through September, October and November—for some three months, and paid regularly. How long did you keep the machine?—About three months and a-half.

Who told you that it was not a "Singer"?—An agent.

He came, and asked to see it?—No, he said it was not a "Singer."

He said that they had not made it?—He said it was not a "Singer" sewing machine.

Was there anything on the machine showing that they had not made it?—Not at all.

WILLIAM HENRY BLATCH (sworn).

Examined by MR. FINLAY.



MR. WILLIAM HENRY BLATCH.

Do you live at the Mount, Basingstoke?—Yes.

In the summer of last year did a servant in your employment want to buy a sewing machine?—Yes.

And did she get a sewing machine?—Yes.

Before she bought it, did she show you a card which she got?—Yes.

Is this the card that she brought to you? (Handing card to the witness).—Yes.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I cannot see how that can be evidence.

MR. FINLAY: It is not that it is evidence. It is merely as to the fact of the representation.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Perhaps you would like to see it. (Handing card to Mr. Lawson Walton.)

MR. FINLAY: Your servant bought this sewing machine?—Yes.

After the sewing machine had been bought, did you discover something about it?—A lady who was on a visit to us discovered, she "Singer" coming from Germany, and represented to us that it was not a sewing machine.

What do you understand by the words "Singer's" sewing machine?—One manufactured and sold by the "Singer" Manufacturing Company.

On that, did you write to the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes.

A letter of the 23rd of July, calling their attention to the subject?—Yes.

And I think that by appointment a clerk of the company saw you?—Yes.

At the time when you advised your servant to buy that machine and she bought it, what did you believe it to be?—A "Singer" machine in the usual acceptance of the word. In the sense you have described it as made by the Singer Company.

Although you had that card before you which has those other words upon it?—Yes.

Did you suppose that this had been made by the Singer Company?—Yes.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

Can you suggest a form of words which would have corrected that expression?—I think it is for you to suggest it.

The most proper words are "Eade & Company, manufactured by Ross & Company." Tell me any more words which would have suggested that the "Singer" Company did not manufacture them?—It did not matter who manufactured them as long as we got a "Singer."

It did not matter to you a straw who was the manufacturer?—No, so long as we got a "Singer."

The important point for you, I suppose, was the workmanship, design, and the price?—It was the guarantee of the name we went on in advising the servant.

You have told my learned friend that you read this?—I never saw it individually at the time.

Who did see it?—The servant. She said it was a "Singer" machine.

Who did she show this to?—To her mistress, I believe.

You never saw it?—Yes, I saw it afterwards.

Any intelligent person reading this would conclude that the machine was not made by "Singer"—I beg your pardon.

Why not?—Quite the reverse. I should say that it was a "Singer" machine from that description.

Made by the "Singer" Company? I quite agree with you that it is a "Singer" machine, but not made by the "Singer" Company. Do you mean to tell me and my Lord, as you have told my learned friend a moment ago, that you would infer from those advertisements that the "Singer" Company had manufactured this article?—No, I concluded, and so did our people, that it was a genuine "Singer" machine.

Did you conclude that it was manufactured by the "Singer" Company?—No, because it is distinctly stated there that it was manufactured by someone else. They might have given leave to manufacture.

Possibly; but still the workshop out of which the machine had proceeded you understood to have been that of Christie & Ross's?—We never split straws so fine as that.

You knew it was Christie & Ross's?—We never thought of that more than that it was a "Singer" machine.

You believed the words that are there?—Yes.

Reading the words with average intelligence, the only conclusion would be that the "Singer" Company had not made this article. Is not that so?—(No answer.)

Re-examined by MR. FINLAY.

You thought it was a genuine "Singer" machine?—Yes.

What do you mean by that?—One of the regular "Singer's" machines, as manufactured by the "Singer" Company—a genuine "Singer."

Did you see the machine at the time?—I never noticed it particularly, but I concluded, and so did my wife, that it was a genuine "Singer" from the word. It was afterwards pointed out that it was manufactured by another firm.

Did you notice the words that you see there now?—No. It was the word "Singer" that took our eye.

What did you understand by the word "Singer" machine?—A genuine machine as sold by the agent of the Singer Company in Basingstoke, but only at a much lower price, which induced the servant to deal with them.

SARAH ELIZABETH ALLEN (sworn).

Examined by MR. FINLAY.



SARAH ELIZABETH ALLEN.

Are you in the employment of a Mr. Davenport?—I was.

While you were with him did you order a sewing machine?—Yes.

When was that?—In 1892.

What machine did you order?—I ordered a machine, and expected to be served with a "Singer" machine.

What did you say when you ordered it?—That I wanted a "Singer" machine.

What did you understand by that?—A "Singer" machine, made by the Company.

Did you get one?—I got a machine, but it was not a "Singer" machine.

You found that out some time afterwards?—Ten days afterwards.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

You say you meant a machine made by the Company?—The "Singer Manufacturing Company."

How had you heard of the "Singer Manufacturing Company," whose name you have so ready at hand?—Several friends of mine had had a machine from the Singer Company.

And you had heard of the Company through them?—Yes.

I think their machines have got the name on, have they not, "The Singer Manufacturing Company"?—The "Singer" machines have.

The machine your friends had, and that you wanted?—I wanted one exactly like theirs.

With this name on it?—Yes.

Did you send an order for it?—I wrote my name on a form in pencil.

Whose form?—I found out a few days that it was Robins & Co.

Where did you get the form from?—From an agent who called at the door.

Did you tell him you wanted one like your friend's?—I told him I wanted a "Singer" machine.

Did you explain the sort of machine your friend had?—I said a friend of mine had a "Singer machine," and I wanted one like it.

You knew about the Company?—Oh yes, I knew of the Singer Company.

Did you mention that Company to him?—I do not know. I may have done.

You may have referred to the Company?—I may have done so.

And when the machine you got came in there was no mention of the Company on it at all?—No.

So you sent it back?—Yes.

MARY RADWELL (sworn).

Examined by MR. FINLAY.



MRS. MARY RADWELL.

You live with your husband at 109, Abbey Street, Sydenham?—107.

In January, 1892, did you order a sewing machine?—I did not order one, but a traveller called at the place I was living at at Sydenham.

To take orders?—Well, with machines, and he talked us into buying one.

Did he describe his machines to you?—He had them with him. He showed them to us, and said they were "Improved Singers."

What did you understand by that?—I naturally thought it was a "Singer machine" made by the Company.

Did you buy it under that belief?—Yes.

I think some time afterwards you had reason to doubt whether it was made by "Singer & Co."?—I got very dissatisfied with it, because it did not work as I thought it ought to have done.

And you wrote, I think, to the people from whom you had got it, asking whether it was a "Singer"?—Yes.

The sense that you attached to the words "Improved Singer" is what you have told us?—Yes.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

You got dissatisfied?—Yes, I did.

I suppose if you had not been dissatisfied it would not have mattered who made it?—Oh, yes, it would, because I wanted a "Singer." I had been strongly recommended to buy a "Singer," if ever I bought one at all.

Were you strongly recommended to have one made by the Company? I was recommended, if I bought the machine, to buy a "Singer."

Do you mean made by the "Singer Manufacturing Company"?—Yes.

Had you seen their machines before?—I had not seen a "Singer" before.

But you had been told to get one made by the "Singer" Company?—Yes.

Is that how you heard of the Company?—Yes.

Do you think you told the agent that?—I told him I wanted a "Singer."

Did you tell him you wanted one made by the Company?—Yes, I did.

So the agent deceived you?—Yes, he did.

You made him clearly understand it was one made by the Company you wished for?—Quite so.

And he deceived you and sent you one which did not profess to be made by the Company?—Yes.

MARY GEORGE (sworn).

Examined by MR. BYRNE.

You are in the employment of the plaintiffs?—I am.

Did you receive instructions in October last to buy at Spiers & Pond a sewing machine?—I did.

Is that the machine you bought (J. M. 11)?—Yes, it is.

What did you ask for?—A Spierpon.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: My Lord, I do not quite see how this is evidence. I cannot see what bearing this has.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Nor I at present.

MR. BYRNE: The bearing is this, that these are machines described as of the same type—that is to say, a high-arm lock-stitch machine, sold in the market without reference to Singer at all. It is simply with reference to that.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That is right.

MR. BYRNE: Is that the receipt for it? (Handing receipt to witness.)—It is.

Is this the advertisement of it in Spiers & Pond's catalogue? (Handing catalogue to witness.)—It is.

Is that the same sort of machine as one kind of Singer's machines?—Very much the same style.

The new Family machine?—It is like the machine called "The New Family machine."

A high-arm lockstitch machine?—Yes.

Did you also on the same day buy at the Army and Navy Auxiliary Stores another machine?—I did.

Is that it (J. M. 12)?—Yes.

What did you ask for?—A Silberberg.

Was there anything said about Singer's when you bought it?—Nothing whatever.

Is that the advertisement of the machine in the catalogue of the Army and Navy Stores?—Yes.

Is that the same kind of machine as the Family machine made by Singer's?—Yes, very much the same style.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

Have you seen Spiers & Pond's catalogue? Do you know that they advertise machines under various descriptions, and under various names?—Yes.

You have shown us one which they call the "Spierpon." Do you know that they advertise, in addition, various machines manufactured by the American Sewing Machine Company?—No, I do not know it.

That they advertise what they call "Improved Nelson & Singer" machines?—No, I do not know it.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I do not know whether your Lordship has a copy of this catalogue which has been put in.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: No, I have not.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: This was put in yesterday, and at page 277 there is this: "Frister & Rossmann sewing machines of Wheeler & Wilson type." Then there are various prices under that head. Then the next heading is this: "The Singer System: Frister & Rossmann's machines," and there are different descriptions under that heading. Then it says this: "Seidel & Naumann improved Singer hand or treadle machines." Then there is this: "The American Sewing Machine Company's improved Nelson & Singer machines."

You say that that machine has the general characteristics of the Singer type?—Yes.

And it is a variety called "Spierpon"?—Yes.

Re-examined by MR. FINLAY.

Is this the receipt for the machine you bought at the Army and Navy Auxiliary Stores? (Handing receipt to witness.)—Yes, it is.

MR. FINLAY: Your Lordship will see it is described as a Silberberg machine.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes.

ROBERT WILLIAM REDPATH ROBERTSON (sworn).

Examined by MR. GEORGE WHITE.



MR. ROBERT WILLIAM REDPATH ROBERTSON.

Are you the head correspondent clerk of the plaintiff company?—I am.

You are engaged, I think, at their chief office, 39, Foster Lane?—Yes.

How long have you been in their employ?—Twenty years come September.

Is it part of your duty every morning to receive the correspondence and open it?—Yes.

What different names are the plaintiff company addressed as?—"The Singer Manufacturing Company," "The Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company," "Singer Company," "Singer & Co.," and two or three others.

"Messrs. Singer"?—Yes, "Messrs. Singer" as well.

Is this a selection (handing a bundle of documents to the witness) of the notes you have received, by which the plaintiff company are addressed under different names?—That is so.

Do you find there "Singer & Co.," "Messrs. Singer," "Singer Sewing Machine Company," and so on?—Yes.

In your judgment and experience is the name "Singer" identified with your Company?—Yes.

I think you also have the control of the advertising department of the plaintiffs?—Partially.

Is it the fact that you spend large sums of money every year in advertising?—Yes.

You described in your advertisements the Company as "Singer's" and "Singer"?—Very frequently "Singer" is described as the name of the machine.

Do you know whether the specimen of poster which you used in the latter part of 1891 was the same as you had used for advertising for a large number of years?—Ever since I have been connected with the Company.

And is this large placard (producing it) one of those that appeared on the hoarding opposite your establishment in November, 1891?—Yes, that is an exact fac-simile.

Have the colours in which that has been printed been the same ever since you have used it?—Always.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

I see that on this poster you state that every Singer machine bears the Company's name and trade-mark?—Yes.

I suppose as a fact you do put the Company's name and trade-mark on every machine?—Every machine that the Company manufactures.

How long have you made that announcement on these posters?—I should say for fifteen years. I could not be exact.

You mean by the Company's name, of course, their full registered name?—"The Singer Manufacturing Company" on the top and "Singer" on the arm.

The trade-mark the same?—Yes.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: My Lord, there was a suggestion made by one of the witnesses that this hoarding advertisement was an imitation of the plaintiffs'. I should like them to be examined together.

MR. FINLAY: We will have them put on the wall of the Court. (The plaintiffs' and defendants' advertisements were placed side by side on the wall of the Court.)

MR. FINLAY: The large advertisements are too extensive to be put on the wall, but these are only the side ones.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I quite understand.

GILBERT DYKE WANSBROUGH (sworn).

Examined by MR. FINLAY.

MR. FINLAY: My Lord, before I commence the examination it may be convenient that I should mention my object in calling this gentleman. Mr. Wansbrough is the solicitor of the Singer Company, and my object in calling him is this: Your Lordship is aware that we have given a good deal of evidence, showing that other persons besides the defendants use the name "Singer" machine, or describe their machines as "Singer" machines when they are not manufactured by the Singer Company, and my object is to prove that we have taken every step to check anything of that kind.

You have been the plaintiffs' solicitor, I think, [since March, 1882?—Yes.

Has your attention from time to time been called to the use of the name "Singer" by other manufacturers in connection with machines sold by them?—That is so.

What steps have you taken on behalf of the Company to check that?—I have written a great number of letters to various persons cautioning them against the use of the name. I have threatened proceedings, and have taken proceedings in almost every country in the world. At least all the countries in Europe, and in Brazil also. There have been a great number of actions and Merchandise Mark proceedings, and so on against persons using the name.

I think that in the second action particulars have been delivered setting out the names of the persons to whom you have written and the names against whom you have taken proceedings?—Yes, those persons who have been applied to, at all events.

It might be convenient to hand in the list. Is this the copy of the particulars referred to? (Handing it to witness).—Yes.

The second paragraph is this: "Divers persons who have used the name 'Singer' or 'Singer's' to describe sewing machines not of the defendant's manufacture, and the times when the defendants have complained to such persons referred to in the 10th paragraph of the defence are as follows: Holmes & Co., The Middlesex Manufacturing Company, Thomas Melton Reid," and then a long list of names with the dates?—Yes. I do not know exactly how many, but there are a great many.

Then the third paragraph is: "The persons against whom the defendants have successfully brought or caused to be brought actions in the County Courts referred to in the 10th paragraph of the defence are as follows:—Then follows the list of five persons against whom actions were brought in 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1892?—Yes.

Then the fourth paragraph is: "The several persons whom the defendants have prosecuted under the Merchandise Marks Act, referred to in the 10th paragraph of the defence, are as follows?—"and then there are five names: "Willway, Scriven, Reid, and Allman." In 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890?—Yes, there two Reids.

Then you give "retail dealers to whom the defendants have complained, as mentioned in the 11th paragraph," and for that you refer to particulars 2, 3 and 4?—That is so.

Those are paragraphs 10 and 11 in the defence in the second action?—Yes.

You have here, I think, all the letters of complaint and apologies and so on, which you have received?—That is so.

My I take it generally that you have done everything in your power by proceeding, both here and abroad, to put a stop to the use of this name in this way?—I have.

You were present in court yesterday when I handed up the documents which were referred to in the Judgment in the House of Lords in Wilson's case and Loog's case?—Not in Wilson's case, but the Loog case I conducted.

But you were present in court when these judgment were read by me in opening this case, and when the documents referred to were handed up?—Oh, yes, certainly.

Were these documents handed up the documents referred to in the Loog case?—Yes.

That you yourself conducted?—I did in the House of Lords.

You are able to speak of your personal knowledge as to those?—Yes.

Then what about the documents referred in the judgment in Wilson's case?—Except so far as they were used, to my knowledge I cannot identify them any further.

Had you anything to do with the conduct of the Wilson litigation?—No, and I am afraid all the persons who were engaged in that are dead.

Did you find those exhibits among the papers of the Company?—I did.

And they are marked as exhibits?—Many of them are—I think all of them.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I shall not make any question about this, provided my friend will not raise any question about the exhibits in the Loog case which appear in the volume of which I have a copy and he has a copy.

MR. FINLAY: Any exhibits referred to in the judgment I shall not object to, if there are any.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: There are some.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Of course, they will not come in as evidence in this case, but only to be used as explanatory of the judgment.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I was going to say there are sundry exhibits which the judgments do not expressly refer to. There is no reference to any specific exhibit, but it may be important that I should refer to them.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I feel a little difficulty about that, and I will tell you why. I cannot tell if some of those exhibits may have been discredited on cross-examination. A person might have put in an exhibit, and then on cross-examination have been obliged to admit that it was surreptitious. Therefore, the mere fact of their being admitted does not show that the Court relied on them. Of course, I cannot have the evidence in those cases put in *en bloc* in this.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: No.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You wish to explain the judgment, and I will allow those documents to be referred to, which Mr. Finlay referred to so far as they tend to explain the judgment. He only wanted to show me the very document the noble Lords had before them.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I dare say I shall be able to get it from my witnesses.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I shall certainly draw unfavourable inferences if they do not give you the same facilities that I have given them.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

You conducted the Loog case in the House of Lords?—I did.

Then I may take it from you, apart from the question whether they are evidence or not upon this inquiry, that this book contains an accurate statement of the exhibits before the House of Lords?—I believe so. I cannot really be sure, because I had only the conduct of the action in the House of Lords.

But you used these?—Certainly.

And you believe it is an accurate copy?—I believe so.

You told my friend you had desired to put a stop to the use of the name in this way. Will you tell me in what way you objected to and tried to stop the use of the name "Singer"?—Well, when I found the name being used as I thought improperly, I consulted with my clients and wrote to the people and explained to them that my clients thought they were offending against the law, and that at such time and place as most convenient—for many of them were people of no repute—I should commence an action against them.

That scarcely meets the point of my question. I want to know what gave the user of the name which you thought yourself entitled to put down?—Well, it was infinite in its ramifications, but it was chiefly "Improved Singer."

That was the expression?—That, was so; sometimes in conjunction with other words, and sometimes not—sometimes the word "Singer" alone.

Do you object to "Improved Singer" in conjunction with any words?—Yes, I do.

In any form?—Yes, any form and use of "Improved Singer." I have no objection to "Singer system" or "Singer principle," as used in the trade. I bow to the decision of Lord Selborne, although I say that is not right.

You give allegiance to it?—I do not think it was right, but still I bow to his opinion.

You protest?—Exactly, I do protest.

And you bow to it as little as you can?—I do.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Everybody is entitled to a different opinion.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Certainly, my Lord.

Actuated by that spirit and view of the judgment, I may take it you have objected, and do object to the words "Improved Singer" in any collocation or connection of words?—Yes, because I find it is calculated to deceive.

That is your view?—Yes.

You admit out of deference to that judgment that the expression "Singer" is descriptive of a system?—No, I do not.

MR. FINLAY: The judgment does not say that.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Do you deny that there is such a thing as a "Singer system"?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: With a certain context, I suppose?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Do you deny that the word "Singer" with an appropriate context may be descriptive of a system?—To the trade.

A section of persons?—Yes.

Will you suggest a context in which it might be appropriately used in that way?—No, thank you. I will leave you to advise your clients on that.

I want to have your view?—I say they have no business to use it. It is used as a catchword intended to deceive the public. I am satisfied of that.

Have you objected to it in every context of words in which you have ever seen it used?—I think so.

And that is the attitude your company instruct you to take up?—Yes, it is the attitude I advise them to take up.

And it is in support of those instructions that you have brought the whole pressure of this powerful company to bear against the small dealers up and down the country?—We must kill poachers sometimes.

You are not surprised, when you are attacking these small people, that they should vary their mode of describing these machines?—I am surprised that people should descend to what is, I should say, dishonest, but I know they do.

Has the result of these attacks of yours been that people have dropped the words?—In a good number of cases, and sometimes apologised. Your own manager has apologised, and I have his letter.

They have dropped the use?—Some have. They drop it for a bit, and then continue it again when they think it cannot be found.

Will you give me a notion of the number of instances since the decision in Loog's case in which you have found the name in use and endeavoured to stop it?—Would you allow me to look at that paper I looked at a moment ago (G. D. W. 2)?

Yes.—There are some 55 names there, but that is nothing compared with the number altogether. I have applied to a great many more than that.

Since the Loog case?—Yes, I should think more than that.

The Loog case involved, did it not, the user of this name by the same firm which is indirectly involved in this litigation, Frister & Rossmann?—Yes.

And in Loog's case the House of Lords expressly approved of Frister and Rossmann's directions, the same document that has been put in here and objected to by you—that is to say, the directions for the use of the machine?—As applied to the trade?

"Directions for the use of Frister & Rossmann's Shuttle sewing machines on Singer Improved system"?—Do you mean as applied to the trade?

These are directions for use by the public?—I do not know that the House of Lords approved of it, but they found that no deception had been practised to the trade, and therefore they said we had no right to take exception to it.

These are matters I shall have to discuss with my friend, but what the House of Lords pointed out was that the invoice was not shown to have found its way into the hands of the public, but it was never suggested that the directions for use did not find their way into the hands of the public?—I do not think the House of Lords found that at all,—there was no evidence to show it got into the hands of the public, or the decision would have been very different.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I do not think it is much use going into the meaning of the House of Lords' decision with the witness.

MR. FINLAY: I can understand my friend yielding to the temptation of cross-examining a lawyer upon the meaning of the decision, but I apprehend that is a matter for your Lordship.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I thought so.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Suppose the words "Frister & Rossmann's sewing machines on the Singer improved system" were accurately paraphrased, have you any objection to it?—Well, it is less likely, probably, to deceive than the present one, but I object to their using the word "Singer" at all to the public.

Then you would object to that?—I should if I could stop it, because I think nobody has a right to use another man's name to sell his goods.

Then you would try to stop it?—I should, I would advise any client to try and stop it. I have other clients for whom I have had these cases.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: We need not argue these points here—

THE WITNESS: I beg your Lordship's pardon.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I was not meaning that to apply to you any more than to Mr. Walton.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I want to ask about this Liverpool case. It failed, did it not?—It did. The man said he was innocent of the knowledge of doing these things himself.

That would not matter?—It ought not to have mattered.

MR. JUSTICE CAVE tried the case, did he not?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Am I to go into this?

THE WITNESS: If you will allow me to say so, I do not think the case was very well conducted.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Did you call any evidence there such as you have called here about the popular meaning of the term "Singer"?—No, very little, if any. I had a little evidence, but it was not called—very good evidence, too.

Have you, since the Loog case, inquired into the way Frister & Rossmann, have carried on their business?—Yes.

Have you any cause to complain against them?—Yes, very much. During the House of Lords' case they had shops and offices, but then they failed, or were wound up, or something of that sort.

I do not think you ought to say that?—But it is true.

Have you ever complained?—No, it is useless—except to Loewe—I did in one way indirectly, because Loewe apologised on behalf of one of the men he was giving machines to.

Have you the letter?—Yes.

Is there a letter from one of these men apologising?—No, the manager himself—that man standing there. I believe that is the man—I never had the honour of speaking to him.

What is the date?—March 29, 1888.

Is that the only occasion on which you made any complaint?—To other people I have made complaints.

To Frister & Rossmann?—No—that is about it.

They are the makers of these machines?—They are supposed to be made in Germany—I do not know whether they made them. They call themselves by different names. Now they are not Frister & Rossmann. It was very little use suing a German pirate in days gone by, and it is very little use now.

They made the machines in the Loog case?—They did, I believe.

And have continuously made them ever since?—They say so, and I have no reason to doubt it.

And you have never in writing remonstrated with them?—Directly, no; indirectly, yes.

And the only indirect remonstrance, apparently, is that correspondence with their manager?—Oh, no.

What others?—I wrote to many people supplied with Frister & Rossmann's machines, and they are now suing my client for putting the notices out.

That is their remonstrance against you?—That is so.

So that they are the first people who have taken any action in this matter?—No, I do not think so.

They have issued a writ to restrain you from publishing the notices reflecting on them?—That was after the writ issued in the other case.

I just put this question to you. These machines of which you are now complaining are the same type of machine, are they not, as those which formed the subject of complaint in the Loog case?—I should say they were.

MR. FINLAY: My Lord, that is the evidence for the plaintiff. My friend, Mr. Byrne, proposes to sum up the evidence, but he is speaking in another court, and perhaps your Lordship will allow him to do so at the conclusion of the whole of the evidence.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That ends your evidence?

MR. FINLAY: Yes. The photographs are admitted, I believe. Your Lordship may remember that in connection with the letters there is a photograph of a shop window. I do not know whether it is necessary to prove them. I can do so.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I shall not object.

MR. FINLAY: Then, my Lord, my friend, Mr. Walton, handed to Mr. Wansbrough some letters of apology, and also a large bundle of letters written to various persons and by various persons. I suppose these may be put in and referred to afterwards?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I did not put them in. I only asked as to the fact.

MR. FINLAY: So far as they show that there were a great many other complaints besides those mentioned in the particulars. I apprehend they can be referred to?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Certainly.

MR. FINLAY: And also the fact that the smaller bundle showed apologies? I only want it for the purpose of negating the suggestion of acquiescence.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I rely on the fact that some 50 or 60 letters and remonstrances—

MR. FINLAY: About 200, I believe, altogether.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Well, 200 letters of remonstrance have been written to different persons in the country. I shall not challenge that fact, nor the fact that in 1888 some correspondence passed with the agent here, which led to an apology.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That correspondence may be referred to.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then I understand, Mr. Finlay, what you propose is that the defendants shall proceed with their evidence, and then when that is completed, Mr. Byrne will reply.

MR. FINLAY: What Mr. Byrne proposed was to reserve his summing-up of the evidence. What I mean is that the other side shall put in their evidence, and then, before Mr. Walton speaks, or Mr. Healey speaks, Mr. Byrne should sum up the evidence.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That would be by way of reply.

MR. FINLAY: Of course, there would be a right of reply at the end of my friend Mr. Walton's observations.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That is not usual. I think the best course will be for the defendants to open their case and call their evidence and complete their case, and then you can reply. That is the usual course.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: Your Lordship does not require several speeches upon evidence.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: No.

MR. FINLAY: If your Lordship pleases we will take it in that way.

(Adjourned to Monday next at 10.30.)

THIRD DAY.

MR. BYRNE: Before my friend Mr. Lawson Walton goes on will your Lordship allow me to mention one matter? On reading through the shorthand notes I observed that some of the documents are not sufficiently identified. Probably my learned friend's clients will agree with mine on a list showing what were the documents actually put to the witnesses.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Certainly.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then let that be done.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: My Lord, the case, as it now stands on the opening of my learned friend Mr. Finlay, has narrowed itself within a very small compass. The issue, as I understand it, is whether the defendants can be shown to have palmed off, or sought to have palmed off, and have successfully palmed off, goods made by them as the goods of the plaintiff company? That proposition is sought to be established in two ways. It is, first of all, said that they have used a name which, of itself, imports a source of manufacture, and not a description of a machine.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Without a context.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord, without a context. Then they say that, assuming that impression might be corrected by an appropriate context, the result is a misconception.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That is not sufficiently distinct.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Quite so, my Lord. I propose very shortly to deal with those two minor allegations. In the first place, I propose to satisfy your Lordship that the word "Singer" is an accurate and popularly understood description of a system, or type, of machine, and does not, to an ordinary apprehension, import any source of manufacture at all. Secondly, I shall submit that, even assuming that it is at all ambiguous, we have used language which is reasonably adequate to correct that ambiguity. In the first place, the question is, whether the word "Singer" is the name of a system or manufacture? I do not understand that that allegation is really disputed. It is admitted, in the face of the decision in the House of Lords, for the purposes of this action, conclusively that there is a system which represents the combination of the various inventions in their application to these machines, due to the ingenuity of Mr. Singer, and that that system was known in the trade, and applied to a whole class of machines having the name which Mr. Singer gave to those machines. But, my Lord, a distinction is drawn, and it is said that although that system may be correctly described by the word "Singer," yet that that is a term understood in that sense only within a narrow circle; that is to say, that it is so understood by the inner circle of the trade, and is not so comprehended by the public. The whole case against us, on the first proposition, depends on my learned friend having succeeded in establishing that distinction. He admits the "system" in fact; he admits a correct description of the machine by the name of "Singer" in fact; but he says that that description is only understood by a very narrow circle of persons whose trade it is to buy and sell these machines. That allegation is sought to be supported in two ways. In the first place, it is said that the distinction is recognised by the House of Lords in Loog's case, and that the House of Lords specially attached importance to the fact that in that action there had been no direct sales to the public. Lord Selborne, in his judgment, no doubt, indicates that that was so; and, therefore, says my learned friend, if it could have been shown that the bills and cards complained of in the Loog case had been sent direct to the public, the decision of the House of Lords would have been the reverse of the decision which was actually pronounced.

My Lord, I understand my friend's proposition rests upon an extract from the judgment of Lord Selborne, and I want to dispose, first of all, of that contention, which, I think, I can do in a very few words. Lord Selborne had before him various incriminating posters, and his observations were confined to one only. My Lord, he had before him one of the documents which has been used in this case, and it is headed, "Instructions for the use of Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer machine." He had that particular document before him. That is a document which was intended to find its way into the hands of the public, and, therefore, any representation upon the face of that document was a representation publicly and popularly made; so that the distinction could not attach to a document of that kind. But there was one document which was a little more ambiguous to which Lord Selborne did refer, and that is the invoice. I think that has been handed in to your Lordship. That was an invoice which, on the face of it, had no manufacturer's name at all. It was an invoice containing this statement—"Bought of Hermann Loog, on account of the Singer Machine Manufacturing Company, late Frister & Rossmann, Limited. All remittances to be made to London direct." Then there is this entry: "One Singer treadle machine." Lord Selborne never said that if that had found its way into the hands of the public it would have been a misrepresentation. He was pointing out that that contention could not arise, because the evidence was that it found its way into the hands of persons engaged in the trade, and it was conceded that, among persons engaged in the trade, the expression "Singer treadle machine" could not convey any misconception, and, therefore, he disposed of the matter altogether in that way.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Under the circumstances of the particular sale?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord; but he never indicated that the same observation would apply to the "directions for use," or to the other exhibit to which importance was attached. That is an observation that at once disposed of the document on which most of the discussion turned, and it did not, in any way, affect the general proposition that the word "Singer" was a word descriptive of a

system which might or might not be a description of a system within the knowledge of the public. I will call your Lordship's attention to those portions of the evidence given in this case, which, I apprehend, will most influence your Lordship's mind on that point.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You say they had before them the words "Singer sewing machine"?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: If it was not made by Loog, it would not have made Loog responsible.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: They sought to make Loog, who was the agent of Frister & Rossmann, responsible for making the machines. It was proved that whenever a machine was sold he sent with it a book containing directions for use. That contained this statement, "Directions for the use of Frister & Rossmann's Shuttle sewing machine on the Singer improved system." That is what they complain of. They say that the word "Singer" of itself imports a source of manufacture, and although they use in connection with it "Frister & Rossmann," yet that creates an ambiguity because there is no such system as "Singer" and therefore, the word "Singer" cannot be a word of description. The moment it is admitted that the word "Singer" is a term of description, then I think any person is entitled to use it for that purpose, and it has passed into the language of a descriptive function, and may be used by any one. Look for one moment at the alternative. An inventor chooses to endow his invention from motives of vanity, or from some other motive, with his own name. It may be called the "Edison Phonograph," it may be called "Bessemer Steel," or a "Singer machine." A man may give his own name to his invention, and if he does do that, and makes his own invention, then my learned friend says he can enjoy, in perpetuity, the exclusive right of using that term of description on the goods which he makes. My Lord, that is a serious proposition, because the protection given by a patent is a protection limited to a certain period. That period has expired and gone. The public understand the article by the name of the maker, and yet my learned friend says: "I can prevent you from using that term of description which I have applied to this invention, because it happens to be my own name, and because I have retained in my own hands the right to make these machines." The public do not know whether he makes the article or not. The public do not know whether Mr. Edison makes the phonograph; or whether Mr. Bessemer, or the Bessemer Steel Company, make the steel. The great mass of the public do not know whether the Singer machines are made by A, B, C or D. Some of them know that there is a Singer Manufacturing Company, and some do not.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I do not at all interrupt for the purpose of embarrassing your argument, but will you tell me what position you take up? Do you say that the words "Singer sewing machine," may be used by any person without regard to the manufacture?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I do, my Lord. That is my first proposition. I say it is a term of description which Mr. Singer chose to give to his system; and as he has given that term of description to his system, it has passed into language in that sense, and, therefore, any person may make that machine, because the patent rights have expired, and any person may describe the machine by a term appropriate to it.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Might not the words "Singer sewing machine" by themselves mean, *prima facie*, to the great public a sewing machine made by the Singer Company, while at the same time the Singer system might have a different meaning?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That is quite possible. I am anxious, first of all, to meet the very serious proposition, which must be of a general character, that will be consequent upon the contention which my learned friend has argued in this case. The proposition is one of general application, that if, for instance, an inventor makes as well as invents—because he may make or not as well as invent—and if he gives his own name to the subject-matter of his invention, and manufacture, he is to enjoy in perpetuity exactly the same protection as he would get under the letters patent, and so long as he chooses to make the invention, so long he can prevent any other person making the same invention, and selling it under the only description by which it is known. There is no other description, as far as I know, of the Bessemer process of making steel except "Bessemer steel." That is now made by scores of people in the steel trade, and it is quoted in many catalogues, and there is a Bessemer company who have all the rights of Mr. Bessemer; but yet, my Lord, if my learned friend is right, the Bessemer Steel Company might come forward and say: "We will prevent anyone from using this term of description in connection with the subject-matter of this invention, because it happens that we are manufacturers as well as the inventors, and have continued to manufacture the steel since the expiration of our letters patent." The same observation might be made in connection with the Hansom cab, which was at one time the subject of a patent associated with the name of Mr. Hansom. That is a well-known class of case. I submit that my learned friend's proposition is far too wide. If in this case we have used the word "Singer" as a term of description, I submit that we have fallen entirely within our rights, and the plaintiffs are not in a position to challenge such a use of that name because they have thought fit to apply it as a term of description to these machines, and therefore to give the public a right of using it in the descriptive sense. Of course, if we do not use it as a term of description, but to indicate the source of manufacture, then the result of making that representation might be different; but so long as we do use it as a term of description, I submit to your Lordship that we are keeping within the rights of the public in relation to the subject-matter of an invention. Now, my

Lord, let me deal very shortly with the facts. It is said that this is truly enough a term of description, but that it is a term of description which is only understood by those engaged in the trade. That is an extremely comprehensive contention.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I thought that they said the word "Singer" alone is a term of description of a class of machine known in the trade.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Well, my Lord, "the Singer system."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: It seems to me that "Singer system" is a paraphrase simply of the descriptive term "Singer." If you say a "Singer machine," what do you mean? Provided you use the word "Singer" as a descriptive term, you mean a "Singer machine" made on the Singer system. One of the trade witnesses called by my friend admitted that if he saw the words "Jones' Singer machine" advertised, he would have known that that meant a machine on the "Singer system" made by Jones.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: But suppose Jones were a retail merchant?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That might make a difference. But suppose Jones were a manufacturer of these machines?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: The public might not know that.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: A member of the public, innocent of all special knowledge, might know whether the machine was a "Singer machine" or not, but he might not know that there was a Singer Manufacturing Company who made the machines. Let me, for a moment, if I may accept your Lordship as having popular knowledge of this subject. Does your Lordship know, for instance, that there is a firm of "Wheeler & Wilson;" or that there is a firm of "Willcox & Gibbs; or that there is a person of the name of "Howe"? What one knows is that one sees every day on hoardings in the street, "Wheeler & Wilson's machines," and "Willcox & Gibbs' machines," and one sees them advertised in catalogues. I suppose that has been the case for the last 40 years; and it may or not be that the firm that originally made those machines has disappeared. What I mean is, that one does not associate it necessarily with the source of manufacture. One knows that it is a term of description.

Then, my Lord, there is this further observation to be made, which strengthens my comment. In connection with these machines the source of manufacture is comparatively unimportant to the purchasing public. It is, of course, all important to the purchasing public in the case of steel, for instance, where everything may depend upon its quality, but in the case of machines it is comparatively a minor matter. The public are interested in the mode of working the machine, but the quality of the machine which depends on the character of the material put into it, and so on, is to the ordinary public a matter of minor moment. It is not a crucial matter as it would be if a man were buying a knife, or an axe, or a sword. In such a case a man would be anxious to know who had made it, because everything would depend upon the quality of the material; but the quality of the material in the different parts of a machine of this character is unimportant, because any average quality of metal, provided it be put together in accordance with a certain system, will serve the ordinary popular demand.

Now, my Lord, that being so, let me ask what sort of foundation or probability there is for my learned friends' contention? The word "Singer," describing a system, says my learned friend, describes that system only to the apprehension of the trade. If it describes a system, and has been used to describe a system, surely it has been used to describe a system by all persons selling these machines; and that it has been used in that sense appears from the way in which the plaintiffs have themselves sold these machines. They do put on the bar of the machine the word "Singer."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes. They have put that on all the machines, whether made on the so-called Singer system or not.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: These machines are constantly improving and developing, and they have taken out new patents which have expired. Certainly, in 1883, when the Loog case was decided, there was, among these various varieties, one common type, the main feature of that type being the horizontal bar, the lockstitch, the shuttle being underneath, and locking each stitch, and the needle working itself—that is to say, it has a vibrating action of its own. The result is that you get a certain combined action which is not a matter of mystery, or a matter of specialist's knowledge, but is a matter of popular apprehension. That machine produces a certain kind of stitch which any seamstress can recognise. It works in a particular way, and has a distinct character of its own. The lock is passed through in a particular way, and the needle acts in the particular way, and the features of that type of machine are recognisable by any person working it, and that is distinct from the main features of other various types of machine.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: There are other names, are there not, which denominate a system—Wheeler & Wilson's, for instance?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord, and Howe.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Is there any peculiarity in Wheeler & Wilson's?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: It is distinct as regards the horizontal bar, and the shuttle action, and the vibrating action, so that any person working it is conscious of the distinction, but all the Singer machines have this characteristic, and none of the other types possess in combination those features. Since 1883 the Singer machines have been constantly improving, and they have been applied to particular kinds of trade purposes. People know the old-fashioned make of the machines. It has kept all its characteristic features, and, in addition, it has an oscillating and vibrating movement; but they have not altered the main feature of the type. That is a point which is really in my favour, because we have used the expression "Improved Singer." When I call the defendants' witnesses before your Lordship they will tell you that they attach a great deal of importance to that expression "Improved Singer," because they say that it is an accurate and most appropriate, and the only accurate and appropriate, description of the machine which Frister & Rossmann have turned out. They turn out a machine with all the features of that system, but they have added certain improvements of their own, and therefore they are correctly describing what is the subject-matter or the decision in the Loog case, *plus* the improvements which Messrs. Frister & Rossmann have added

since. Therefore, looking about for a term of description that would be understood by the public, they could find nothing more appropriate than to say that these are "Singer" machines as every person understands, *plus* the improvements which they have added, and which they, Frister & Rossmann, make. Unless every catalogue is to be drawn up by a solicitor in long and voluminous terms, I suppose it would be impossible for anyone more competently or accurately to describe the result of Frister & Rossmann's improvements in the Singer machine than the language they have actually employed for that purpose. How is my learned friend to ask your Lordship to say that we are to walk within that narrow circle which he has referred to, and that within that circle the term "Singer's system," or the use of a term as descriptive of a system, is not the subject of complaint, but that the moment we travel out of that circle it becomes the subject of complaint? I say that in this case the plaintiffs are dealing with a difficulty of their own creation. They have simply now recoiling upon themselves the consequence of the steps which they have taken in describing the subject-matter of their manufacture by the word "Singer." I ask your Lordship to say that the only object of putting the word "Singer" upon the bar was not to indicate that it was made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, but it was to indicate to popular apprehension the system on which the machines were constructed. If that is a sufficient description of the source of manufacture, or was intended as a description of the source of manufacture, they would never have put on the other side of the bar the announcement by whom it is manufactured. They write that upon the bar of the machine, which would be quite enough if they wanted people to understand that they made the machine, but they go further, and they want people to distinguish the machines by the word "Singer," and for that purpose they put, in addition to their own name, the word "Singer." That written at large comes to this, if one paraphrases the thing: "This is a Singer machine; it is so labelled, and it is manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company, Limited." So that they have used it as a term of description, and as a term of description for the whole area over which these machines are sold, and therefore every person who has bought from them one of these machines, knows it is not only a term of description, but a term of description which the Singer Manufacturing Company have themselves applied to the machine. In the face of that fact I do not know how it can seriously be contended that this word "Singer" is only to be used within the circle of those having a special knowledge, and within trade limits, or that it is a term of mystery which can be grasped only by those in the trade. I say that their own treatment of the machine is a complete falsification of that. Now, my Lord, I will take the documents in the case, and I will first of all make this comment, which is a comment of great importance as I venture to think. This most powerful company, the extent of whose trade, and the amount of whose revenue has been indicated to your Lordship in evidence, have been up and down the kingdom to find witnesses to prove their case, and I think I am right in saying that they have not called a single dealer who sells machines to the public. They have called manufacturers; they have called customers of their own in the cloth trade who use a large number of their machines, but they have not appealed to the only reliable source of evidence, as to the popular apprehension of the term "Singer." They have not called persons who would sell to members of the public, and who know the terms by which the members of the public describe the machines they wish to use. I have no doubt with agents in every town there is not a dealer in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, or London, who sells these machines to the public who has not been approached in this case, and who has not been asked to come forward to say, "The persons who come to us and want to buy these machines never use the word 'Singer' as descriptive of the type, but they always use it as referring to the source of manufacture." Such evidence would be available if it existed, and it is obvious that no such evidence can be adduced, and the reason why it cannot be adduced is, I think, sufficiently obvious.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: The plaintiffs sell retail, I understand?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, they sell retail through their agents.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Therefore merchants would not very likely buy direct from them.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: They sell retail, my Lord, but I am not aware they sell exclusively retail. It is a matter of public knowledge, because you often see a shop stocked with sewing machines of every kind, and if a person wanting a sewing machine went to such a shop, the seller of the machine would be the best witness to call to show how members of the public distinguish between the different kinds of machines. It is very curious, I think, that they have not called a single witness of that class. I shall call before your Lordship on behalf of the defendants a number of witnesses of that class, and your Lordship will judge between us. In substance they will say that the term "Improved Singer" is generally known among the public as descriptive of the sort of machine that Frister & Rossmann sell, and that it is so understood as a term of description. They will say that it is known as a certain type of machine, and is so known amongst the members of the public. There is one reason why it is perfectly clear that such evidence was not available in support of the plaintiffs' case, and that is because the documents which have been put in, or one or two of them, are entirely inconsistent with any such contention. In the first place, I will call your Lordship's attention to a document which, although not the strongest class, is one which I wish to advert to in passing. I called attention during the cross-examination of one of the witnesses to a number of specifications which related to improvements in sewing machines—not these machines, but sewing machines generally which have been made since 1872—that is covering a period of over 20 years. Those specifications were a mere sample. They were issued at various dates from 1872 down to 1887, and in every one of those specifications where the inventor has sought to indicate, by reference, the nature of his invention, and has referred to machines of this type, he has used the expression, "The well-known Singer type," or "The well-known Singer sewing machine," or "The well-known Singer system," as distinguished from the Wheeler & Wilson system.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Let me see the one referring to "the well-known Singer machine." (The specification was handed to his Lordship.) I see, Mr. Walton, that is a description by a German manufacturer.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord. Then I will take one specification dated in 1872, in which this passage occurs: "The first part of this description relates to the application of the said invention to the machine known as the 'A. B. Howe,' 'The Singer,' the 'Willcox & Gibbs,' or other sewing machines provided with a moving shelf below the plate." That makes an improvement in the feed mechanism of sewing machines. Your Lordship will see that at that date it is clear what the classification was. Then I have a specification taken out in 1880 by a manufacturer named Thomas McGrah, of Sheffield, who appeared to be well known to one of the witnesses called for the plaintiffs. He uses this expression, "The same may be secured" (this is after describing the invention) "upon the band guard of a Singer sewing machine." He uses it there in its barest and most simple form—"Singer sewing machine." Then I have their own specification dated in 1863, in which there is this phrase: "In my description I shall have to refer to the working parts of the machine, some of which are common to Singer's well-known construction of sewing machines." So that it is idle to say there is no type, and that the type has never been baptised by Mr. Singer with his own make.

Then, my Lord, the next of these specifications in order of date is in 1880. I may, perhaps, emphasize this point in passing—that Mr. Singer, in 1863, was not referring to the well-known construction among the trade merely, because he is clearly using that language in reference to the whole of the public who buy and use these machines. He refers to it as a well-known construction of sewing machines connected with the name of "Singer." Then the specification which I was referring to in 1880 was one taken out by Mr. McGrah, a manufacturer of Sheffield. He says: "Although we prefer to employ the said bar or roller in the position herein set forth, we do not confine ourselves to the particular place or position as herein described, as the same may be secured upon the band guard of a Singer sewing machine, or any other convenient position in any other machine, so as to act in a similar manner." He uses that expression as an expression that would be understood by any person of ordinary intelligence who might refer to the specification as describing the type of machine.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Those specifications are directed, are they not, to manufacturers?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I do not say that they are exclusively—it is only a class; but they go a long way. Of course, the object of the specification in connection with the patent is to put on record in terms which will be easily understood a description of the invention proposed, and these words are clearly used in the specifications, not as words of art, not as words having a technical mean, but as words having a popular meaning; and there is nothing to indicate that the expression is an expression of limited comprehension. The expression is used as though it were an expression widely understood, because when one speaks of "a well-known construction" and so on, I submit it is obvious that those persons, at all events, considered it was a term that would be generally understood by the public. Then in 1881 there is this expression in a specification taken out by a German, Albert Groth: "This invention is specially applicable to what are known as Singer machines." Then in 1884, in Jones & Co.'s specification, who are admitted to be among the first three or four of the largest manufacturers in this country, they in seeking for a description speak about the Wheeler-Wilson and Singer sewing machine. They speak about the principle of the Wheeler-Wilson sewing machine, and then they go on to speak about "The well-known Singer sewing machine."

Now, my Lord, we have, therefore, on record unchallenged by the "Singer Manufacturing Company" during all these years the use of that expression in that connection, and I say it has been used as a term of popular description. When your Lordship connects these specifications with the fact that the Singer Company have put their own name on these machines, and that therefore the expression would be known to every member of the public who bought them, and when your Lordship connects it with the language of Mr. Singer's own specification where he speaks of it as a term of popular description, and when your Lordship remembers that in every advertisement they have issued throughout the whole of the country they have themselves used that expression in reference to those machines, I submit to your Lordship that the only inference that can be drawn is that the term of description which clearly exists is a term of description in use, not within the narrow circle of manufacturers, but by all persons who purchase sewing machines or know anything of their comparative merits.

Now let me call your Lordship's attention to the class of testimony which you have before you. We have had certain catalogues put in evidence in which these machines are described. We have had Spiers & Pond's catalogue, and the catalogue of an exhibition which took place at the Agricultural Hall. As to Spiers and Pond's catalogue, that is a matter of very recent date, and upon that I make this observation. I say it is incredible to suppose that persons dealing with the public would use as a term of popular description what would only be understood by experts. It is clear that they, at all events in their view, infer that the term is not only an appropriate term, but that it is a term which is thoroughly well understood, because it is a term which is put into a catalogue with a view of attracting custom and it finds its way into the hands of persons who may be in doubt as to which type of machine they should prefer. These words are put in as a recognised description which would enable them to judge whether the price charged is a proper price, and whether the terms on which they can be bought are as favourable here as elsewhere. I find in their catalogue this: "List of sewing machines, Frister and Rossmann's Sewing machines—Wheeler & Wilson's system." Then there are various descriptions of the machines. Then there is this, "The Singer system"—referring to the Family Hand and Treadle machines. Then they go on: "Seidel & Naumann's Improved Singer System machine hand or treadle." In every one of those cases the word "Singer" is used

merely as a term of description. It will not be contended by my friends that the word "Singer" finds its way into that catalogue with any intention to deceive, and where you have the various manufacturers mentioned side by side. There is Frister & Rossmann; there is Seidel & Naumann, and there is the American Sewing Machine Co. all side by side, and the word "Singer" is put in to describe to the popular apprehension the type of the machine. If my learned friend is right in his proposition of fact, then the presence of the word "Singer" there as a term of description is absolutely useless. An ordinary member of the public does not know what it means. It is put in there by some person who has so entirely misconceived the popular apprehension on this subject that he supposes it has a meaning when in point of fact it has no meaning at all; and, therefore, says my learned friend, to make that an intelligible catalogue the word "Singer" ought to be struck out, and that there ought to be an equivalent description, so that my friend would say, in order to make the public understand it, you should put the words "Seidel & Naumann's Lockstich Horizontal Bar Shuttle Improvement," and so on. That would be accurate and unobjectionable, and not only unobjectionable, but, says my learned friend, popularly comprehensible. Your Lordship is asked to suppose that these people know so little of their business and so little of popular comprehension on the subject that they have actually used as an idle and unmeaning expression as I have pointed out. With great submission I should say that one such document as that issued from such a source without fear of litigation, and without any attempt to deceive, is worth the testimony of a dozen manufacturers or customers of the Singer Manufacturing Company, who have been brought together to maintain their case.

Now let me draw your Lordship's attention to another fact that appears from the evidence of the plaintiffs' witnesses. It turns out that the Singer Company have been using their enormous resources to prevent the use of the term "Singer" by anyone else but themselves; and that is relied upon to show vigilance on their part. But I submit to your Lordship that indirectly it establishes my proposition, because it appears that Mr. Wansbrough has had to appeal to some three hundred persons who, up and down the country, have been using the term "Singer" as a term of description. What does that show? I submit it shows a most extensive popular user among dealers and manufacturers of the term "Singer" as a term of description. Of course, when Mr. Wansbrough, with the Singer Manufacturing Company at his back, writes to a small local dealer and says, "I see in your catalogue you are advertising machines of German manufacture as machines of Singer's," people stop at once—the man goes down on his knees immediately, because it is not worth his while to fight a powerful Company like this with a chance of having to go to the House of Lords; and they sacrifice him for the purpose of establishing their trade position. But, my Lord, that does not help the plaintiffs' case, and I say it indirectly strengthens the defendants' case because it proves a wide user. It proves a user that can only be founded upon a general impression that there is a popular interpretation of the word. To put it shortly it comes to this—that other persons have been doing what Spiers & Pond have been doing, and therefore the Singer Manufacturing Company have had three hundred and odd cases of that sort to deal with. Therefore it is abundantly clear that this term of description travels far outside the narrow circle of the trade instead of being, if indeed it ever was, confined within those narrow limits. Now, let me call your Lordship's attention very shortly to the evidence that has been put forward. I have already stated that the sort of testimony which the plaintiffs have got could very easily have been procured in a case of this kind; but they have not called the witnesses, for obvious reasons, who might have gone a long way towards proving their case. They have called customers who have bought from the Singer Manufacturing Company, and who know that there is such a company, and, who therefore know, there being such a company, that if there be a machine called the "Singer" machine, it is probably made by them. That, however, is a very limited class of the public. It is a class of the public which, in a case of this kind, always could be called. They say that whenever they see the word "Singer" and intend to buy from the Singer Company, they draw the inference that the Singer Company made the machine, especially if they did not know, as they might not know, that the patent has expired, and that there is a public right to make these machines, and that some persons, exercising that right, have used this term. My friend's called witnesses who bought 200 or 300 of these machines in a year, and employed a large number of work-people; and those persons, being customers of the Singer Manufacturing Company, say that when they bought those machines they supposed they were machines manufactured by the Singer Company. They are not persons who ever had to deal with the alternative position. They never had to deal with the position of a German maker making a machine on the "Singer system," and there are scores in this country who make them on the Singer system.

Then, my Lord, they call a number of domestic servants and seamstresses, and people of that kind who say they attach to the word "Singer" the meaning that the machines came from the Singer Company. Of course, out of a population such as we have in this country, and from among the many thousands of persons who have bought machines of the Singer Company, a number of such witnesses always can be procured, but I submit that that goes a very little way towards establishing my friend's proposition. Your Lordship will find in most of those cases one of those two things existed—either that the witness had found something wrong with the machine, and having found something wrong with the machine, communicated with the agent, and then, having communicated with the agent, was informed that the machine they bought as a Singer machine was not made by the Singer Company, and they had better send it back, and they sent it back. Then the agent makes a note of that, and that instance is used in support of the plaintiffs' case. In some instances it happened that a "Singer" machine was asked for, according to the statements of the witness, but it is idle to suppose that a witness can distinguish clearly in her own mind at this date as to whether she said a "Singer machine" or a "Singer's machine"; and, of course, the whole difference rests on those two expressions. She may get a machine which has not got the word "Singer" on it, but which has the features of the "Singer,

type"; she has a friend who has a corresponding machine with the word "Singer" on, and then the friend says to her, "Yours is not a Singer; the name is not on the machine." Then the witness says: "I did not understand that," and then sends it back. So that what your Lordship gets is the confusion which necessarily arises where various manufacturers make the same machine. It must arise in the case of a non-patented invention which is being turned out by a number of manufacturers and they all use the same term of description, although they make their machines in different ways from others. One company make their machines in one way, which indicates to some persons the source of supply, and other persons get machines which are not marked in that way, and that points out the distinction. Then you find a person says "I bought a machine, intending to purchase a Singer; it is not like my friend's, because my friend's was made by the Singer Company, and mine was not."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: The Singer Manufacturing Company largely advertise, and in their advertisements they call their machines the "Singer," and they call attention to the fact that their machines have the word "Singer" upon them, do they not? I have an impression that that is so.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Therefore members of the public if they wanted to be sure that they had got a machine made by the Singer Manufacturing Company would look to find the word "Singer" upon it. Do you say that you could use the phrase "Frister & Rossmann's Singer machine" as a trade-mark?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I do not think I can for this reason, my Lord—that it has been held in one case that it could not be used as a trade-mark, because the word "Singer" is not a purely fanciful name.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It is a good trade-mark for Singer.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I could not register it as a trade-mark, and the Singer Company could not either, I should suppose.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It is part of their trade-mark.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, I suppose that would be so, my Lord, because it was before the present Act. We could not.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You are not infringing a trade-mark if the only part you take is a term common to the trade.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: No, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: If "Singer" only meant a type of a machine and you had nothing to do with the Singer Manufacturing Company, it would not be an infringement of their trade-mark if it was the only word you used.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: No, I suppose not.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: In the case against Wilson in the House of Lords they pointed out that that certainly could not be done.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: If that were absolutely, for all purposes, *publici juris*, why?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That would be an objection to registering.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You might not be able to register that as a new trade-mark, but they could not restrain you from using it, if you are right—in saying that the word "Singer" is a *publici juris* and merely means a system. You cannot restrain a man from using a thing as a trade-mark merely because he could not register it, and enforce it as a trade-mark.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Possibly not, my Lord, except indirectly. Of course it is, to a large extent, the same question as is involved in this case—namely it is calculated to deceive, and is so used as a trade-mark in connection with these goods so as to deceive.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Why is it calculated to deceive if it is a mere term of description or system?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I say, of course, it is not calculated to deceive at all. I was thinking of registration.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I was not asking if you could register it, but if you could use it as a part of your trade-mark?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I think we could use it as part of our trade mark clearly if we use Frister & Rossmann in combination with it. The moment we can show it is a term of description there can be no objection to our using it, and supposing they wish to restrain us from using that as a trade-mark, the question would be the same as in this case, and they would say it is calculated to deceive, and for this reason, that the public supposes it means a source of manufacture, and it is not *publici juris* as a term of description. The answer would then be precisely the same answer that we offer here, and we should try to show it was used as descriptive of a type. Then we should say, if that were not so, Frister & Rossmann correct any wrong impression that might be made from its use in that connection. My Lord, I say this with regard to the witnesses who have been called who said they intended to purchase a "Singer" machine. The substantial answer to that is that although you may find, and probably will always find, a number of persons who understand that a "Singer" machine is turned out by the Singer Manufacturing Company, there are two conditions to be considered—first, that they should know that there is a Singer Manufacturing Company; and, secondly, that they should not know that there are other manufacturers; and the connection of those two conditions must apply only to a limited number, because the great mass of people would not know apart from the fact of these machines being largely advertised, and would have no reason for knowing that there is a Singer Manufacturing Company. Still further, a great many members of the public do not always know that the right to make these machines is a right which is *publici juris*, and exercised by a large number of other manufacturers. Your Lordship has to deal with the great mass of the public, and one has to ask does the average person who used a sewing machine in the house of a friend working on the "Singer type" know, or have any reason to connect that with the particular manufacturer who turns it out? Is not the material point of knowledge the knowledge of the system? A customer wishes to have a machine of that style, and when he sees the name "Singer" does he not understand it as being used to describe the article? It must be a matter of supreme indifference to him from what source of manufacture it proceeds, provided it serves its purpose, and is of that particular type. One might give many illustrations. To the ordinary purchaser provided he gets the contrivance he requires, the course of manufacture is a subject never inquired into, and

as to which he has no definite knowledge or interest. So here, I say, there is no interest in knowing the source of manufacture of the machines provided people know the type and recognise the type which is present to their mind. The obvious answer to that sort of testimony is the statement which I have referred to, which shows what, in the opinion of persons most able to judge, is the impression which prevails among the public on that point.

Now, my Lord, I have referred very shortly to the testimony which has been given, and I do not propose to call attention to it at any length, but there are one or two witnesses on whose evidence I should like to make a few comments. It is very singular that our case, so far, at all events, as the manufacturers are concerned, was admitted by two witnesses who were called. On the shorthand notes of the first day, at page 65, your Lordship will find the cross-examination by my friend, Mr. Chadwyck Healey, of George Shaw, who is a clothing manufacturer of Union Grove, Aberdeen. He is not a manufacturer of machines, and, therefore, is not in the trade. He is, however, a large customer, and a large buyer of machines. In the course of his cross-examination, my learned friend, Mr. Chadwyck Healey, put to him this question: "Suppose you saw written up 'Jones' Singer machine'—Mr. Finlay: Does Jones advertise Singer Machines? He may object to that." That was a very kind intervention on the part of my learned friend, Mr. Finlay, with a view of averting the catastrophe consequent upon the answer to that question. Then my friend, Mr. Chadwyck Healey, says: "I will put the question. Mr. Jones will take care of himself, no doubt. What would you suppose a 'Singer machine' meant if you saw those words written?—I would suppose that Jones had manufactured a machine with a similarity to Singers."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: But you must look at what he said shortly before. That witness was, I think, a little confused. You will see at the bottom of the previous page I ask him this, "What do you say the 'Singer system' would mean, if you ever heard it?—It would just signify to me machines manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company. They manufacture different types—'Jumbo machines,' 'Medium machines,' and 'Family machines.' Then there are the manufacturing machines which are used for different manufacturing purposes; but still they are all machines manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company." That witness, I agree, does not help you, and he does not help the plaintiffs much. He was not a witness who gave much assistance.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Then, my Lord, the witness whose evidence is on page 63 made an important admission. That is the evidence of Mr. A. T. Mackay. It is in answer to your Lordship. At the top of page 63 there is: "Mr. Justice Romer: All the types of the Singer machine have some characteristic in common, I suppose?—Yes, my Lord; they have some characteristics in common." Now taking that answer and allowing for the moment there was some confusion in the mind of the subsequent witness, and supposing he had present to his mind the fact that there was a class of machine of that type, your Lordship gets the fact, which is a most important fact, that in the apprehension, not of persons in the trade at all, but in the apprehension of a number of the public who buy these machines for the purpose of working cloth, there is a recognised type or system of machine with certain characteristics in common. It is also clear that Mr. Murray, another witness called, had that impression; Shaw had that impression, and Mackay also. Then the answer to Mr. Finlay's second question is inevitable. At page 63 your Lordship will find an answer which is most important. The question put to the witness is this: "If I came to you and said that I wanted a machine with those characteristics, you would immediately think of the Singer system?—Yes. And, conversely if I went to you and said I wanted a Singer machine, would not those characteristics occur to your mind?—They would."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You must couple that with what he says in re-examination, and also in examination-in-chief. He was asked: "What would you expect to get if you ordered a 'Singer' machine. By whom would you expect it to be made?—Certainly, by the Singer Manufacturing Company. Has that word any meaning that would lead people to describe machines made by themselves as 'Singer machines'?—I do not know any reason why they should use it, except to deceive."

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Of course, it is present to the mind of the witnesses (and that probably accounts for the confusion) that they have bought "Singer" machines from the Singer Manufacturing Company, and, therefore, in one view they say they understood they were machines manufactured by the Singer Company. But, my Lord, they will not face the alternative of a machine of this type having been made by someone else. When that is put to them their answers are quite intelligible and consistent. They admit the type; and when they admit the type, they say, "We ordinarily buy this type from the Singer Manufacturing Company." But when the question is put to them, "Suppose you are told that some one else's name is connected with the type so described, what inference would you draw?" Then the inference is inevitable, because the witness Shaw says that "Jones' Singer machine" would mean to him that this type which is understood to be characteristic of the machine, had been made by Jones. After all, one must deal with this matter with a certain amount of practical common sense, and the question is, what other meaning would a sensible man attach to such an expression? If he knows that there is a type ordinarily made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and he is told the machine is a "Jones' Singer," then the only inference any reasonable man would draw would be that Jones was making a machine of the Singer type, and if the patent had expired, he would understand that Jones had a perfect right to do that.

Then, my Lord, there is one further observation which I wish to make. The real question is, quite apart from the preliminary inquiry, whether the word "Singer" alone would constitute a deceptive description. Whether we have used it in a deceptive context or in a deceptive sense, I submit it is clear that we have used the word with a context which would prevent any ordinary person being deceived, and it would not be the ordinary result of our use of the word that any misconception could arise. I should like to indicate what I submit to your Lordship is the test. The test is not what A, B, C, and D infer, because an immense number of individuals can be called to say that they personally drew certain inferences from the use of certain lan-

guage. The test is what would be the ordinary and natural inference drawn from the language used. Of course, we are not responsible for misconceptions which are unfairly founded upon the language which we use. Nothing would be more easy than to launch a case of this kind on the testimony of persons who have misconceived our meaning, but if we use language that is not properly and fairly susceptible of that misconception, I submit we have not exceeded our right. In the first place, I call attention to the use of the expression "Improved Singer," which is a very different expression from the mere word "Singer." The Singer Company never have used the expression "Improved Singer." They do not profess, as far as I am aware, that the expression "Improved Singer," has been used by them. They have used the expression "Singer," and no doubt they have used the expression "Singer" in connection with various improvements but the expression "Improved Singer" so far as I am aware from the evidence, is not one of their ordinary terms of description. We use it, and therefore, in a sense, differentiate our machines from theirs. It is not a "Singer" really, but it is an improved "Singer." That would lead any person who dwelt for a moment on the expression to suppose that our machines are "Singer" machines with something else beyond, and if we use the manufacturers' name in connection with it, the inference is almost inevitable that it is not a machine made by the Singer Manufacturing Company. If it is "Jones's Improved Singer," then you have a commendable expression indicating the source of manufacture other than that of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and a type of machine different from that of the Singer Manufacturing Company. It is not a "Singer," but an "Improved Singer," and it is not the manufacture of the Singer Company but the manufacture of Mr. Jones. That is to say, in other words, Mr. Jones has improved upon the Singer Company's machine, and has made a machine which is an improvement. I submit if we use that expression alone it is an appropriate and adequate description, and I think I shall be able to call witnesses to prove that the words "Improved Singer" are perfectly understood by the public, and are the source of no misconception as to the manufacture of the machine. Possibly that is a negative argument. I say negatively the use of the expression has not misled.

But, my Lord, I go further, and I say that if it be misleading we have in every case corrected it by putting the manufacturers' name. We have not confined ourselves to the expression, "Improved Singer," but in every single case we have indicated that it is an "Improved Singer" made by Frister & Rossmann. Therefore, we have done, as I submit, everything which we could ordinarily be called upon to do. If we have not triumphed over the intelligence of such clergymen as Mr. Williams, who came up to London and alleges a misconception in the face of various attempts to prevent it, and in the face of considerations that would have led any ordinary man to correct any wrong impression, we cannot be responsible for such results. I think your Lordship has had before you two or three illustrations of the density of the human mind.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Mr. Williams was a very good witness—certainly an intelligent witness.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Lord Bramwell, a very caustic critic of human nature, said this with reference to such a type of witness in the Loog case. "But then it was said the word 'Singer' is a catchword and is misleading. People who know no better may read 'Singer sewing machine,' and nothing more, and so be misled. I suppose such a thing is not impossible. But, in the first place, there was no evidence of it. In the next place, it is eminently improbable as the defendant deals with wholesale houses who know what they are about. And, thirdly, the possibility of such a mistake is not a cause of action. The same thing might happen if the defendant issued circulars that his were 'not' Singer sewing machines. For however large he printed the 'not' some one might not see it." Of course, it is possible with the numerous and multitudinous agents of the Singer Company, who have been at work with a view of getting up this case, that they have managed to fish out those three persons—Mr. Williams, Mr. Hartley, the shoemaker, and Mr. Love, the stationer. But I submit that the fact that they have managed to produce such witnesses goes a very short way to establish their case. Mr. Williams, for instance, not only misread the document he received, but he entirely misconstrued a conversation which he had. It is not suggested by my learned friend that the conversation was misleading. He had a conversation with one of the salesmen of the defendants, and my learned friend does not suggest that that conversation was at all misleading. That conversation would help the other view, because Mr. Williams was informed that the Singer machine which he wanted was sold by an agent of the Company at Bristol at twice the price. That would have opened anyone's eyes I should think but the eyes of a clergyman, because the fact that these machines were being offered at half the price at which they were sold by the Singer Manufacturing Company could only lead to the inference that they must have been made by someone else. I cannot conceive how any man of average intelligence could draw any other inference.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: In these days discounts are allowed by some firms—I do not say, of course, that the plaintiffs do it at all—to such an extensive amount that you can get at some shops articles of the same manufacture at a much cheaper rate than at others?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord; but the disparity here is so extraordinary that I cannot conceive how, unless this gentleman was exceptionally blind to the matter, he could have failed to infer that these machines must be made by some cheaper maker. The whole conversation shows that was the drift of it. The assistant drew his attention to the machine in the shop, and said "Why pay so much more? Why do not you have one of these machines? They are just as good and will suit your purpose equally well." Then, going one step further, they actually send him a book with directions for use, which opened his eyes apparently.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That was afterwards?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord; but if they wished to deceive him they certainly would not have sent the book. It is not suggested that they wished to deceive him in any way. There is nothing in the book more calculated to open his eyes than was contained in the book he originally received. Further, I think, it is very doubtful whether he ever had any definite notion that he wanted a

machine made by the Singer Manufacturing Company. He did not know that the Singer Manufacturing Company made the machines better than anyone else. He wanted one of the Singer type. He saw it in the shop before he bought it; it was just the machine he wanted, and the afterthought which caused him to reject it on the ground that it was not made by the Singer Company arrived at a late stage, and does not, I submit, indicate a mental condition or a mental experience which would be common to any large class of persons. Then, with regard to Hartley, the shoemaker, I make this observation—

MR. BYRNE: He is a carpenter, not a shoemaker.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: There was a witness called to whom I wish to refer, who received an advertisement.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I thought he was a shoemaker, but he stated he was a carpenter. Someone asked him a question, I think, on the footing of his being a shoemaker.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: He had worked for a shoemaker. That is what gave me that impression. The shoemaker for whom he worked had used some of the Company's machines. He had seen that the Company's machines had the word "Singer" on, and he recognised it, and that is what he wanted. He is one of an exceptional class in the community; but he asked for a machine expecting to get one made by the Singer Company. He was not deceived. He got a machine which did not represent itself to be made by the Singer Company, and he sent it back. He was not a man asking for a Singer machine without any knowledge of those made by the Company, and when he got another one he naturally objected.

Then, my Lord, as to Love, the stationer, I will deal with his evidence when I refer to the posters to which objection is taken. But before doing that I want to make this very strong observation. Every machine which the defendants have sold has had marked upon it in plain letters "Manufactured by Frister & Rossmann." The gist of this case is that the defendant is misleading the public. I am aware, of course, that the existence of actual fraud is possibly unnecessary for the plaintiff to establish, or a fraudulent intention. I do not think that there is any decision to that effect, but there are dicta to that effect.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Of course, a person may do that innocently which, if persisted in, would become wrong and fraudulent in the eyes of the law.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord—the charge must really go that length. In that sense it must be fraudulent. That is to say, they must satisfy the Court that the defendants, who are dealers in these machines, are putting them before the public with the intention of misleading the public into thinking that the Singer Manufacturing Company make them. There is, I should submit, a conclusive answer to a serious charge of that kind. It is a very grave charge, and must be clearly made out, and in the absence of any answer, possibly the sort of case the plaintiffs have launched might be, some evidence on which your Lordship might infer fraud. But when you have the fact that on every machine which they have turned out there is not only no reference to the Singer Company as the makers, but it is distinctly stated who the makers are. Then I submit it cannot possibly be said that a representation has been made to the public that the Singer Manufacturing Company made these machines. Of course, every person who buys a machine uses it. It is not a case of selling a commodity like manure, which has no identification about it; but it is the case of selling an article which can be seen and examined by every person who buys it. Every member of the public who gets it knows quite well it is not a Singer's machine. Then how have we deceived the public? It is not the public who do not buy that we are alleged to have deceived, but the public who do buy. The plaintiffs' action is an action which seeks to establish that we have misled the buying public, and I submit that case is blown to the winds when it is shown that every member of the public buying one of our machines is told as clearly as the English language can tell him that it is made by Frister & Rossmann, and is not made by the Singer Company. Your Lordship will take the whole of our advertising literature in connection with it. We advertise a machine which will be delivered to the person buying it, and he will know the moment he gets it that Frister & Rossmann have made it, and not the Singer Company. In light of that fact, your Lordship may take a very different view of these cards and posters. Of course, if these cards and posters were circulated in a manner by which they would go into the hands of the purchaser, and the source of which they could never discover by examining the commodity, one inference might be drawn, and it might be said that the public had been misled by your literature, and that there had been no subsequent stage at which the misleading could be detected. But here the moment a purchaser buys an article he finds it stated that it was made in Berlin by Frister & Rossmann, and that it is not of English make.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: He would only know that after the mischief was done.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: After he had bought it, my Lord?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: He could send it back.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: But people do not like to take all that trouble and bother. He would only notice it if he had examined the plate.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: No, my Lord. We put it on the arm. Possibly a servant maid who did not scrutinise it carefully would not notice it, but surely no person could take this machine out of the packing-case without being confronted at the outset in prominent German letters with the name of the man and the place from which it came—Frister & Rossmann, of Berlin. How could it be said that this is a carefully-contrived scheme of deception founded on ambiguous catalogues and posters, and then followed by a machine also calculated on examination to mislead? It is true the mischief may have been done to the extent that there has been a purchase, but that can be quickly corrected.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: No. They might contend that they had a right to do this, and that there had been no misleading, and that it was the purchaser's own folly. You would not say on behalf of your clients that they would recognise that it was a mistake.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: No, my Lord; but I should say on behalf of my clients that if any person did complain whom we had not misled

it might be a question of policy whether it would be wise to take the machine back, and raise no question about it. But, my Lord, I say that no trade could be carried on in the face of constant showers of complaints, and if their case is right every buyer expects a machine made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and every buyer has a cause of complaint, and every buyer with a cause of complaint would probably complain; and every buyer knows he has a cause of complaint when he gets the machine. Therefore it seems to be suggested that we propose to carry on this trade in the face of all that public complaint in connection with the machines that we make. These German makers, Frister & Rossmann, have sent out an enormous number of machines, and everyone knows, according to my friend, that there has been a fraud, and that when a purchaser expected a machine made by the Singer Manufacturing Company he got one of ours.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: They do not say that in every case there is fraud in the sale by Frister & Rossmann, because wholesale dealers would know all about it.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: It is said that every person who gets the bill or card would suppose that the Singer Company made the machine, and customers would order the machine, and then if they got this, they are deceived, at all events by the catalogue and the card. But, my Lord, my proposition is that it is scarcely conceivable that the card was issued with an intention to create a misconception when we sent out the machines in such a form as that the persons who buy them must at once be told that what they have bought is not a Singer machine.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I do not know that this is a case that will require the Court to lay down any hard-and-fast rule as to the words "Improved Singer." All the Court will have to do will be to look at the particular hoarding, the card and catalogue complained of, and see whether those documents use the words "Improved Singer Sewing machine" in such a manner as to be calculated to deceive.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then the judgment would follow one way or the other, according to the conclusion come to; but, as at present advised, I do not think the Court in this case is bound to or would lay down any general rule as to the use of the words "Improved Singer." I can conceive the words "Improved Singer" being used with such a context, and, under such circumstances, possibly, as not to be calculated to deceive.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I can conceive that from any point of view, whatever conclusion is arrived at in this case.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: We are in a much stronger position than we should have been if the words "Improved Singer" had been used alone. I say we have used the expression "Improved Singer," but in every case we have corrected any misrepresentation that would arise as to the word "Singer" indicating that it was the Singer Manufacturing Company's machine. We have always mentioned that we are the real manufacturers of the Improved Singer, and I submit to your Lordship it is a conclusive fact in our favour that every machine which we have sold we have sold with our name on, which we should not have done if we had wished to profit by a wrong inference being drawn from our advertisements. Why should we correct any misconception? It is suggested that we want to trade on that misconception, and palm off our goods by reason of that misconception, and that we create that misconception on the face of the goods which we supply. The sort of case against us one could understand might be this: You issue an ambiguous advertisement, you create a public deception, and you get an order consequent upon that deception, and you send out a machine without any words upon it which would lead people to suppose it was a Singer Company's machine. The moment we indicate that the machine is marked in such a way as to prevent such a misconception, then we go a very long way towards meeting the suggestion that the advertisements are framed so as to create a misconception. I do not see why it is necessary to put "Frister & Rossmann, Berlin," on this arm. I know what is said by my friend's witnesses with regard to that. They say that we wanted to escape an action. That is a poisoned view; that is the view of a bitter trade antagonist, but I not care how the proposition is framed—you can frame it if you like in that way, and say it is to escape a cause of action. I say we are entitled to do it provided we do it in such a way as not to cause complaint; and the name "Frister & Rossmann" is put in here to avoid any just cause of complaint or just cause of action. In that way we guard ourselves against the Singer Company having any just grievance against us. We say we send out the machines in such a form that a purchaser will see it is a German machine which is made by Frister & Rossmann, and it is not made by the Singer Company; and if you will suggest to us any other form of words that we can put on these machines to correct that impression, we should be quite willing to do so.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: This is not an action to restrain Frister & Rossmann from selling the machines with the indication the manner they have done. I am only concerned really with the hoarding, the card, and the catalogue, and the advertisement in *Weldon's Journal*.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I do not see how your Lordship can distinguish between the two.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Not on the question of *bona fides*.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: If your Lordship considered those documents simply without having regard to the manner in which it is intended to advertise, you might draw one inference, and say the words were ambiguous, but the moment you get the maker's name which it is intended to advertise, you might say this was a clear and candid advertisement of a particular machine.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Perhaps I ought to ask a question upon that. Are you going to renew that big hoarding advertisement in the exact form in which it was issued before?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Certainly not, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You see we have had some evidence of possible deception. What do you say? Do you wish to claim the right, or do you intend to renew it?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That was a special advertisement issued on a hoarding which was erected temporarily. It was an arrangement of words which was made by Mr. Spence at the time which certainly did not seem to him, and would not, I submit, seem to any fair-minded

person, as likely to lead to misconception. The occasion of doing it may never happen again. It is not an ordinary trade advertisement. It is unique.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then take the catalogue and the card. The card does not contain a word about manufacture, and there is nothing to show directly that Frister & Rossmann are the manufacturers. You see you have the front page apart from Frister & Rossmann. Do they wish to continue that form of advertisement now that they see what kind of observations are made upon it. I am saying this, Mr. Walton, with reference to your undoubted right to call my attention to what your clients have done. That being so, do they wish to continue this when the objection is pointed out, and it is suggested that there is a possibility of deception?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: The objection that is taken is not an objection to the particular phraseology of this card, but it is an objection to use the word "Singer" at all.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: As far as I can see this case does not call upon the Court to decide that question at all. I know what is claimed; but the Court is not in the habit of laying down general propositions of that class. All the Court will decide is whether those documents that have been issued are right or wrong.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That is in their exact present state. I can conceive the words "Improved Singer" being so used with such a context in every case as to prevent any question. It is not for the Court to point out how that should be done, or to go into details about it.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: We should be willing to do anything reasonable. I am perfectly sure there is no wish on our part to use the words "Improved Singer" except in a context that would correct all mistakes. If that had been the claim made against us, that is a claim we should readily have acceded to, and we should never have been here at all, but the injunction they ask for is far wider than that.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I noticed the terms of the injunction.

MR. BYRNE: Mr. Finlay asked only for an injunction to restrain them from using the word "Singer" without sufficiently distinguishing it.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: The only form of injunction would be to restrain the specific acts and then follow the general words which would only run in the form at the end of the claim, namely: "From representing in any manner the machines not after the plaintiffs' manufacture as 'Singer' or 'Improved Singer' machines, and from representing in any manner machines sold or offered for sale by the defendants, and not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, to be of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and from using the name 'Singer' in connection with sewing machines not of the plaintiffs' manufacture," and so on.

MR. BYRNE: Certainly.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I could not lay down a hard-and-fast rule that they were not to use the word "Singer" or "Improved Singer."

MR. BYRNE: No, my Lord, that is not intended.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: All I have to decide in this case which will cause endless expense to the parties, and may go on for an infinite time in this as well as in other Courts, is to decide the question whether or not these particular documents should be repeated and continued to be used. If you claim the right to do it and insist on that right the Court will decide it, and the injunction will go or not as the Court may decide after hearing all the evidence; but if your clients disclaiming as they do any bad faith in the matter now that the objection is pointed out, and the possibility of deception has been pointed out, so far as the plaintiffs' evidence goes, and give an undertaking not to repeat these things, that will put an end to the whole matter so far as the Court is concerned. However, that is for you to consider. If you claim the right then the Court must decide it.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That has never been put to us in that form before, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That, is the reason why I put it to you now.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That, coming from your Lordship I am sure my clients will attach very great weight to the suggestion, but as the Singer Manufacturing Company have put it before us, and for anything I know will put it before us now, they object to us using the word "Singer" or the words "Improved Singer" in any context.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I will not put it upon you at this moment to make any final reply to my observation. The case is not likely to end to-day, but in the meantime you might consider what I have said.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Certainly, my Lord. Then I have one or two observations to make on the documents. First of all with regard to the card. I submit it is clear from the way in which the card has been issued that there has been no intention at all to mislead. Of course, your Lordship will remember that this is a dealer's card. It is the card of a dealer who understands a machine by its designation.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Mr. Byrne, if you get an undertaking in the form I have suggested, do you claim damages in a case like this?

MR. BYRNE: No, my Lord, we should not.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Therefore it comes to be a question of the undertaking and the costs of the action. However, I will say no more now. You will consider that.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord. Now, what I have to say about the card is this. It is almost impossible, assuming one is entitled to use the expression "Improved Singer," to frame a card honestly enough which will escape all criticism. The real question is whether on any fair criticism of this card it can be said to be deceptive. I start with the statement that the words "Improved Singer" are a description of the machine. Is the natural inference that would be drawn by any person reading the whole card that the Improved Singer is made by the Singer Manufacturing Company? It is perfectly true that the statement on the front page is simply a statement of the description of the machine. They are described as "Improved Singer sewing machines." Then on the inside your Lordship has a drawing of machine and a statement of the price. Then your Lordship has seen the last page of the card. I understand the objection of the manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company to be that the last page might not be read. It is the last page, of course, holding the card in one position, but it is quite likely that that page would stand uppermost, because it simply depends on how it is put down.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: They put it against you in this way. They say why should a member of the public who is acquainted with Singer, seeing these advertisements, gather from this card of necessity that Frister & Rossmann were the manufacturers—why not merchants?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Because the dealer's name also appears—James Spence & Co.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: This is more confusing. They might say that they might not know whether James Spence & Co. were the manufacturers of that special kind of improved sewing machines.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I should say that Frister & Rossmann's, used in the possessive form, indicates that the machine is of their make. It is used universally as describing a manufactured article.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It is not usual for manufacturers of an article to be selling retail for cash only. That looks as if Frister & Rossmann were selling for cash, and that they were dealers. That is put against you, as I understand.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That is how your Lordship puts it against me.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That is only for the sake of following your argument.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That is not the point put against me by the manager of the plaintiff company. He put two points. First of all, he said this was on the back page; and, secondly, which was the main point, that there is nothing to connect the machine advertised on the back with the machine illustrated in the body of the card. That is what he stated: he did not suggest that the back page was not an advertisement of Frister & Rossmann's machines; but he said "You do not show that they are the same machines that you advertised on the front of the card." The answer to that is that, inasmuch as the back part of the card advertised a machine made by Frister & Rossmann at a particular price, when you see the price named there and turn inside and find it is the same price as the price of the machine mentioned later—

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Not all the prices. There is only one.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord, the £2 16s. od. That is the hand machine with walnut cover. The only inference from that is that they are the people who make the "Improved Singer." It is a very limited description on the back. It is not an exhaustive description of a new class of machine altogether. It is a statement with reference to the quality and style, and that has the words "Frister & Rossmann." What does that mean? You find the name of "Spence & Co., St. Paul's Churchyard." They describe the machine and then they state "Frister & Rossmann's quality, style, and all the latest improvements." Then it states that dealers who sell on the hire system charge £4 19s. for machines in every way inferior to Frister & Rossmann's. That must mean Frister & Rossmann's machines at £2 16s. cash, which are the machines which you find on the inside. It is almost impossible to suppose that if the object had been to deceive by means of this card you would have special attention attracted by means of this picture to that part of the card on which Frister & Rossmann's name would scarcely be present at all, certainly it would not be twice mentioned in the most prominent letters that appear on the whole card, and in that portion of the card coloured and made attractive by means of the picture. Suppose a person in humble life received a card of this kind, and pinned it up, the very portion which they would probably pin up would be the portion advertising Frister & Rossmann, and in no way suggesting the Singer Company. Then suppose that part alone is exposed, as would be the case, I submit that nine persons out of ten would never gather from that that the Singer Manufacturing Company had any sort of connection with the machines, or that the word "Singer" was used to describe it. If one examines it carefully, it will be seen it is a machine of the Improved Singer type. You have a drawing of it and the description, and when you turn it over you see it is "Frister & Rossmann's." Mr. Mitchell did not suggest that the expression "Frister & Rossmann's" could mean other than that Frister & Rossmann made the machine. Surely it is a matter of popular knowledge that one talks of Pears' Soap, Rickett's Blue, Somebody's Starch, and Somebody's Mustard as always intending the manufacturer, and not the dealer. I cannot think of an illustration of a manufactured article with a surname for it and the use of the possessive form where the possessive form is not used to indicate the manufacturer. "Pears' Soap," for instance, means soap made by Pears, just the same as "Frister & Rossmann's" means machines made by Frister & Rossmann. I submit that, looked at dispassionately, and not from the prejudiced point of view of the Singer Company, there is no ground to complain of the card, especially when I have made it clear that the words "Improved Singer" are descriptive only of a system. That is the main matter objected to.

Then your Lordship's attention was called to the hoarding. As to that, the observation I have already made applies with greater strength. Your Lordship will remember the words "Improved Singer" follow Frister & Rossmann's—it is "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer." In the popular acceptance of the term that would not mean that they were the dealers who sold. It is that they are to go to Spence's Bazaar and buy "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer machine." It is in the possessive form again, and that would lead to the inference that Frister & Rossmann were making a certain machine of an improved type of Singer. Then when we look at the small bills they are really more easily read, because they are lower down, and are very prominent. I say they have taken elaborate precaution against deception and against any just objection. Your Lordship will remember that these letters are six feet high, and quite as prominent as any other portion of the advertisement, and they would naturally correct the notion that the Singer Company had any connection with that advertisement. When one looks at the smaller bills, may I point out that we start by framing the whole advertisement with two letters F. & R.? That is strongly in our favour. The manufacturer in distinguishing his machines put the first letter of his own name as a sort of framework. Your Lordship will find that the Singer Company do it with the letter S., and Jones does it with the letter J.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I did not notice that, I am bound to say, before you called my attention to it.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Then a somewhat fine point was made of this. It was said that they used a letter, and therefore it was imitation on our part to use two letters. The answer is that Singer's are not the only parties who use it, because Jones uses the letter "J." This is really a point in our favour, because it shows that the makers of these machines are in the habit of using the first letter of their names for the framework of an advertisement, and, therefore, we follow a well-trodden path in indicating the source of the manufacture by that expedient, and just as Singer's use the letter S, so we use the letters F. and R. I submit to your Lordship that this is a very fair advertisement—"Improved Singer" and "Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines manufactured by Frister & Rossmann," with Frister & Rossmann's trade-mark. Taking it that we are entitled to make these machines and to describe them by the name of a type, I do not think it would be easy to draw an advertisement less open to objection than that advertisement, and I submit when put side by side with the other it is a fair competing trade advertisement, and is not on the face of it likely to lead any person to confuse the two.

Then, my Lord, with regard to the catalogue which deceived Mr. Williams. It is full of phrases that can have only one fair meaning. It starts by speaking of "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer." Then on the second page you have this statement—"The construction of the Frister & Rossmann machines is so simple that with the aid of our new illustrated instruction-book anyone can work them in half an hour." That shows that we are speaking there of the Frister & Rossmann machines, and on every page there are the words "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer sewing machines." It is possible some person might think that Frister & Rossmann were not the makers but were the dealers or the merchants. That, however, is an extremely improbable inference—it is not an ordinary inference at all, but an inference which would only be drawn by persons not familiar with the common mode of advertising commodities of this kind. The other documents are perhaps scarcely worth dwelling upon, but there was one advertisement which was put in by one of the witnesses which appeared in *Weldon's Journal*. That also is very clear. "Manufactured by Frister & Rossmann" are the most prominent words of that advertisement. I submit to your Lordship that that is a strong point in our favour because it is part of the system of advertising. Then there was one put in from a firm at Reading who advertise these machines, and that is subject to the same remark. Then there is another one issued by the defendants, and that has a drawing of the machine and the words "Frister & Rossmann's improvements."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I do not remember that being put in.

MR. GEORGE WHITE: It was put in by the witness Hartley, I think, my Lord.

MR. BYRNE: No. Your Lordship is quite right.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: The documents opened are the card, the catalogue, the advertisement that I have before me in *Weldon's Ladies' Journal*, and the green card.

MR. BYRNE: Yes, and the hoarding.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: The brass label does not form a separate subject of complaint, of course?

MR. BYRNE: No, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then there are only these four things which I have to deal with in this case.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: The green card is put on the machines themselves as they stand in the shop, and it describes the machines as "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer." I really do not know what language could have been chosen to describe these machines more appropriately, and so as not to create any misconception. If Spence & Company put this in their window any person would say: "Let me see Frister & Rossmann's machines." He would then be shown one of these, and on examination he would see at once it was made by them. It is difficult to understand what meaning is to be given to the expression "Frister & Rossmann's" except to indicate that they are the makers of the machine, and that their name lends value to the machines. Frister & Rossmann have for some years made a very large number of these machines, and their name helps to sell them. Otherwise why should we put "Frister & Rossmann" in such large letters in connection with these machines.

My Lord, there is further this fact on that point. Singer & Company published an advertisement showing the result of a popular poll on this important sewing-machine controversy in a newspaper called *Answers*, and the result was a very large vote in favour of the Singer Manufacturing Company. They also gave a list of the rival competing machines, and among those was Wheeler & Wilson's, Wilcox & Gibbs', Frister & Rossmann's, the Eclipse, and the Howe. So that obviously Frister & Rossmann have established a considerable reputation in connection with their own name; and in proportion as they have established that reputation, does the probability diminish of their using the name and reputation of the Singer Company. Therefore, you get an utterly unintelligible use of the name of "Frister & Rossmann," unless it be that they were anxious to connect themselves with these machines, and to get for the "Improved Singer" of their manufacture credit with the English public. I am really much obliged to my learned friend for putting in that card. Until this moment it did not occur to me to be so strong an answer to the action. It does show that what really has happened has been that these German manufacturers have got the old Singer type of machine, and they have improved it on their own lines, and they have created a characteristic commodity associated with their name, which they call the "Improved Singer," because it is a compendious way of saying that it is a machine of the old Singer type with improvements. That card, which is sent to their retail customers, indicates that they wish it to be known and sold as "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer" machine, in order that the name of Frister & Rossmann, in connection with this particular type of machine, may establish a distinct place in the English market, and command a distinct sale. I do not know how my learned friend can ask your Lordship to come to the conclusion that Frister and Rossmann are endeavouring to suppress their connection with these machines by being kept in the background, and their connection with the Singer company put forward in the foreground when such a card as that is issued by them and put in the shop-windows. I submit it indicates it

is their desire to give prominence to the German and not the English source of manufacture.

My Lord, on these various grounds I should have submitted if I had felt inclined at one stage of the case that the evidence was not sufficiently strong on the part of the plaintiff to ask your Lordship to infer that there had been fraud on the part of the defendants; but, on consideration, I propose now to call a body of evidence which I shall ask your Lordship to hear.

DEFENDANTS' EVIDENCE.

ARTHUR HARRISON RUSSELL (sworn).

Examined by MR. GRAHAM.



MR. ARTHUR HARRISON RUSSELL.

I think you are the counting-house manager of the defendants, Messrs. Spence & Company?—Yes.

Tell his Lordship how it was you came to go into the sale of Frister & Rossmann's machines?—I had a machine of my own some years back, which I have in use now, and Mr. Jones, who was a buyer, asked me to recommend a machine. I recommended him to Frister & Rossmann. He some time afterwards came to me and said he would take up the selling of these machines, and Mr. Spence agreed that he should do so.

That was in 1891, I think?—Yes.

Prior to that you had not sold Frister & Rossmann's machines?—No, we had not.

Then you went to a Mr. Piessene. Was he Frister & Rossmann's agent in this country?—Yes.

And the negotiations were conducted through him?—Yes, as to terms. And eventually you arranged to sell Frister & Rossmann's machines?—Yes.

In what way were you to carry on the sale of those machines?—We were to have one machine of each type in stock, and then Frister & Rossmann were to send them in to our customers as the orders came. They were also to supply us with hand bills, which they did.

You have never sold any machines made by the Singer Company, I think?—Never. Strict injunctions are always given to all our assistants to explain that they are Frister & Rossmann's machines, manufactured by Frister & Rossmann.

In selling the machines to customers you have a book of instructions as to how to work the machines, have you not?—A book of instructions was issued by Frister & Rossmann.

And when you sold a machine one of those books went with the machine?—Always.

Does your firm's name appear on the book of directions?—No, it does not.

Have you got a copy of it?—Yes.

I may take it that that copy (Exhibit J. W. 2) was sent out with every one of the machines sold by your firm?—To the best of my knowledge.

You have heard some evidence given about a large hoarding put up in Cheapside?—I have heard it mentioned, but I have not heard all the evidence.

You had something to do with the erection of that?—I arranged with Messrs. Partington for the advertising.

Will you tell his Lordship shortly how that advertisement came to be put up?—The idea of our taking that advertisement was to advertise our bazaar which we had recently opened, and there being a hoarding in Cheapside which had not been there for 20 years, and not likely to occur again, it suggested itself to me it would be a good opportunity for advertising ourselves. I think I saw Messrs. Partington, and obtained from them the price they required, and thinking it was rather more than we could afford, I suggested to Mr. Piessene whether they would share the hoarding with us, which they agreed to do. I then made the contract with Messrs. Partington, and told them after the contract was made I required half the hoarding—cutting it right down the centre for Frister & Rossmann's machines, and half the hoarding for our bazaar. I was then informed that they were under contract with Messrs. Singer that they should not put up such an advertisement within a week of Messrs. Singer's advertisement. Consequently I arranged with Messrs. Frister & Rossmann, that the whole should be for ourselves for a week, and they should have the whole of the hoarding for a week.

You came first, and they came afterwards?—Yes.

That was with a view of some bazaar?—Yes.

Had you started the bazaar then?—Yes, we had opened it.

It was going on at that time?—Yes.

Can you express any opinion as to what the word "Singer" indicates to the minds of persons in the trade?—No, I could not give any opinion as to that.

You have not had sufficient experience?—No.

Cross-examined by MR. BYRNE.

When was it that you went to Messrs. Partington about this advertisement? Had you seen the Singer Company's advertisements up?—I had.

It was while that was up that you went to Messrs. Partington?—I wrote to them.

When was your bazaar opened?—In the beginning of November.

How long was it after the opening of the bazaar that you went about this advertisement?—I should think about a fortnight.

Have you advertised any of the machines before by hoarding advertisements?—Yes; we advertised them round London with these bills.

The same bills as you have got there?—No, I am wrong. We did not.

Have your firm ever had anything to do with advertisements in those colours before?—No. When I said I thought we had, I was thinking of our own bills in connection with the bazaar at that time.

I am speaking only of the machine advertisement. You have never had anything to do with selling machines advertised by those colours on the bills?—No.

Did you ever know of machines made by Frister & Rossmann being advertised with those colours before?—Yes, some years back.

How many years?—I could not recollect.

Five, or six, or seven?—Six or seven years, I should think.

Between those dates you have never seen any advertisement of theirs in those colours?—No.

Did you arrange with Frister & Rossmann what sort of bills they were to put up?—I made a sketch as regards what I thought would look well, and that was corrected by Mr. Piessene.

In making that sketch did you consider what colours were to be put up on the hoarding?—I simply followed the colours of our own advertisements which we had out a week before.

The colours of your own bazaar advertisement?—Yes.

Then it was you who suggested that the machine advertisements should be in those colours, was it?—Yes, I should say so.

Why did you choose those colours?—No particular reason, only that our own advertisement had looked so well.

Which was your own advertisement? Have you got a copy of it?—No.

Your own advertisement does not appear upon this?—No. It appeared the week previously. The whole of the hoarding was taken up by our own advertisement, "Spence's Bazaar now open."

There is a reference to your bazaar in this machine advertisement, but that is not the advertisement you are speaking about?—No.

You had seen the Singer Company's advertisement up before?—Yes.

On the same hoarding. Did it not occur to you that using those colours which you used was likely to lead people to mix up the two advertisements?—No, it never entered into my head at all.

You had noticed the colours of the Singer Company's advertisement?—I did not take much notice.

You had known them very well?—The Singer Company I had.

The colours of their advertisement?—I had seen their advertisement, but that did not enter my mind.

You know for years they have advertised in those colours, and in that way?—Just so.

And for many years?—Yes.

Why did you put the words "Improved Singer" in the way you did. They are lower down on the hoarding than Frister & Rossmann?—Yes.

Why did you put "Frister & Rossmann" smaller than "Improved Singer" which is lower down?—"Frister & Rossmann" you could not put larger, because you could not have the word right across the hoarding. The name was too long to make it in larger letters.

The letters might have been taller, might they not?—Not to have looked in unison.

You put them at the side, otherwise you might have made them just as big, I suppose?—I do not think so.

You say the only reason why Frister & Rossmann is smaller than the "Improved Singer" is because they were smaller words and more difficult to get in?—Yes.

No other reason at all?—No.

Had you noticed the prominence of the word "Singer" on the hoarding when the Singer Company were advertising?—I may have noticed it, but not particularly.

Did you have any talk with Mr. Piessene, the agent of Frister & Rossmann, about the advertisement to be put up?—Only after we had arranged it should go up.

Did you settle together the form of the advertisement?—No, the form it was first to take was that they were to have half, and then they were not able to have the half, and having the whole I arranged accordingly.

I understand all that. It was you who suggested the way this advertisement should go up?—Yes.

Did you have any talk about the advertisement and the colour?—Not a word about the colour.

Did you talk about it?—Yes, I interviewed him.

Did you not mention colour at all?—No.

Did you mention anything about taking care it should not be too much like the Singer Company's advertisement?—Yes. It was considerably altered in order not to be like theirs.

You talked about the impropriety of having the advertisements too much alike?—No, I do not think we mentioned that. We simply said that we did not want the advertisement to appear exactly like the Singer Company's.

Did you say that or Mr. Piessene?—I think I said so.

Did you give any reason?—No, not any particular reason.

Mr. Piessene quite agreed with you, I suppose, and he thought it would be very wrong?—Well, he altered the form of the advertisement.

When you had sketched it?—Yes.

He altered the form?—Yes, he did.

To make it more unlike the Singer Company's advertisement?—I do not know that it was to make it more unlike it, but he inserted the words "For cash prices, hand machine. £2 16."

He did not make any alteration with the view to make it more unlike the Singer Company's advertisement?—No, I cannot say that he did.

After you saw the whole thing up did it not occur to you that people might make a mistake?—No, I do not see how they could.

And you do not still?—No, I do not consider that our advertisement is anything like Singer's.

Not now it has been suggested to you, and looking at those advertisements?—Not a bit alike.

If you wanted to make a clear distinction between the two advertisements on that hoarding that is the way you would have done it, is it?—Yes.

Now take the card marked J M. 7. Those cards are lying in your shop?—Yes.

Who were the cards supplied by?—Frister & Rossmann.

Did you consult with them as to the form it should take?—No.

Not as to where your name was to appear, or anything else?—No.

Did Frister & Rossmann send it to you?—I believe so.

With your name printed under the top of it?—Yes.

You arranged beforehand that they were to send cards?—Yes.

Was anything said in making those arrangements as to taking care to avoid any mistake with the Singer Company's machines?—No, we had nothing whatever to do with that.

Are you short-sighted or long-sighted, or have you the usual sort of sight?—The usual sight.

Upon that card, and looked at a good way off, cannot you read the writing on the first page very much further off than you can read the other?—No, I fancy not.

It does not produce that effect with you?—No.

Now, your attention has been called to what is written outside that card and what is written inside; do you think that is a fair advertisement if you wanted to distinguish it from the plaintiff company's advertisement?—Yes, I think so.

You think it is quite a fair advertisement?—Quite.

If you wanted to make a good distinctive advertisement, so that there could be no mistake, that is the kind of thing you would choose?—Yes.

Supposing your attention had been called to it, and you were asked to take care to make them unlike, that is the way you would have done it?—In all probability.

Now take the price lists. (Exhibit "G. D. W. 1.") Cannot you read the words "Price List" and "Improved Singer" a long time before you could read "Frister & Rossmann" on the first page?—Certainly "Improved Singer" is a little thicker type.

Holding it away the words "Improved Singer" come to my sight a long time before "Frister & Rossmann." Is that so?—It might be.

Then taking the words inside "Improved Singer" on the top of each page, do you think that is a fair advertisement for distinguishing "Frister & Rossmann's machines" that you were selling from the plaintiff company's machines?—Yes, I do.

If you were told to make an advertisement, taking care to distinguish the two, is that the way you would do it?—Yes.

Who supplied those?—We supplied these jointly.

Who designed them?—That was between our buyer, I believe, and Frister & Rossmann.

You had nothing to do with designing them?—No.

You have been issuing new ones, have you not, lately?—We change them about occasionally.

This is one which has been called to our attention within the last few days. Is that one you are using? (Handing a paper to the witness)—Yes.

How long have you been using that?—The last month.

I notice there it is "Frister & Rossmann," not "Frister & Rossmann's," at the top?—That would be a printer's error.

You suggest it is a printer's error?—I should think so.

You wanted to have bills with "Frister & Rossmann's" on them?—I should think so.

Who supplied those?—We pay for these ourselves.

You order and pay for those?—Yes.

Have you ever corrected that printer's error?—It has been submitted to me for correction.

But these have been issued to the public?—It was submitted to me, and I overlooked it.

Did you get them from Frister & Rossmann's agent or order them yourselves?—We ordered these direct from our own printer.

You had a proof of the advertisement and did not correct it?—It was overlooked.

You have put "Frister & Rossmann" more prominently in that bill?—Yes, and in others previously issued.

(The document was put in and marked A.H.R.1.)

Your arrangement with Frister & Rossmann was to have one of each type of machine you said. By that what did you mean?—One of every different type of machine that they make.

When you say type of machine you mean what your catalogue calls a sewing machine?—Yes, and each price.

Just what your catalogue shows?—Yes, exactly.

Re-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

Were you ever asked by the plaintiffs to vary the form of your advertisements?—Never.

Suppose it was suggested that you should put the letter "S" or that you should put the letters in a way so as to remove misapprehension, would you have any objection to do that?—No.

Had you the smallest wish to create any misapprehension with the public by the form you adopted with this advertisement?—None whatever.

In every case in which you issued your card or advertisement, did you, or did you not take what you considered all reasonable steps to prevent any such misapprehension?—Yes, certainly; in fact we always wrote to customers writing to us to impress upon them that it was a "Frister & Rossmann's," and also that if they were not satisfied with it they were to return it. If a customer writes to us regarding the machine and asking any question, we distinctly tell that customer

that the machine was manufactured by Frister & Rossmann, and if they are not satisfied with the machine, and they return it, we will send them back the money.

That is how you communicate with your customers?—Yes.

There is a large blue card which my learned friend did not ask about, with the words "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer," where is that card made? (Handing a card to the witness.)—These are procured by our buyers.

How are they exhibited in the shop?—On the machines.

That has been got from Frister & Rossmann's?—I do not know.

Were they prominently shown upon the machines?—Yes.

Which are standing on view in your shop?—Yes.

In all cases were the machines you supplied made and sent to you from Germany by Frister & Rossmann?—Yes, in cases.

In all cases can you say they had Frister & Rossmann's name upon them in the same way as they are here—"Frister & Rossmann, Berlin"?—Yes, in every case.

And in addition these bars with their trade-mark on them, and their names?—Yes.

And when you sent the packing-cases on, did you send the packing-cases as they came from Germany?—Yes, they go exactly as they come from Germany.

So that it would be observable on that packing-case that it was a German article?—Yes.

Did you in any way alter or suppress any of the features of the machine or its packing-case so as to create any misconception as to the source of manufacture?—No, not at all.

Further cross-examined by MR. BYRNE.

Did any of your customers write to you complaining about the machines, that they were not what they wanted?—I have never received any such letter to my knowledge.

This was only your view of what you would do in some imaginary cases?—No; it is what we have done when they have written to us asking if the machine was a Singer machine.

You have done that?—Yes; we have written to tell them distinctly it was not.

In December, 1891, I think you had complaints from the Singer Company about the advertisements?—I do not remember.

Let me ask one other question. I see in your advertisement, and I suppose in the shops, there is a reel of cotton on the machine?—I believe we had a letter threatening proceedings if we did not leave off the use of the word "Singer."

Is this the way the thing stands in your shops with the reels of cotton on?—Yes.

So that people coming in to buy the machine would see these reels, which more or less interfere with the name on the top?—Yes.

Further re-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

Do you send out the machines with the bobbins on?—No, they are not sent out like that.

So that when the machine is opened up there are no bobbins on?—No.

Except when the bobbins are actually on you would have the whole of it exposed?—Yes.

Now I want to call your attention to the letter of complaint, because in one view of the case it is not unimportant. You say you had a letter of complaint of your using the word "Singer." When was that?—Soon after the hoarding was up.

MR. BYRNE: It is the letter of the 16th December.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: It is in these terms: My clients the Singer Manufacturing Company have consulted me with reference to your advertisement on your hoarding in Cheapside relating to sewing machines, and they have also placed in my hands certain handbills, price lists, &c., relating thereto. I must unhesitatingly say that I have never yet seen grosser infringements of my client's trade name, and I am instructed to commence proceedings against you without further notice or delay. I shall be glad if you will furnish me with the name of a solicitor who will accept service on your behalf." Is that the first letter of complaint you had from them?—Yes.

That was followed by the writ?—Yes.

You had no intimation of what they objected to, and no request for you to make any corrections?—None whatever.

JOHN JONES (sworn).

Examined by MR. GRAHAM.



MR. JOHN JONES

You are a buyer in the employer of the defendant Spencer & Co.?—Yes.

You were the gentleman who suggested to Mr. Russell that this business in sewing machines should be gone into?—Yes.

I think you superintend the sale of those machines in the shop?—Yes, I do.

Do you remember a gentleman named Williams coming to buy a machine?—Yes, I do.

A clergyman?—A gentleman dressed in the attire of a clergyman. You sold the machine to Mr. Williams?—I spoke to him first.

Tell his Lordship shortly what took place?—Mr. Williams came into the shop and asked to see the machines we were advertising. We showed him the machine. The first word we say to our customers is that the machines are "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer."

MR. BYRNE: Do not say "we." Tell us only what passed between you two?—I told him it was a "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer machine." He examined the machine, and did not decide then, because he wished to show it to his friends at home. He took a price list or catalogue, and promised to order it after his return home if he thought well of it. In about a week's time, I believe, we received the order.

Have you got the order with you?

Was it a written order sent to you?—It must have been a written order, because he only took the price list with him.

Is that what you are looking for?—No, I am looking for the entry of his name.

MR. BYRNE: We want the order itself?—I have not got the order.

MR. GRAHAM: Did not Mr. Williams write a letter saying that he intended to buy a machine of the manufacture?—

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: No; you must produce the letter.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: We will look for the order, my Lord.

MR. BYRNE: It is common ground that an order was sent.

MR. GRAHAM: Do you remember this taking place? I will read to you what Mr. Williams said. He was asked, "Did he say anything to you with reference to the statements in the catalogue?—Yes. He said that they supplied the machines. He said to me, 'Why should you pay so much more when we can supply you with an "Improved Singer" at about half the price?' Do you remember that taking place?—No, I do not.

Are you in a position to say it did not take place?—To the best of my belief it did not take place.

Did you bring it to Mr. Williams's attention that the machine you were selling was Frister & Rossmann's?—Yes, the first thing.

Did Mr. Williams examine any of the machines?—He viewed them in our shop. We explained the different attachments to him and the working of the machines.

Did he examine the machine with his own eyes?—Certainly.

If he had chosen to see it, he could have seen Frister & Rossmann's name on it?—There was the card on every machine.

Could he also have seen the words, "Frister & Rossmann's" on the machine itself?—Most decidedly.

Did he suggest that he wished to have a machine that had been made in England?—Nothing of the kind was mentioned.

Cross-examined by MR. BYRNE.

Did you first see Mr. Williams when he came in?—I did.

Did he have a catalogue with him?—No, he had not.

Did he tell you that he had your catalogue?—He told me that he had seen our advertisement, but he did not mention whether it was in a paper or a catalogue.

Had you, as a fact, sent out catalogues, and, among other people, to Mr. Williams?—I have no idea. We sent out some thousands during the year.

You have not the slightest notion?—Not the slightest idea.

Mr. Williams says that when he came to the shop he saw somebody. "He was not behind the counter—he was on the same side of the counter as I was." Was that you?—I should be on the same side of the counter as he was.

Then he is alluding to you?—Yes.

Then he says he told you that he was "on the point of buying a Singer machine and had just had his catalogue." Is that true or false?—He told me he wanted to see the machines we were advertising.

Did he tell you that he was on the point of buying a Singer machine, and had just got your catalogue?—No.

That you swear?—Yes.

Or anything like it?—Nothing like it.

Did you talk about the Singer machines at all?—We might have mentioned the name in conversation. I could not swear whether I had mentioned the name or not.

Did he mention the words "Singer machine"?—That I could not tell.

Did he tell you where he had been thinking of going to buy one at Bristol—the agency of the Singer Company?—Nothing was mentioned about that.

In High Street, Bristol?—Nothing at all.

If Mr. Williams says that, he has forgotten, or is saying what is untrue?—Mr. Williams never mentioned it to me.

Did he say anything of the same kind?—No, nothing at all.

Do you say anything with reference to the statements in the catalogue? Mr. Williams says that you said you supplied the machines, and that you said to him, "Why should you pay so much more when we can supply you with an 'Improved Singer' at half-price"?—I did not make that statement.

Or anything of the sort?—Nothing of the sort.

You suggest this is pure invention on Mr. Williams's part?—His mind does not carry him back sufficiently.

Then he says an attendant took him out of the shop to a neighbouring room, and showed him the machine?—That is the bazaar where they were on show.

Did you go? He is speaking of the same person, is he?—Yes, I went out with him.

Did he ask you what the improvements were?—We naturally showed him.

Never mind that. Did he ask you what the improvements were?—I could not say.

Did he say anything about the noise made by the machine?—No, not as far as I remember.

Or that he was particularly wishful to have a noiseless one?—No, he did not.

You worked it, and he said it was rather noisy, or nosier than he thought, and you suggested that it would make less noise if oiled. Do you remember anything of that kind?—Not at all.

Not a word of it?—No.

Have you had people come into the shop and ask to buy a Singer machine?—Yes.

What do you say to them?—The first thing we say is that it is a "Frister & Rossmann's Singer system." That is the first thing we tell every customer.

Every customer who asks for a Singer machine?—Whether they ask for that or not.

You say: "This is Frister & Rossmann's"?—"This is Frister & Rossmann's Singer System."

I congratulate you. That is a very good phrase. Why do you do that?—Because it is only known by that name.

That is the only fair way of describing it, I suppose?—Describing the system, that is the only name we know it by.

Why do you begin directly the customers come in to tell them that so carefully?—Because we consider it is a better machine or as good a machine as they can buy, and that we can recommend it to customers.

You do not wait till they ask the question. You say it at once?—We tell them it is "Frister & Rossmann's Singer System."

Can you tell me why you do not advertise in that form?—I have nothing to do with the advertisements.

If you had that is the way you would advertise?—I have nothing to do with it, I have no voice in the matter.

You had not thought about that?—No.

Have you seen the advertisement opposite?—Yes.

While it was up?—Yes.

And the Singer Company's advertisement while that was up?—Yes.

They did not strike you as being alike?—Not at all—not a shadow of resemblance.

Not a colour of resemblance?—No, not a colour.

Cross-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

How many machines do you sell to the public in a month?—On an average about forty a month.

All of that manufacture?—All of that one make.

Have you ever had any back on the ground that they are not made by the English company?—Never.

You do not know of a single case?—No.

Or any letter from any of your customers stating that your advertisements led them to that conclusion?—Never.

My friend asked about the colour. Is red and white a good bold advertising colour?—As an advertisement you want to make it as attractive as possible. These were the only bills Frister & Rossmann had at the time. They were old.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Do you know that of your own knowledge?—They told me so at the time.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: You mean these small bills?—These two were bills they had in stock. They were not made for this poster at all.

Had they been exhibited before?—Yes.

When and where?—In the country, I believe.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Had you seen them?—No, I had not.

I gather this is what Frister & Rossmann's representative said?—Yes.

(Adjourned for a short time.)

WILLIAM PIERSSENE (sworn).

Examined by MR. GROSVENOR WOODS.



MR. WILLIAM PIERSSENE.

I think as long ago as 1881 you entered the office of the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, did you not?—Yes.

Was the business then carried on by them, or by Frister & Rossmann?—By Frister & Rossmann.

What was your position?—Managing clerk.

At that time Mr. Hermann Loog was the general manager?—Yes.

How were the machines of the description which are now described by Frister & Rossmann then sold?—They were sold as Frister & Rossmann's "Improved Singer sewing machines," and in other instances the words "Improved Singer system" were used.

Was that in Mr. Loog's time?—In Mr. Loog's time.

Can you tell me about how long ago that was?—1881 they were in use.

MR. FINLAY: I do not know whether the witness is speaking of the contents of papers or advertisements. He says: "They were sold"; but if he is speaking of any document it would be convenient to have the document.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I think it would.
 MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: I intended to ask the witness to refer to them.
 MR. FINLAY: I rather object to a general statement of this kind.
 MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: First of all, to whom did Frister & Rossmann sell their machines?—To dealers and drapers and iron-mongers.

You have told us that they sold them as "Improved Singer," or "Singer's system"?—Yes.

Was that statement made in trade lists or circulars, or in any document?—There were two classes of lists issued: one to the dealers and one for the retailers. I believe, if my memory serves me, that the retail lists at that time had the word "Singer" on them.

Have you got them here?—Yes, I believe they are here.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: I am told, my Lord, that they are in the Appendix to the House of Lords case. I do not know whether your Lordship has one of those?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: No, I should very much like to have one. (The Appendix was handed to his Lordship.)

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: Now, can you tell me which were the lists supplied by Frister & Rossmann to the two classes of customers you mentioned?—These were supplied to the wholesale dealers.

MR. FINLAY: Which are "these"?

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: Can you identify it?—This large list. Is that identified by any exhibit mark?—No, there is no mark on it. How is it headed?—"The Improved Wheeler-Wilson and Singer Systems, manufactured by the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, late Frister & Rossmann."

That was issued to dealers?—Yes.

Were there any others issued to dealers at that time?—Only the wholesale price-list.

Is that before you?—No, I have not got it.

Were there any other documents issued for circulation among the public at that time relating to these machines?—No, that was all that we had.

Only those lists?—Yes.

MR. FINLAY: Which are the lists?

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: He has only exhibited one.

What was your position in the firm, and what were your duties?—I was a managing clerk. I had to take shorthand notes and answer correspondence, and also go out and see customers to improve the trade.

And ask for orders?—Yes.

When did Mr. Loog cease to be manager?—The end of 1886.

Can you tell me, after he ceased to be manager, what became of the papers in the office?—They were taken away by the receiver to his estate.

He became bankrupt, did he?—Yes.

And the papers were carried off by the trustee?—Yes.

Does the name of "Frister & Rossmann" appear on all Frister & Rossmann's machines which are sold?—On every machine—"Frister & Rossmann, Berlin."

For how long has that been going on?—Seven years, for certain.

In the same way in which they are marked now?—Yes.

Who succeeded Mr. Loog as general manager?—Mr. Samuel Loewe.

And he is so still?—He is so still.

When Mr. Loewe became manager, were there handbills or circulars, or advertisements issued?—Yes.

Can you produce any of them?—We have them all here.

Can you tell me what are in use now?—The wholesale price list.

Give his Lordship the description of them?—

MR. FINLAY: Have you a copy of them?

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: I am sorry to say I have not.

The WITNESS: Several retail lists and handbills.

Is there any other description?—We have show cards.

Of this kind? (showing one)—Yes.

Does that bundle which you have produced, and which is before you, include these which have been specially the subject of discussion in court—for instance this card?—No, it is not this bundle, but I have that.

That also has been issued by the firm?—Yes.

And this price list?—Yes, that price list is not ours. We did not print that. Messrs. Spence got them up themselves.

That is not one of yours?—No.

As regards those which are included in the bundle, and these cards, have they been issued by you for many years?—All these lists have. We only had one parcel of these coloured cards—100,000 at one time. The three sides were printed by us, and then we sent them to our drapery customers, telling them to put whatever they liked on the blank page and we would fill it in, and they were to say what quantities they would have—whether 5,000 or 10,000 or 20,000. The wording on the front page was the customer's. We had nothing to do with it ourselves.

Which part was supplied by you?—We printed the whole. We printed the three sides first—the coloured side and the two inside portions, but this front page was left entirely blank.

How long ago was it those were printed?—About two years.

You told us to what extent those were circulated?—There have only actually been 75,000 sent out.

As regards the other list, I suppose those have been very numerous?—Yes, there have been very large quantities—millions.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Can I see them?—Yes, I can give your Lordship a sample.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: I am told, my Lord, there is one of each sort in that bundle, which I will hand to your Lordship.

Can you tell me whether they do not all refer to the machines as being manufactured by Frister & Rossmann?—

MR. FINLAY: I must take your Lordship's opinion as to how far these other documents produced are admissible in evidence. What we complain of is the circulation of certain documents which we say are calculated to have a misleading effect. It is in no way shown that a large bundle of other documents were so associated with those as to take away the misleading effect which we submit clearly results, and I submit that these documents are not evidence.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: What do you say as to that, Mr. Walton?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I should submit the question is whether there was any intention to deceive.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It is not a question of deceiving by those gentlemen, but by Spence & Co.

MR. FINLAY: It is not so much the intention to deceive as the effect of the documents. That cannot be modified by a bundle of other documents.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I would only say that Spence's are dealing with the machines of Frister & Rossmann—therefore, it is not immaterial to know what position Frister & Rossmann's machines hold in the market, whether the mention of their name in connection with these machines would be clearly understood.

MR. FINLAY: It may save time if I say this: I have made my submission to your Lordship, and of course we are not before a jury; but your Lordship will appreciate the objection as going to the weight of the evidence.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Very well. I should not like to wholly exclude it, because, containing, as it does, the words "Improved Singer," it is possible it might be referred to in evidence with a certain weight.

MR. FINLAY: Your Lordship will give me the benefit of the objection.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Certainly. I will consider it fully.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: Can you give any explanation with regard to the poster exhibited on the wall?—Yes. Mr. Russell asked me to share with him for a fortnight the hoarding, and I agreed to that, and we were to have the hoarding cut down in half, and half was to have "Spence's Bazaar now open" on it, and the other half was to have on it "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer Sewing Machines."

Had that poster been in use before?—Yes. We had them in 1887—2,000, and that is the only poster we have ever had.

To what extent had that been placarded at that time?—We had used nearly the whole of them; in fact, I had to find these down in our cellar.

There were only a few remaining copies?—A very few. Those were the very last.

You frequently, in the course of business, I suppose, received lists of sewing machines?—Yes.

Before I go to that subject, will you tell me whether that document (handing a document to the witness) contains a great number of the various advertisements there referred to which have been circulated?—It does.

Has it been made out under your superintendence?—Under my superintendence.

Is that statement correct—that those circulars bear the words "Improved Singer"?—All of them.

MR. FINLAY: I should like to see the circulars.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: We can have them all. Those are the documents of which the witness has produced a specimen.

MR. FINLAY: I should like to see it, and I should like him to identify the circular.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: You can produce a specimen of each of the items in that list, I understand?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: What is the use of handing a list like that in?—It is much better to put in the documents.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: It was only for the purpose of showing the numbers of the various documents which have been handed up to your Lordship. I hoped my friend would spare me from taking your Lordship through them all. However, I will first hand up a specimen of the picture card. That is No. 1. Then there are four page lists, which is No. 2?—Yes, there were 7,000 of those. The four-page list is not here.

Then what is the heading of No. 3?—The name of the customer and the name of the machine—"Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer Sewing Machine."

No. 4?—That is a slip.

Then there is a hand slip?—Yes, this is it, No. 5.

No. 6?—That is another hand bill.

Then what is No. 7?—That is a square hand bill.

No. 8?—This is No. 8 (handing it in).

No. 9?—The large poster.

There are others?—Yes.

Which are in the bundle referred to?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You must not do it in that way. At present only nine of them are in.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: If your Lordship pleases—I will not trouble you with the others unless my friend wishes to ask for any of them.

Are the numbers against the first nine accurate?—They are accurate.

You told me, in answer to a question I put, that lists are received by you of various sewing machines?—Yes.

Have you got the lists you have received in the course of your business?—Yes. Here is a bundle of them. (Producing it.)

Do you say you have received all those in the course of business?—No, some have been obtained for the purposes of this action.

I want those you have received in the course of your business, if you can separate them. Did that bundle which you have separated come to you in the course of business?—Yes, these. (Handing in a bundle of documents.)

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: What are these?

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: These are the lists which he received in the course of his business.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Let me see them. (They were handed to his Lordship.)

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: As I understand, those contain references to the "Singer" and the other systems, but of course, each list must be looked at to see what is the precise reference. I do not think your Lordship will require me to take the witness through each on that point. Of course, so far as we use them we shall have to call your Lordship's attention to the passage in which the words appear.

Are there some in English and some in German?—Yes, some English and some German.

MR. FINLAY: I submit, my Lord, that these documents really cannot be evidence. There is nothing to show by whom they were ordered. There is no connection shown with the document of which we complain, and I respectfully submit that they have no relevance to this case.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: They show the use of the name.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: But under what circumstances; I do not know when they were circulated, or under what circumstances.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: The witness will say when he received them.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: They only show how the machines are described by various dealers throughout the country. It shows the use of the term.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: This one, I see, was issued January 1, 1893. All I can say is that these sewing machines are on the Singer principle. One is purely German and was issued at Carlsbad. Who brought it across we do not know. Then there is one here which does not contain a reference to Singer at all in any shape or form. I do not think we can have this put in in this form. You must select the one you want and prove the circumstances of each to show that they are relevant. I cannot take them *en masse*.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: Perhaps your Lordship will allow us to examine them.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Certainly; they are not in at present.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: You received orders from your customers?—Yes.

Can you produce the form of order which is the usual form?—From our customers?

Yes. Have you got any specimens?

MR. FINLAY: Is there a usual form of order?—"Improved Singer" is the usual form in which they order the machines.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Have you a printed form of order?—These are from our own customers asking us to send so many machines to them. It would be sent in a letter.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: You have a large number there, have you not?—Yes, I have.

Can you divide them into classes at all?—Sometimes they write for "Singer's machines," and sometimes "Improved Singer," sometimes "Singer system"; all three forms are used.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Let me look at them.

(A bundle of orders was handed to his Lordship, who looked through them.)

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: Are those fair samples of the orders you receive; some from your own customers, and some from members of the public?—Yes.

How do you execute the orders?—Through our customers, unless it is for little parts, when we send them; such as a needle, or something of that sort; but for machines we send the order to the nearest customer. If it is a wholesale order—a quantity—of course we supply it.

What machine do you supply?—"Improved Singer machines."

Made by whom?—Frister & Rossmann.

Have you had any complaint?—We have never had any complaint of the machines.

Or any suggestion that the machines supplied ought to have been made by the Singer Company?—I never heard of a single complaint to that effect.

About what number do you send out every year?—11,000 or 12,000.

Do you send out anything with the machines?—Always the instruction book.

Have you got a copy of that here?—Yes; this—(J. W. 2.)—is it.

What is it called?—"Instructions for the use of Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer Sewing machines."

The machines sent out are in the shape of those two which we have seen?—Yes.

And I think you told me the name of Frister & Rossmann is on them?—"Frister & Rossmann" on the arm.

Can you tell me anything about the brass label?—Yes. That has on it, "Manufactured by Frister & Rossmann, Berlin," and the London address in case of repairs being required.

Has that brass label always been used?—It has always been used. We altered it when Mr. Loewe became the manager, because, of course, his name was put on, "S. Loewe," and the proper address.

Are similar labels to be found on other machines?—Yes, on the great majority of machines.

In the same place?—In the same place.

I think you told me with regard to that picture card that the customers filled in the first page?—They give us what wording they would like put on, and they send the words on one of the cards, and we send them to the printers and have them printed off.

And they fill them in different ways?—Yes.

Cross-examined by MR. FINLAY.

About these picture cards—was it by you that this first page was printed?—Our printer printed that.

And you paid him for it?—Yes.

"James Spence & Co. Special Show of Improved Singer Sewing Machines?"—Yes.

That was done by you, paid for by you, and issued by you?—Yes.

What did you say about your customers suggesting?—What I said was that our customers gave the wording to put on that blank space.

Then I suppose your customers suggested the form of wording that they thought most likely to sell the machines?—They very often simply put their name and address. I have passed up a number to his Lordship.

Have you any doubt that the wording was selected as being the most likely to sell the machine?—I do not think so.

It is "James Spence & Co. Special Show of Improved Singer Sewing Machines, 76-80, St. Paul's Church Yard"?—The point of the picture card is the picture. The very object of the thing was to have a picture card and on the back of the picture is "Frister & Rossmann."—We wished to advertise Frister & Rossmann.

What do you mean then by the customers putting this on it?—I

mean that James Spence & Co. in the case of that particular picture card put the words on the first page. Here is another by John Barker, of Kensington. That has John Barker's name on it.

The one I have before me is the one of James Spence & Co. The other words are in the same form, only with other agents names on them?—Not in the same form. There are a lot of them.

Here is one that I have of the Army and Navy Auxiliary Co-operative Supply. Then there is another of Bainbridge & Sons. Then there is another of the Devon and Somerset Stores, and James & Son, and others. There is not a word in any of those about "Singer Sewing Machines." Are Spence & Co. the only agents or customers of yours who got this put on "Special Show of Improved Singer Sewing Machines, 76-80, St. Paul's Churchyard"?—There are other cards with the words "Special Show of Sewing Machines."

I should like to see them?—A great number of them had cards of that kind when they had a special show on.

Here is one I see, which has "One of the best and most useful Christmas presents is a Frister & Rossmann's Improved High-arm Lock-stitch Singer Sewing machine." Is that the only other you can give me?—There are a lot more specimens in Court. Every customer gave his own form of words.

I am asking whether, in that bundle, with the exception of the one just referred to, there is one which says anything about "Improved Singer." Taking that bundle, this is the only other one you have given me, and that is, "Improved Singer High-arm Lock-stitch Sewing machine"?—Quite right. Here is one, "John Aldridge, Special Show of Improved Singer Sewing machines, every machine mounted," and so on.

That is exactly the same as Spence's, changing the names?—Not exactly the same, because there is a slight difference in the printing.

Follow me while I read this: "James Spence & Co. Special Show of Improved Singer Sewing Machines—every machine mounted and ready for use, carriage paid"?—Yes, it is the same.

With the exception of the name?—Yes.

Was that suggested by Mr. Aldridge?—Yes.

Had he seen Spence's card?—I should think not, but he might have done, because we always have specimens of our customers' cards in the office.

These two are, word for word, the same?—It was in consequence of a special show that he put that in.

I want to know from you whether you suggest that that is a coincidence?—Pure.

Have you any more of these coincidences?—If I were to look through them I dare say I could find some more.

Just look through them and find a few more of them. —(After looking through the bundle.) There are no others.

Then may I take it that the only cards of this kind that you have issued are Mr. Aldridge's and Messrs. Spence's?—I believe that is all.

Are you sure?—I would not say; perhaps we print for a thousand customers altogether, and we send specimens to each of our customers, and some say they will have 500 or 5,000, and we have them printed.

You send out this specimen card with James Spence & Co. on it. Is that, what you say?—No, I said quite differently to that. I said that we send out this card blank and the customers fill in the wording on the first page, and send it back to us and we have it printed.

Do you tell me that Mr. Aldridge's card was filled in without his having seen this card of James Spence & Co.?—No, I do not say that because he might have come to the office, and if so we should have shown him specimens of various customers, and he might have said: "I like this one."

At all events, these cards of Aldridge's and Spence's were printed by you?—Yes, by our printers.

Now you remember the trial of the case against Mr. Loog, in whose employment you were?—I only heard the House of Lords' judgment.

You know what the publications which had been made by Mr. Loog then were?—Some of the publications.

I suppose you know enough about the case and Mr. Loog's course of business to be able to tell us whether the evidence as to what Mr. Loog up to this time was doing was complete?—I suppose it was, but I only heard the House of Lords' judgment.

I suppose that all these circulars that you have been showing to us have come into use since Loog's case was decided?—Yes.

Will you tell me what the object of such a variation in the directions for use as this is. I mean the directions for use which were in evidence in Loog's case, which were: "Directions for the use of Frister & Rossmann's Shuttle Sewing Machine on Singer's Improved System."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Where do you get that from, Mr. Finlay?

MR. FINLAY: From the Record in the House of Lords—the Appendix to the case.

Since that you have altered those words to "Instructions for the use of Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer Sewing machines"?—Yes.

Why did you make that change?—That is the name by which the public generally refer to the sewing machines—"Improved Singer."

You tell me that that was what led you to make the alteration?—I have no doubt it was.

Will you tell me which form of words, in your judgment, is the least likely to lead to misconception as to who the makers are.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: I submit, my Lord, that is hardly a right question to ask the witness.

MR. FINLAY: When was it you introduced this alteration, "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer Sewing machines," instead of "Frister & Rossmann's Shuttle Sewing machines on Singer's Improved System"—when was it you made that change?—I think about 1886 or 1887.

Has that been in use since 1886?—1887, I think it was. It might have been a little later.

Who introduced it?—I think it was during Mr. Loewe's agency.

Who introduced it?—I suppose Mr. Loewe did.

Had you anything to do with it?—I may have done so. I might have suggested that was the best known name of the machine.

What was the object of the change?—Simply to put it in a proper

style, so as to prevent any misconception—"Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer Sewing machine."

To make it clear that the Singer Manufacturing Company had nothing to do with the manufacture of it?—Certainly.

That was the object of the change?—Yes.

Was this change made by you after consultation with Mr. Löwe?—I cannot say exactly what was done.

Try and recollect—I know it was adopted. Our printed circulars were made out "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer Sewing machine," and I believe our clerk who attended to the printing did that alteration according to the wording of the printed matter.

Do you suggest your clerk did it without instructions?—He might suggest it.

He was told to do it, was he not?—Very likely.

Have you the slightest doubt he was?—I should think he was. He would not make that alteration without speaking to us.

You know he was told, do you not?—I cannot say exactly. We have confidence in our clerk who has the printing work. He is very good at his work.

But he would not make an alteration of that kind without being told?—I have no doubt he had instructions given him.

By whom was he told?—I should think by Mr. Löwe.

Is Mr. Löwe here?—He is.

Is he in court?—Yes.

Did you talk to Mr. Löwe about it before this change was made?—No doubt I did.

You have got another form of directions in use, I see: "Instructions for the use of Frister & Rossmann's High-arm Lockstitch Sewing machines." You have seen that, I suppose?—Yes.

You recognise that paper which I have handed to you?—Yes.

When was that issued?—I cannot say the date exactly. I think we only had a very few of those.

What year was it—I do not ask you for the exact date?—I should think about the year 1887 or 1888. I believe we only had a few of those books.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Your printer's bills would tell you when they were issued, would they not?—I think, my Lord, we could be able to get the date.

MR. FINLAY: Can you get the information?—I think we might.

Can you get it between this and to-morrow?—Yes, I think so.

These three descriptions: "Frister & Rossmann's Shuttle Sewing Machine on Singer's Improved System," "Frister & Rossmann's improved Singer sewing machines," and "Frister & Rossmann's High-arm Lockstitch sewing machines"—those three all refer to the very same sewing machine, do they not?—Yes.

Exactly the same?—Yes.

Will you tell me why you gave up describing it as the "High-arm Lockstitch sewing machine"?—Because the description is incomplete to my mind. "High-arm" simply means the height of the arm. "Lockstitch" means two threads instead of chain-stitch.

Is not the "high arm" a description generally used to identify that kind of machine?—Oh, no. It is used by some firms.

And not uncommonly used?—I do not think it is commonly used, "Improved Singer" is the common form used.

What was your object in dropping either "Singer Improved System" or "High-arm Lockstitch," and putting in "Improved Singer"?—The sole object of that was to make it clear that Frister & Rossmann were selling a sewing machine on the Singer system with improvements.

Do you think that that makes it clearer than it was when you had the words "Singer Improved System"?—It was an extra word which is no use, I think. "Improved Singer" is quite clear.

I suggest you found the word "system" worse than useless. Did you drop the word "system" and put in "Improved Singer Sewing Machine"?—Yes.

Why did you drop the word "system"?—Because we wanted to explain clearly that we were selling the popular machine of the day, called the "Improved Singer." The public continually use the words "Improved Singer" when they refer to a machine with Singer improvements, but not made by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

I suppose I may take it that down to the time when Loog's case was decided Mr. Loog's business was only wholesale?—Mr. Loog represented Frister & Rossmann, and he had a retail business, with shops of his own. He bought from Frister & Rossmann just as any of our other customers would.

Is it not the case that Mr. Loog, acting as agent for the Sewing Machine Company, dealt only with dealers?—That is right.

That is true?—That is so.

When did Mr. Loog begin to issue documents intended for retail customers?—Mr. Löwe, you mean.

I will take the company. Mr. Loog became bankrupt, I think you said. When did Mr. Löwe, or anyone acting for the company, start what you call a retail business?—They did not start a retail business, but they supplied retail lists to their customers.

When was it they commenced starting retail documents?—In 1887, directly Mr. Löwe became agent.

You have been going on doing that ever since?—Yes.

Then I suppose I may take it that all these documents you have shown to me, so far as they were intended to reach retail buyers, were introduced in or after 1887?—Yes.

Did you ever get orders addressed to you as "Singer's Company," or "Singer Machine Company," or any name of that kind?—No, not "Singer's Company." We have had them addressed to us as "The Sewing Machine Company" sometimes.

You never got orders coming to you as "Singer's Company"?—Not "Singer's Company."

Or in any way containing the name "Singer"?—Sometimes we have had a letter addressed to "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer Company, 49, Fore Street."

How many of those have you had?—Very few.

I should like to see them. Have you got them?—I do not know. I think it might have been one a year; but most of the orders that come to us are from our own customers.

By your own customers you mean the wholesale dealers?—Yes.

But I am suggesting that in consequence of your lists you got orders sent direct by outsiders, who addressed you as "The Singer Company"?—No. We have them addressed to Frister & Rossmann, and very peculiarly spelt, but I never knew a case where they addressed us as "The Singer Company."

You say you have had some addressed as "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer Company"?—We have had them from very ignorant people.

But there are a great many ignorant people, are there not?—I do not know.

Your experience before 1887 had satisfied you of that fact. Have you had any orders addressed to you as "The Singer Machine Company"?—I never recollect receiving such an order.

Or "The Singer Manufacturing Company"?—No.

I must ask you to be careful about this. Did you not get an order dated the 10th August, 1892, addressed to "Messrs. The Singer Manufacturing Company"?—We might have had such an order. It was a very rare case for such a thing to have occurred.

MR. FINLAY: I call for the production of an order dated the 19th August, 1892, addressed to "Messrs. The Singer Manufacturing Company."

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That is since action. We have had no notice of this.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You see, Mr. Finlay, the defendants are not Frister & Rossmann.

MR. FINLAY: No, my Lord, that is quite true.

Did you get a postcard dated February 3rd, 1892, addressed to the Singer Machine Company?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: This is also since action.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I do not think that matters.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: The inference is that in some way the public have made a mistake and acted on that misconception; but, as this is after action brought, unless my friend will call the person who wrote the letter to tell us that he made the mistake, I do not think much can be drawn from it.

MR. FINLAY: It is just as valuable after action as before.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I should have thought not, because it might have been the result of deliberate design. The Singer Manufacturing Company have scores of agents, and your Lordship is not to infer that it did not come from one of them.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Was it acted upon?

MR. FINLAY: What I suggest is this, that these things came to us, and the contents showing they were intended for my friends, we sent them to you.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: They were never in our possession.

MR. FINLAY: Will you try and find those, Mr. Piersene?—If you give me the dates I will.

MR. FINLAY: The postcard is dated February 3, 1892, addressed on the back, "The Singer Machine Company, 49, Fore Street, London," from one Peters, and the other is from Savage & Sons, dated August 19, 1892, addressed "Messrs. The Singer Manufacturing Company."

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Do you know of any such documents?—I do not, and I know we very seldom receive such documents.

MR. FINLAY: Your correspondence is generally with wholesale dealers?—Certainly.

I suppose the figures showing the amount of circulation of these various documents represent the circulation since 1887?—They are for the last five years, I think.

Since these documents were introduced?—Yes, since these documents were introduced.

These documents have been circulated by you only during the last five years?—Yes, that is the circulation of the last five years—printed matter sent out.

The circulars to which these statistics refer cover the whole period during which the nine documents referred to have been issued by you?—Oh! no. This is the last five years to about the beginning of June this year—that is to say, from 1888.

I thought you did not begin to circulate them till 1887?—Yes.

Then you have excluded one year?—Two years—from June, 1888, to June, 1893.

I suppose you take it from the middle of 1887, when Mr. Löwe began to send these out, you except one year?—Yes.

Were there many sent out in that year?—In 1887?

Yes.—I should say a very fair quantity.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You can find out, I suppose?—Yes, we can let you know exactly.

MR. FINLAY: There is one thing I ought to have identified. Is that your wholesale price list? (Handing document to witness).—Yes.

Has that been continuously in use during the time you have been with this company?—Yes.

And never been altered?—Yes, that was altered when Mr. Löwe became agent. It ceased to have the words "Singer machine" pure and simple. In Mr. Loog's own retail shops the lists issued were "Singer machines" only.

We know what the evidence was of the lists in the case against Mr. Loog?—I think you will find the wholesale list of Mr. Loog was "Singer" only.

"Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, Singer Improved System"?—Was that in the wholesale list?

Yes.—I did not recollect that; I thought it had only "Singer machines." I know his retail list had "Singer Machines, hand and treadle."

What I am asking you about is this: How long has that wholesale list been in use?—Since 1887, I think it has been in use.

You see that that wholesale list speaks of the Singer system?—Yes. Will you tell me why, in the documents which have been issued since 1887, intended for circulation among retail customers, you drop that expression which you retain for the wholesale customers, and talk of "Improved Singer"?—The wholesale customers know our machines, and understand them, whereas we want the public to know we make a machine upon the Singer system, with improvements.

Then, if that is your object, why do you depart from the form which

you retain for the wholesale customers of referring to the Singer system, and speak of it as "the Singer Sewing Machine"?—I think it would be more uniform to have the word "Improved Singer" on the wholesale list, and I am much obliged to you for the suggestion. We will alter it.

We will see about that. You must not take it as my advice.—You suggested it.

Do you think the words "Singer Sewing machines" issued to retail dealers may give rise to misapprehension?—I think the word "Singer" is a general term, and may refer to anybody's machine.

There are a great many ignorant people in the country?—Yes, I daresay there are.

When you adopted that form of expression for the retail trade was it present to your mind that ignorant people might misunderstand it?—It was present to my mind that the public would know what we were selling.

What about the ignorant members of the public?—I think it was to protect the ignorant members of the public, because "Improved Singer" would refer to a machine with improvements on the Singer principle, and people would know for certain what machines they were getting.

And would know that it was not made by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Certainly.

And it was with that object you varied the expression?—Yes.

Re-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

I notice that in the directions for use formerly existing there is this expression: "Frister & Rossmann's Shuttle Sewing machine"—

MR. FINLAY: This wholesale price list, I think, should be in evidence.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: In 1883 the form of the directions for use, I observe, was this: "Directions for the use of Frister & Rossmann's Shuttle Sewing machine on Singer Improved System." Now, do you know that Singer's themselves have considerably improved their machines?—In 1883?

Since 1883?—Not the "Singer" machine.

The machines made by them?—Yes.

They have introduced new varieties, such as vibrating and oscillating, and so on?—Yes.

And have Frister & Rossmann also improved the old type of sewing machine?—They have.

Do you think this would be open to the objection of ambiguity: Frister & Rossmann's Shuttle Sewing machine on Singer's Improved System?—I think there is great ambiguity about that.

But supposing you take it as you have got it now: "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer Sewing machine"?—There is no ambiguity about that.

In the former case it might be that you were selling the modern "Singer" with "Singer's" own improvements?—Precisely.

In the present form that objection is not open?—No.

It is suggested to you that these various bills and posters were issued on the principle of suppressing your own name and using the name of the Singer Company. Is there the smallest foundation for that?—Not the slightest. We want to advertise Frister & Rossmann as much as we can.

As a matter of fact, is your own name getting well known in regard to this business?—It is.

Have you sought to associate your own name with your own machines?—Always.

Taking these bills and price lists, is your own name prominent in connection with them all?—Yes.

And in many of them the relation between your firm and the name of Singer is very much the same as it is on that card?—Very much.

I notice that the catalogue issued by John Barker, of Kensington, who is a very large tradesman there, appears in this shape: "Illustrated list of Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer sewing machines," and that the large type observable at a distance is "Frister & Rossmann's sewing machines"?—That is our usual form.

Has your firm acquired a name in connection with the sewing machines you sell in this country?—It has, and a very good name too. You mentioned Loog's name. I want to make it quite clear. Was Loog a considerable retailer?—He had about 20 or 30 shops.

And some of these bills would be in use at those shops?—Oh yes, he had canvassers.

And they would be put into the hands of the public?—Yes, they were working on the hire-purchase system then at Loog's retail shops.

Have you any notion how many thousand customers he had among the public?—A great number among the public.

Can you give us a notion how many thousand customers. Was it 15,000 or 20,000, or how many?—I should think it must have been quite that. He had shops at Glasgow and Croydon, and about fifteen shops in London.

Are you aware of his having made any distinction in describing these machines when dealing with the public?—He called them two classes, and some of the lists were Improved Singer machines.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: We must have the lists if this is to be of any use.

MR. FINLAY: We have had the evidence in Loog's case, and it was sworn there he had only a wholesale trade.

THE WITNESS: That was in 1878, but Mr. Loog was agent till 1886, and he had a large number of shops during that period, and did a large trade with the public.

NEWTON WILSON (sworn).

Examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

Have you been connected with the sewing machine trade from the year 1854?—I have.

As a patentee, as a dealer, and as a manufacturer?—Yes, in all those capacities.

And I think you are now producing a history of the sewing machine?—I am.

You were examined as one of the witnesses in Loog's case?—Yes.

There has been, has there not, a system or type of machine associated with the name of Mr. Singer?—I have known the machine since the year 1856.

Have you known the system of machine under that name?—Since 1863 and continuously so—never a break.

Is that description of the class of machine confined to the trade or is it a description understood by the public?—Well understood by the general public.



MR. NEWTON WILSON.

Have you used it yourself in your communications to the public in advertisements and circulars while you yourself were manufacturing machines?—Ever since I first dealt in that machine. I dealt in it first in the year 1863.

Is there any other expression in your experience which more intelligibly and more accurately, from the public point of view, would describe this type than the word "Singer"?—I know of no other that could do it at all.

Is that your experience both from having dealt with the trade and dealt directly with the public?—It is.

Have your transactions been very considerable?—Very extensive.

Cross-examined by MR. BYRNE.

You were the defendant in the case that went to the House of Lords, were you not, of the Singer Company v. Wilson?—I was.

After that case was decided you did not go on carrying on business, did you?—It never was decided.

Shortly after their Lordships ordered the new trial you stopped carrying on business?—No, I did not.

Did you keep straight on?—I kept on.

And have you ever since?—Up to the time I retired about two years ago.

Where did you carry on business for the last ten years before you retired?—In Southampton Row.

In London?—Yes, and prior to that at 144, High Holborn, for 25 years.

Do you know the Singer machines that are sold now?—I was more familiar with them ten years ago than I am to-day, but still I think I know them all.

Would you agree with Mr. Beecroft, who said there was a distinct type ten years ago known as Singer?—They have made some changes of recent years.

Take those two photographs of two of the machines made by the Singer Company, and tell me whether you consider those a corresponding type. Do you know either of those machines?—They are both modern types of the machine in the Family form. It represents a reversion to a type that was in use under their patents in 1860.

What I mean is, it does not belong to the type you spoke of as the Singer type just now?—Not properly.

This is not a combination of two vertical actions?—Well, the other was a combination of vertical and horizontal.

And one has a curve in the motion of the needle?—This photograph does not show the motion of the needle. The needle is hidden from view in both cases.

Looking at both of those, they neither belong to what you spoke of as the type of the Singer machine?—Not of the type by which the Singer machine became familiarised in the public mind.

They do not belong to the Singer type as known by you and the public ten years ago?—No, they have both come out since.

One of those machines has been sold since 1878, and the other since 1887 or 1886?—It was not known in 1878, or it was only just being brought out.

I suggest those are the dates from which those machines have been sold which are put at the back of those photographs. Have you known them yourself?—I have seen them.

And for some years back?—Yes.

Then all the machines sold by the Singer Company do not belong to what you understand by the Singer type?—Not the whole of them, no. For instance, they make a machine that makes an entirely different stitch to that made in the usual machine, and in which the work, instead of travelling to the machine, the machine travels to the work.

And all these machines are Singer machines?—They would never be recognised as such in the public mind. You would require something very much more definite than that.

What should you want?—Suppose a person was to write for a Singer machine, I should think they were demented. They must say a deal more than that.

You mean they must say whether they mean a family machine or a manufacturing machine?—Or a medium. Now, you have got all the names that were in common use from 1863 to 1873, or I go further to 1879, the action of Mr. Loog.

Suppose they wanted an oscillating machine?—That is another thing altogether. Then you must say so.

They are all machines which are sold by the Singer Company?—They are at the present period.

And suppose anybody wrote to you and asked you to get him a Singer machine, what should you do?—I should send his letter back again and tell him I was no longer interested in the business.

Suppose you were still in business, Mr. Wilson. Suppose the order had come two years ago, and somebody had ordered a Singer machine from you?—I should ask them for very much further explanations. I should ask them what type of Singer machine they wanted, and whose make of machine.

Then you would not have been able to fulfil an order for a Singer machine without further description, unless what was intended, which I suppose you will admit is a possibility, that they wanted a machine from the Singer Company?—Not only should I not be able, but no one would be able. I go a step further.

But, as a matter of fact, from your experience in business lots of people call the machines made by the Singer Manufacturing Company Singer machines, do they not?—Undoubtedly. They could not call them anything else.

Re-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

Would the use of the expression "Singer machine," in your opinion, suggest in any way the source of manufacture, or would it suggest the type of machine?—It would not suggest in any way the source of manufacture, and it would not adequately suggest the type, beyond a limited range.

Are the Singer machines now used for many purposes, such as sewing leather, sewing carpets, sewing heavy cloth, and sewing light cloth, so as to create various categories of machine within the class?—I have seen latterly several varieties—very distinct varieties. In point of fact, the Singer Company are, like all other manufacturers, always endeavouring to improve, and they have copied nearly every English improvement into their machine.

MR. BYRNE: And they do improve?—No doubt. English manufacturers have introduced a vast number of special improvements, like the loose wheel, for example.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: It would be necessary for a customer to describe the purpose for which he required the machine?—Yes, and more than that. He must describe more minutely as to what they require.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I want to shorten this part of the case, my Lord, as much as possible. In Loog's action there were a number of exhibits put in, that is to say, catalogues which were used in the trade, coming from various sources, and identified by various witnesses. I think it may be taken that this appendix contains a perfectly accurate list and copy of the trade circulars that were then in vogue. I am able by a number of witnesses to identify a number of them, and I think in course of time I can identify every one, but as there can be no question after the challenge they received before they went into the case in the House of Lords, I suppose my friend will not put me to that trouble. For instance, this witness has been through a number of them, and he can identify those with which he was familiar, and knew to be trade catalogues in use at the time of that action. If my friend will admit that those various catalogues were in existence in the trade at that time it will save a great deal of time.

MR. BYRNE: I will admit at once that any catalogues proved in the action against Loog to be in existence, were in existence, but as to the origin of them, or how far they were used, I can admit nothing. The catalogues proved in that case as being in existence were undoubtedly in existence, and if you can produce any that are useful for your purpose, I will admit them at once. I notice that a good many of them are not complete. I have been looking at some of them, and some of them are not perfect. If your clients will make out a list and show it to us, we can tell you at once what we will admit, and what we will not.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I am afraid I cannot do that, because many of these documents have been destroyed between 1883 and the present time, and all we have are copies of them. We have the copy which appears as the exhibit, and we can call a witness to say that he had them in his possession, and they have been lost, and this is an accurate copy. We could establish a good many, but I do not see why my friend need put me to calling that testimony. There can be no doubt that each one of these exhibits was in existence, and for the purposes of the litigation they are accurately set out in the appendix, because they were the only copies produced to the House of Lords, when the whole of the evidence had been discussed.

MR. BYRNE: I do not want to give you any trouble, but given any document that is in this document I will admit it was in existence. I have not looked at the evidence to see what they are yet.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Could you not in the course of this evening make out a list of what you want admitted?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I only want an admission that there was such a catalogue.

MR. FINLAY: The fact that there was such a catalogue must depend on the evidence of the witnesses. We cannot very well admit a document without the circumstances which may modify its effect.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: For instance, we have put in some of these bills. I find on one, at page 712, there is a trade circular of Mr. Runcieman sewing machines. The illustration of the machine is not

printed, but that is scarcely necessary, I should submit. There are several of that kind. In his list there is the Wanzer, the Belgravia, Willcox & Gibbs, Thomas's, Simpson's, and so on, and then the circular goes on: "Sewing machines bought or exchanged. Sewing machines lent on hire, with the option of purchase." My friend scarcely requires me to call Mr. Runcieman to prove that in 1883 he was issuing such a bill.

MR. FINLAY: I should object to that as being absolutely irrelevant. MR. LAWSON WALTON: That particular bill shows there were different types of machines which were described.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I should not know that. Some may be types and some names of makers.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That might go to the value of it, but that is the only kind of admission I wish made.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: What you want is an admission that that represents "Singer" as a type of machine?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: How it was popularly referred to at that time—that it was called a "Singer" machine.

MR. FINLAY: That is absolutely consistent with it being understood to be the manufacture of the Singer Company. For instance, you have the names Baker and Thomas and Willcox & Gibbs.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I think you must prove such as you want, Mr. Walton, unless you can get admissions before to-morrow morning.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Take the instance of the Jones machine on the next page—"The Singer system, new and enlarged model." Is it necessary to call someone from Mr. Jones to say he issued a trade bill of that kind?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That is for the other side, and not for me to determine. I should think not, if Jones made a machine on the Singer system.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That is the class of evidence. It may not be of much value, but that is all the more reason it should be admitted.

MR. FINLAY: I suspect there must be some hidden possibilities of value in it.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I cannot put any pressure on either side. If they do not admit it you must prove it.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Perhaps my friend's clients will save us the necessity.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Perhaps so.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I am afraid, my Lord, I must ask Mr. Wilson a question about this.

Have you been through the book containing copies of numerous trade bills?

MR. FINLAY: I submit, my Lord, this is not evidence.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Are you going to ask him whether he has seen all these?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Whether he has seen the originals, and I shall then prove the originals are lost.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: He has seen some other documents of which these are copies.

The Witness: I have seen the originals.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: He was in the trade.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then he must prove them one by one. That is the way to do it.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: You told us you had been in the trade until two years ago since 1854?—Yes.

Are you familiar with the circular which the Singer Company used in 1865?—Quite familiar with it.

Are you able to say whether the document that appears on page 689 is a correct copy of that circular?—Yes.

Is it or not?—Yes, I recognise it as such.

Do you know the Callebaut manufacture of sewing machines?—I know Mr. Callebaut personally.

Are you familiar with their trade catalogues?—Yes, I have seen their trade catalogue.

Is the exhibit at page 700 of that book an accurate copy of their catalogue?—I believe it to be perfectly so.

MR. FINLAY: I must object to this, my Lord, because it might have a most misleading effect.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Do you say that by his memory he can remember this?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I think so. My friend wants such evidence as it is impossible to give. I cannot prove it except by the recollection of a witness after the document has been destroyed some years. Of course it is subject to comment as to its value, if my friend insists on this kind of testimony when there is not the slightest doubt of the fact.

MR. FINLAY: I do not insist on it.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: The fact is irresistible. No one can suggest but that the document was in existence, and that this is an accurate copy. I shall prove by a gentleman who prepared these exhibits that he has had them in his hands.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That is better evidence than this. If you can get Mr. Wilson to say that he remembers that they did have a catalogue issued, and that he has read this over, and, without speaking to every word, he remembers it contained statements of that kind, and then you supplement that by somebody who saw the original, and he says it has been destroyed, that may be better evidence.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That is what I can do, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Very well. Then you must do that to-morrow morning.

FOURTH DAY.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: My Lord, with regard to the class of evidence we were dealing with yesterday afternoon, I propose, subject to your Lordship's permission, to call, first of all, the gentleman who had in hand the whole of the bills in that action to which I have referred. He has compared the bills with the other side, and he will say they are correct copies of what purported to be trade bills in vogue in the sewing machine trade at that date. Then I want to go one step further. Unless my friend relieves me from it, I must call witnesses who will recognise them as trade bills, and who will say they were familiar with them at that period. I think it may shorten the case if I call that evidence before I proceed with the examination of Mr. Newton Wilson. What has unfortunately happened is, that the bills were collected from various sources, and the originals have been lost. There is no question that these are copies of the bills which were used in the action, and which were lost.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I will not shut you out from doing that, although I do not say what weight may be attached to it.

MR. BYRNE: We do not depart from our pleadings in the least. If your Lordship will look at the statement of claim, you will see that we call attention to them, and then my friend will consider how far it is worth while to go into this evidence. Paragraph 8 of the statement of claim, after speaking about the advertisements, and stating that the machines were well known throughout the world as "Singer" or "Singer's" machines, goes on, "In consequence of the superiority of some of the earlier types of machines manufactured by the said firm, a special class of machine is also known amongst experts and wholesale dealers in the inner circle of the trade, and amongst such only, as machines made according to the 'Singer system' or 'Singer principle.' This, however, is only an alternative and abbreviated, and not a necessary method of describing such machines, and with this exception the name 'Singer,' as applied to sewing machines, has become, and is, a trade name or designation belonging to the Plaintiffs, signifying to wholesale and retail dealers and to the public, and known as signifying machines of the Plaintiffs' manufacture, and no other machines." Up to that point we admit that there was a special class of machines known among experts, and wholesale dealers in the inner circle of the trade as machines made on the "Singer system" and the "Singer principle." It is not worth while, I should think, to call witnesses to prove that; but if my friend wants to extend the circle, and show it was known to the general public, then it may be material.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I do. I rely on the bills to show that the circle was much wider than my friend admits. I say they were bills intended to range over a large area, and circulate among a larger class of persons than my friend suggests, and that the term could only be used in that sense. I will, therefore, suspend, if your Lordship will allow me, Mr. Newton Wilson's examination on that point for the present.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Very well.

CHARLES ADAMS (sworn).

Examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.



MR. CHARLES ADAMS.

Do you carry on business at 34, Archer Street, Notting Hill, as a dealer in sewing machines?—Yes.

How many years have you been connected with the sewing machine trade?—About twenty.

Do you carry on a substantial business in these machines?—A very fair business.

Do you deal in machines of various makes and various styles?—Yes.

Among others, do you deal in Frister & Rossmann's?—Yes.

Wertheim's?—Yes.

And Silberberg's?—Yes.

And other makers?—Yes.

I think your trade is exclusively in sewing machines?—Yes.

Do members of the public, from time to time, trade with you for the purpose of buying machines?—Yes.

In the course of your trade, have you become familiar with the expression "Singer" machine, and "Improved Singer" machine?—Yes.

What meaning do you yourself attach, and what meaning have you found generally attached in your trade, to the words "Improved Singer" machine?—An "Improved Singer" would be, of course, any machine made on the Singer pattern.

Have you found that expression used to indicate the source of manufacture at all?—Yes.

Explain to us exactly what you mean. You say the words "Im-

proved Singer" means a machine made on the "Singer" principle?—Yes.

Does it indicate by what maker the machine may have been made?—It does to a certain extent. An "Improved Singer" is known as made by Frister & Rossmann.

I do not know whether, in your experience, they are the only persons who make it and call it by the term "Improved Singer"?—Some, of course, call it "The Singer System."

Is the use of the word "Singer" in those expressions, in your experience, understood as meaning that the Singer Company make the machine?—Not under the heading of "Improved Singer." It does not mean that. It means it is made by another firm. The word "Improved" implies that it is made by a firm other than the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Have you received, in the course of your trade, catalogues and trade lists from numerous manufacturers?—Yes.

Have they, or have they not, used the expression in the sense which you attach to it?—Yes.

MR. BYRNE: We cannot have that, I think.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: No.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Have you any of them with you?—No.

You are giving the result of your experience which is derived, not only from the way you use the expression, but the way in which it is used by the public, and by the way it is used in the trade generally?—Yes.

Have you found any confusion or difficulty in conducting your trade owing to the use of the expression "Improved Singer"?—None whatever.

Have you found among your customers any misapprehension arising in consequence of its use?—No.

It has been suggested that this expression, as indicating a system, is confined to the inner circle of the trade. Is that your experience?—No; I should say not. I should say it was generally known.

So far as the machine itself is concerned, which Frister & Rossmann turn out, in your judgment is there any imitation between the two machines, apart from the fact that they are constructed on the same principle?—With the addition that there are certain little details which are different from the genuine Singer.

Different from that of the Singer Company's make, you mean?—Yes.

In what way? Do you refer to the self-acting shuttle?—Yes, and the winder is different, and the lifter is different.

Can you say whether those are improvements, or regarded as such?—Decidedly.

Regarding those differences as improvements on what you call the genuine Singer, do you consider the expression "Improved Singer" a truthful and accurate one?—Yes, quite so.

And not likely to mislead?—No, not at all.

Cross-examined by MR. BYRNE.

Do you sell genuine Singer's?—I have sold them.

Where did you get them from?—From the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Have you known the genuine Singer's for many years?—Yes.

They have improved since you have known them?—Not of this type.

That is to say, not of the type sold by Frister & Rossmann?—No.

In other types, have the genuine Singer improved?—Well, I can hardly say; they are different.

Have they improved? Are they better machines than they used to be?—I do not know. They appear to work just about the same as the others.

I am speaking of the genuine Singer's alone. Have there been improvements effected in any of them?—There have been machines made in a different style.

Have they improved? Are they improved machines compared with those that used to be sold?—They have not improved in the machines known under the Singer pattern: for instance, the "Family" and the "Medium."

What type of machine do you call "Frister & Rossmann's improved Singer"?—Would that be commonly called a "Family Machine"?—Yes.

What would you describe it as—a high-arm lockstitch?—Yes.

That is a common way of expressing it?—Yes, that would be what it is known by.

Confining yourself to those alone; are not the machines made by the Singer Manufacturing Company now of that kind improved, compared to what they used to be?—No.

How long have you known them?—As long as I have been in the trade—twenty years.

That is not the only Singer type, is it?—No.

There are several others?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: When did you leave off dealing in what is called the "genuine Singer"?—I have not left off at all, my Lord, as far as that goes. If anybody wants a genuine Singer I get it for them.

MR. BYRNE: If a customer comes to you and asks you for a "Singer" machine, do you sell him a genuine Singer machine?—I ask my customers which they want—whether they want the genuine "Singer" or the "Improved Singer."

Do you explain to them that the "Improved Singer" is not made by the same people as the genuine "Singer"?—Yes, always.

Why do you always tell them that?—So that they shall not be under any misapprehension.

Is it something of this sort that you say—"Do you want a 'Singer,' or do you want an 'Improved Singer' made by Frister & Rossmann, or by Silberberg?"—I should ask my customers whether they wanted an "Improved Singer" or a genuine "Singer."

Do you explain to them that by "genuine Singer" you mean a "Singer" made by the plaintiff company?—Yes.

You tell them that?—Yes.

And unless you gave them these warnings there would be some danger of misapprehension?—In some cases there would be—in others not.

Suppose a person came to you and asked you for an "Improved Singer," what would you say?—I should show the customer the Frister & Rossmann's machine.

Straight away?—Yes.

Does anybody else sell the "Improved Singer"?—That is the machine generally known as the "Improved Singer."

Do not you sell any others as "Improved Singer"?—The "Singer system."

When you are speaking of "Frister & Rossmann's," do you use the words "Singer system"?—It would be the Singer system, but I do not use it. I call it the "Improved Singer" straight away.

When you use the words "Improved Singer," you mean a machine of the "Improved Singer" system?—Yes.

Did you hear the evidence given by Mr. Jones yesterday, the gentleman at Messrs. Spence's?—Yes.

Did you hear him state what he does whenever a customer comes in? He said: "The first thing we say is that it is a Frister & Rossmann's Singer system. That is the first thing we tell every customer." You do not do that. You do not use the word "system"?—No, always "Improved Singer."

I asked this gentleman why he did that, and he said because it was only known by that name. Do you not agree with him? No, I do not, because it is known as the "Improved Singer."

In your shop?—Yes, in my shop, and generally.

You mean, generally, persons with whom you deal in your shop, I take it?—Well, put it in that way.

A large number of the machines you sell are from German manufacturers?—Yes.

Are there any other machines except Frister & Rossmann's described as "Improved Singer's"?—No.

I am speaking of the same class of machine?—Yes, I understand.

Do they all use the word "System," or what do they use?—More or less.

I mean those who use the word "Singer"?—Yes—generally the word "System" is attached to it.

"System" or "Principle"?—Yes.

When you sell machines, are you careful to tell your customers that they are the "Improved Singer system," or the "Improved Singer principle" machines?—The "Improved Singer system."

As regards all the machines except Frister & Rossmann's?—Yes, and those I simply sell as the "Improved Singer."

Then it would not be fair to describe any other foreign machine as "Improved Singer" except Frister & Rossmann's in your view simply?—They might do so. I think it would be quite fair.

To describe any foreign machine of that type as "Improved Singer"?—Yes.

But you not do it?—No.

You are careful to distinguish between those and Frister & Rossmann's?—I am not particularly careful as regards those.

Do you say you have never known any mistake on the part of people buying machines at your shop?—None whatever.

Never had any machines returned to you?—No.

Have you got any cards or advertisements of the different machines that you sell yourself?—No, I do not print any list.

Do the different makers supply you?—Yes, with the printed matter. What do Frister & Rossmann's supply you with?—The ordinary list.

Have you one here?—No.

Was it suggested to you that you should bring one?—No. Could you get one?—Yes.

Then will you kindly send for one and let us have it by-and-by?—I will.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: We have one here, I think. Is that like the one that you received? (Handing a paper to the Witness.)—Similar to that.

MR. BYRNE: Is that the only form that you use, or are supplied with by Frister & Rossmann?—That is the only one I have.

The only form of advertisement they have ever furnished you with?—Yes.

You have never seen any without the "s" in "Frister & Rossmann's"?—No, not to the best of my knowledge.

That is the regular form?—Yes.

(The document was marked C. A. 1.)

Are there any machines made by English makers which are called and sold as "Improved Singer machines"?—Not that I am aware of.

Not of these German or Continental made machines?—Exactly. Of course Jones and Bradbury make machines on the "Singer system," but they do not call them the "Improved Singer."

They would call them machines on the "Singer system"?—Yes, "Jones' Singer system."

Re-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

When you say there is no English maker who uses the expression, "Improved Singer," you are speaking from your own experience?—Yes, as far as I know.

You said that when a customer asks for a "Singer machine," you put the question to him?—Yes, I ask what kind of Singer they want.

You say a number of persons manufacture on the "Singer system," or on the "Singer principle"?—Yes.

And when a customer asks that question, you do not know by what maker he wishes to have the machine made?—No, not until he explains what he wants.

You put the inquiry to him?—Yes.

And you keep on stock some of the machines on that system made by different people?—Yes, made by different firms.

And you let him select which he likes?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You do not keep in stock, I gather, what is called the "Genuine Singer"?—No, I do not, my Lord.

CHARLES LAWRENCE YOUNG (sworn).

Examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.



MR. CHARLES LAWRENCE YOUNG;

You are a dealer in sewing machines and other domestic appliances?—Yes.

You carry on business at Kingsland, Hackney, Enfield Town, Waltham Abbey, and also Tottenham?—And Stoke Newington.

How long have you been engaged in the sewing machine trade?—About fifteen years.

In the course of your business do you buy various kinds of machines from different makers?—Yes.

For sale to the public?—Yes.

In the course of your business do members of the public come to you and ask occasionally for a "Singer" machine or an "Improved Singer"?—Yes.

When they ask for that, what machine do you understand them to refer to?—To the "Singer System," or "Improved Singer" machine.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You mean by the words "Improved Singer"?—Yes, my Lord.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: Suppose they ask you for a "Singer" machine, what would that convey to your mind?—I should immediately think they meant a "Singer" pattern machine of the old type.

Those machines are made by different people?—Yes.

In supplying that machine is it necessary to ascertain in the course of your trade whether a customer desires any particular maker?—As a rule not. In fact, if they asked for a "Singer" machine that would simply lead me to show a Singer pattern machine, unless they particularly said they wanted a Singer Company's machine.

Cross-examined by MR. BYRNE.

Do you sell the plaintiff Company's machines?—No, I do not.

Have you ever sold them?—Yes, I have sold a few.

If a person comes into your shop and says, "I want a Singer machine," do you ever ask whether they want the Plaintiff Company's machine?—I immediately show them a "Singer System" machine and take them down the shop and show them my stock.

You do not ask or suggest whether they want a Singer Company's machine?—Certainly not—unless they ask me for a Singer Company's machine.

Suppose somebody asks you for a "Singer" machine without the word "Improved," then you show them the different machines you have got of the "Family" type?—Yes, certainly.

Are they all foreign?—No, some English and some foreign.

What are the English ones?—Kimball & Morton's and a company in Oldham, the name of which I cannot think of, and another one in Keighley. I cannot think of that name either. I do not do much with them now, but I have done.

You mean the high-arm lock-stitch machine?—High arm or low arm.

They are also known as "Family" machines?—Yes, "Family" and "Medium."

If any one asks for a "Family" or "Medium" machine, you would show them one of that type?—Yes, if they asked for a "Singer" machine.

Suppose they came and asked for a "Family" or "Medium" machine, what should you say?—If they only asked for a "Family" machine I should show them other machines. There is the "Entwistle" machine, which would be called by the public a "Family" machine, but it would not be called a "Singer" machine.

Do you make any difference by calling them "Singer" or "Improved Singer"?—I do not care which it is.

You think they both mean the same?—To the public mind just the same, I should think.

Do you ever ask people who come to buy a "Singer" machine whose make they would like?—Certainly not. If they asked for a "Singer" machine, I should not.

You would hand them any one?—I should show them the "Singer" machines.

What do you mean by that?—The "Singer principle," or the "Improved Singer" machines—those which I have in stock.

Frister & Rossmann's?—Yes, among many others.

Do you call attention to the fact that they are foreign, or that they are not English machines?—No, certainly not. I should not much hesitate to do so if I thought it would better help to sell the machine.

Your object, of course, as a tradesman, is to get rid of your machines?—Yes, certainly—my only object.

You do not think it is necessary to call attention to the places where they are made?—Certainly not.

Or the source of manufacture at all?—Certainly not, unless I am asked.

Are you acquainted with the Singer Manufacturing Company's machines?—Very well.

Do you know the different types they make?—Several of them.

Did anybody ever ask you for a "Singer Manufacturing Company's machine"?—Well, that is a very wide question. I have been in business for a good many years, and I have sold a few of the Singer Manufacturing Company's machines.

Does anybody ever come to your shop and ask for a "Singer Company's machine"?—I should say no. I never remember anyone.

If a person wanted to buy a Singer Company's machine, what would they ask for?—A Singer Company's machine, I suppose; I do not know.

Your recollection is that nobody has been in your shop and asked for a "Singer Company's machine"?—That is my answer. As far as I know, no one has ever asked me for a Singer Company's machine.

Are you supplied with bills, or do you issue your own?—I issue my own, and am supplied as well.

Have you any of your own with you?—No, I had no idea they would be wanted. They are very similar to those of Frister & Ross, mann's. I am supplied with Frister & Rossmann's. It is a very similar one to this. I would not vouch that this is the exact thing. (Referring to Exhibit C. A. 1.) I do not often look at the catalogues myself, but I think that is like it.

And these are the later ones? (Handing another document to the Witness)—I think it is some years ago since I had any of those. I saw one here yesterday. I will not swear that I have had either of those for certain, but the other one I have had. It was not all in one sheet.

Have you ever had any of this sort (handing another document to the Witness)?—I do not issue anything of that kind at all. I have nothing else but the catalogue with all the prices, and my own catalogue.

Can you send for one of your own catalogues?—I do not think I have a single one left. I am putting them in the press now, but I daresay I can find one.

Re-examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.

What sort of trade do you do, a large trade or a medium trade?—I have ten shops, so I suppose I must do a good trade.

Can you give us an idea of the number of machines you would sell during a year?—On an average about 8 or 10 a week. When I was with Murdoch's we sold thousands a month. They are the largest people, I suppose, in the world, and I was with them for about 15 years. Where do they carry on business?—All over the world.

In London?—Yes. They have scores of shops.

You were with them for 15 years before you began business on your own account?—Yes, quite so.

May I take it that from your experience as to the use of the words "Singer" machines, or "Improved Singer," they were the same when you were with Messrs. Murdoch's as now?—Just the same.

MR. BYRNE: I object to that.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: The words "Improved Singer" were not used then.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: When did you leave Messrs. Murdoch's?—Six years ago I started in business for myself.

Do you sell many of Frister & Rossmann's machines?—Yes; I sell a fair number, but most of other people's. They are not up to the average with the others, I think.

Is it the practice of the Singer Manufacturing Company to sell their machines through the trade, or do they sell themselves by their own agents?—I should think they sell very few through the trade, and most by their own canvassers from door to door on the "Easy Terms System."

So far as your experience goes, supposing a person knew of the Singer Manufacturing Company as selling machines, would that person be likely to come to some dealer, like yourself, if he wanted to buy one of the Singer Manufacturing Company's machines, or would he go to the Singer Manufacturing Company?—He would go to the Company. The shops are very handy—they are only a few doors away.

There is one question I should like to ask, although I do not think it arises out of my friend's cross-examination. Have you got the catalogue issued by Messrs. Murdoch?—Yes. I have here the same catalogue which they have had for many years past. There is another one by the same company in a different name. On the back leaf you will see the machines.

(The document was handed to the learned counsel.)

Has that been issued by Murdoch & Co. for many years?—For many years, but the other one not for so many years.

Take, first, the yellow one. Was that issued by Murdoch & Co. when you left them?—Yes.

Do you happen to know of your own knowledge whether they have been in the habit of issuing that since you left them?—They are doing it to-day—hundreds of thousands of them.

Then take the white one. Are they issuing that to-day also?—Yes.

Do you know how long they have been in the habit of issuing that? I should think 18 months or two years. The company was only started not very much earlier.

(The documents were marked C. L. Y. 1 and C. L. Y. 2.)

MR. LAWSON WALTON: My Lord, we are a little in doubt as to our position with regard to the second action in the paper. We are plaintiffs in that action. Of course it will be necessary for us to prove that the circulars which the Singer Company have issued are calculated to injure, and are, in fact, injuring, our trade—that is to say, Frister & Rossmann's trade.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: If you are both agreed, you can adopt the evidence given in this action in the next action, and then call such

further evidence on either side as may apply to the special questions at issue in that action.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: The witnesses we are now calling we should be anxious to dismiss if possible, but they would give evidence in the second action as well as in the first. I do not know how far my friend would expect us to go. Assuming we are right in this action, that is to say, assuming Spence & Co. are right in this action, and your Lordship should hold that the term "Improved Singer" is a term that may be used as a term of description with regard to these machines, one would think that the necessary result of their circular would be that our trade would be affected. How far and to what extent, my learned friend would trust the evidence in support of that, I do not know.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I am afraid I do not follow you now.

MR. BYRNE: I think it is a very simple matter. We issued a certain advertisement and the evidence in that action I should think would be very slight. I am perfectly willing that any evidence taken in this action should be used in the second action. It may be that it may travel outside the advertisement. I thought it rested on the advertisement alone.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I think, Mr. Walton, the course I suggested is the best.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Very well, my Lord.

Further cross-examined by MR. BYRNE.

With regard to "C. L. Y. 1," I observe that it has not got "Singer machine." It is "Treadle sewing machine with all the latest improvements. No. 1 Family; Singer's System, Lockstitch! No. 2 ditto with cover." Is there anything else?—I saw the word "Singer" on it.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It is Singer's system throughout. I went through them. One is called the "Star" so and so, "Singer's system."

THE WITNESS: and one is called "The Superb—Singer's system, Lockstitch."

MR. BYRNE: Messrs. Murdoch speaks of the "Singer system." Do you not think that is a fair way to describe machines made on the Singer system by other makers?—To my mind, "Singer System," or "Singer principle," or "Improved Singer," or "Singer" alone would be all alike, as long as the Singer Company is not mentioned. I would have no other name that I could call the machine by. There is not a name known in the trade whereby to call it, except the "Singer" machine.

Have you recently communicated with Messrs. Murdoch about these machines?—No, not since I left scarcely.

They did not tell you they had been in correspondence with us?—No; I have not had any correspondence of any kind with them for years except just to order a few things.

JOHN CHARLES FELTON (sworn).

Examined by MR. GROSVENOR WOODS.



MR. JOHN CHARLES FELTON.

I think you are a manufacturer and repairer of sewing machines, are you not?—Yes.

How long have you carried on that business?—Since 1857, and at the same address now as then.

I think you have also invented some machine?—I am an inventor and patentee of a button-hole machine.

You are very familiar with sewing machines?—Yes, all kinds.

Have you had applications from the public for sewing machines?—Yes, constantly.

Have you been asked for a "Singer" machine?—Yes.

What should you understand by that?—Any machine made on the type of the "Singer"—on the expired patents. My customers generally ask what make of Singer machine I should recommend.

By the term "Singer" machine would you understand machines made by the Singer Company or not?—No. They would ask for one of the company's make, and I should refer them to one of their agents.

You mean if they wanted one made by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes.

Is there a large sale of "Singer" machines other than those made by the Singer Manufacturing Company.—The whole of the people outside the Singer Manufacturing Company sell considerably more than the Singer Manufacturing Company. What I mean is, the Singer Manufacturing Company have the largest sale of any one company; but, taking all the others together, I should think the sale exceeds theirs.

The Singer Manufacturing Company make now certain different types of machines, do they not?—Yes; the oscillating shuttle, and different types of machines altogether to their "Family" and "Medium" machines.

Have you been asked by any of your customers for an "Improved Singer" machine?—Frequently. We always use the term "Improved Singer," because there are several valuable improvements attached to those machines.

By whom introduced?—By other makers—not the Singer's. Some of them have been adopted by the Singer Company since.
What should you understand if you were asked for an "Improved Singer"?—Certainly, not a machine of the Singer Company's make, because they have not got those improvements.

You have been asked for an "Improved Singer" by your customers. What machines have you supplied to those customers who asked for an "Improved Singer"?—Not the Company's make, but various other makes.

Have you had any complaints on the ground that your customers did not get machines made by the Singer Company?—Never once.

Cross-examined by MR. BYRNE.

Does the description of a machine as "Singer," or "Improved Singer," convey to you the same meaning?—Yes.

And "Singer system"?—Yes.

And "Singer principle"?—Yes.

They all mean just the same thing?—Yes.

Did you ever sell a customer one of the plaintiff company's machines?

—Yes. If they wanted one of the Singer Company's make, I have sent to the Singer Company.

Often?—Often.

When they want one of the Company's machines, what do they ask for first?—If they ask me if I keep "Singer" machines of the Company's make, I say "No," but that they can get them from the Company or their agents.

Do they begin by saying, "Do you keep Singer machines"?—Yes, and I say "Yes."

Then I suppose they say, "Do you keep them made by the Company"?—They say, "What make of sewing machines do you keep?"

How is it you come to send them to the Company?—If they ask for one of the Company's make I send them to the Company.

But in the first instance they ask for a "Singer" or a "Singer's" machine. Is that so?—Yes.

And it is just the same whether they ask for "Singer's" machine or "Improved Singer," or a "Singer" machine?—Yes. I should think they would not mean the Company's make unless they specially said they wanted it. I never had any complaint of deception, I have sold several machines of the Company's make in my place, those I have taken in exchange.

Second-hand ones?—Yes, and in advertising those machines I should put "Singer's machines for sale: genuine Company's make."

And when you sell other people's do you say, for instance, "Singer Machine, Frister & Rossmann's make"?—No, I did not mention any particular make.

As I understand you, a "Singer's" machine or a "Singer" machine, or an "Improved Singer" means machines not made by the Company; but if you want to speak of a machine made by the Company you add those words to the other description?—That is it.

GEORGE FREDERICK CHURCH (sworn).

Examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.



MR. GEORGE FREDERICK CHURCH.

Are you managing clerk to Messrs. Michael Abrahams & Co.?—I am.

Were they solicitors for Mr. Loog in the action of the "Singer Manufacturing Company v. Loog"?—They were.

At the time that case went to the House of Lords, had you in your hands a number of documents purporting to be trade bills and trade catalogues, and trade circulars?—I had.

What has happened to those documents?—They have been either destroyed when we had a clearance of old papers, or lost or mislaid. I have made every possible search for them, and have been unable to find them.

While they were in existence were they accurately copied?—They were with the exception of the diagram, and by the direction of the House of Lords we put a square block with the illustrated machine.

Are those copies contained in this large volume?—They are.

Was the accuracy of that copy in each case the subject of agreement with the other side?—Quite so. The proofs were submitted to the Singer Manufacturing Company's solicitors. They also had the original exhibits, and they compared the original exhibits with the proof, and made any corrections. Then I personally revised the Singer Company's corrections, and they were approved by the Singer Company before they were printed.

Is this the volume? (Handing a book to witness.)—Yes, that is the volume.

MR. BYRNE: I have nothing to ask.

WILLIAM GIRTON (sworn).

Examined by MR. GROSVENOR WOODS.



MR. WILLIAM GIRTON.

You are a dealer in sewing machines?—Yes.

How long have you been in that business?—About eighteen years.

Have you a large business?—Fairly so.

You do not manufacture yourself?—No.

I think you repair machines?—Yes.

Are you familiar with machines of various descriptions?—Yes.

Almost every kind?—Almost every kind.

Do you have customers asking you for "Singer machines"?—Yes.

What do you understand by that?—I understand they mean a machine made on the "Singer system"—either the "Family," or the "Medium" style.

When the public ask for a "Singer machine," do you understand them to mean a machine made on the "Singer system"?—Yes.

And when they ask for a "Singer machine," do you understand them to mean a machine made by the "Singer Company," or a machine that may be made by other makers?—I understand that they mean either one made by the "Singer Company," or any other maker who makes a similar kind of machine.

Are you ever asked for an "Improved Singer"?—Yes.

What do you understand by that?—I understand that they mean a machine made by some maker other than the Singer Company. If they ask me for a "Singer" simply, they might mean a "Singer Company's" machine, or any other maker's "Family" or "Medium" style of machine.

Can you tell me, in cases where your customers have applied for "Singer machines," whether you have supplied to them machines made by other makers than the "Singer Company"?—Yes.

Have you had any complaints from those customers that the machines were not the machines which they had ordered?—Never.

Now, with regard to a customer applying for an "Improved Singer," what do you say? How should you reply?—I should ask the customer whose make he would like.

And what answer would he give?—Sometimes one might say, "I am not particular," and sometimes one might say, "I want a certain make," or he might say, "I want one of the Singer Company's machines."

And you would supply them accordingly?—Yes—at least, I should not supply a "Singer Company's" machine; but if they said they required a "Singer Company's machine," I should tell them at once I could not supply them with one of the "Singer Company's" make, and I should go on to try and sell one similar.

You do not supply the machines of the Singer Company's make?—No, I do not.

From your experience in the trade, should you say if machines were sold as "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer machines," there could be any possibility of the public being deceived?—I should think not.

Cross-examined by MR. BYRNE.

Let me understand you. Your view is that if you are asked for an "Improved Singer machine," that means that the person wants a machine that is not made by the Singer Company?—That is my view.

It may be a machine of any other maker—the "Family," or the "Medium" type of machine?—That is so.

That is the "Improved Singer." Now take the word "Singer" alone. Supposing that a person comes and asks for a "Singer" machine, you understand that may or may not be a machine of the Company's make?—Yes.

What do you answer when you are asked whether you keep "Singer" machines?—I should ask the customer whose make he would like.

Have you ever been told that a customer wanted the Company's make?—Yes.

And then you would send him off to one of the Company's shops?—I should tell him at once I did not keep the Company's make, and then I should draw his attention to what I had, and try to do the business fairly. Then, if I could not succeed, I should send him to the nearest shop.

You would try to show him how much cheaper and better yours were?—I should not allude to the price.

You would speak of their superiority?—I should not say that what I had was worse than the Company's, of course.

If you were asked for a "Singer's machine," what should you do?—I should still put the same question.

Supposing you were asked for an "Improved Singer," what would that convey to your mind?—I should conclude at once that they did not mean one made by the Singer Company.

And you would show them your different patterns?—Yes.

Have you any catalogues?—No.

Do Frister & Rossmann supply you with any?—I do not deal with Frister & Rossmann.

You do not take the view that some of the witnesses do. Frister & Rossmann sell the "Improved Singer," and other makers too?—

Well, I deal principally with Messrs. Bradbury, and with Jones, and the Eclipse Company.

Do you know Jones's circular?—Yes.

Are those two of them (handing the circulars to witness)?—These are two of them, but they supply another one which shows the "Singer system" of machine—"Medium" and "Family." It has reference to a new style of machine which they have brought out lately.

Have you got one?—No, I have not.

(The circulars were marked W. G. 1 and W. G. 2.)

I should very much like to get one of those of Jones's, if you could let me have it?—I can supply you with one.

Then I should be glad to have it.—I have no one to send now.

Where can it be got?—To6, Bow Road.

Will you let us have it to-morrow?—Yes, decidedly.

Now I want to ask you this, with regard to the circulars. Do not they describe a high-arm lock-stitch machine?—No.

What do they describe?—I did not read them through, but I think not.

Look at them again. There is a picture. Is not that the type you were talking about—the "Family" and "Medium" machines?—Yes, the "Family" and "Medium" machines are on here.

How are they described?—The "Family" and "Medium,"—"Singer" system.

Is that how he describes it?—I do not think he mentions the word "Singer," but the public would know it as such.

That is a "Singer system" machine?—Yes.

My question is, How does he describe it there?—As the "Family" machine, and the "Medium" machine.

Is not that a very fair description?—That would be a very fair description to the trade; but the public would call it a "Singer" most likely, at least some would.

Is not that a fair description of the machines sold?—It is a fair description for the trade.

You deal with Bradbury's?—Yes.

They have got a similar machine, have they not, and they do not use the name of "Singer," I think?—No, they do not use the word "Singer." They call their machines the "Family Hand machine," and the "Family machine."

Those are the machines of the same type as "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer"?—They are.

Does not that fairly describe them?—It fairly describes them to the trade.

I am told—you will correct me if I am wrong—that those are documents intended for the public?—Yes, but still the public would ask for "Singer" very likely all the same for that—the "Singer system."

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I have nothing to ask.

ALFRED CLEGG (sworn).

Examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.



MR. ALFRED CLEGG.

You are, I believe, manager to Mr. Arthur Clegg, sewing-machine manufacturer and dealer, at 40, Barbican?—I was up to a month ago.

In that position you used to look after the mechanical and manufacturing factory, and also attend to part of the customers?—Yes.

How many years have you been in that employment?—About twelve years.

Besides manufacturing sewing machines, did Mr. Clegg do a retail trade?—Yes.

Selling to the public direct?—Yes.

I believe he manufactured a machine of his own pattern?—Yes.

What did he call it?—The "Clegg" machine.

And sold the machines of other makers of other patterns?—Yes.

Among those machines of other patterns he sold, was it his practice to sell machines constructed on the "Singer" system?—Yes.

I do not mean machines made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, but made like theirs?—Yes.

Did members of the public come as purchasers to your place of business and ask for "Singer" machines?—Yes.

What did you understand by that?—I understood that they wanted a similar in pattern to those made by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Did you understand they wanted a machine of any particular maker?—No.

Did they ever ask for an "Improved Singer"?—No, not that I remember. They generally spoke of them as "Singer" machines.

When they did ask you for a "Singer" machine, what did you do?—I generally put the question whether they wanted a genuine one or not.

What do you mean by that?—One made by the Singer Company themselves.

And sometimes you got an answer one way, and sometimes another, I suppose?—I hardly remember an answer saying that they did want a genuine one.

You do not remember having received such an answer?—No; when they came to us they generally wanted one that we sold, and not a genuine one.

You mean that they wanted a machine made by somebody else?—Yes.

And if a member of the public wanted a machine made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, where would he naturally go to get it?—To Singer's place.

What kind of machines on the "Singer" pattern did Mr. Clegg keep?—Silberberg's—occasionally Frister & Rossmann's, and one or two other makes.

Of the same pattern?—Yes, Seidel & Naumann's.

Do you know anything about the brass labels that are put upon sewing machines?—Yes.

Will you look at these labels? Are those familiar to you all? (Handing the labels to the Witness.)—Yes, one of these was put on "Thomas" machine for a number of years.

First of all, are they labels of English makers?—Yes, all English.

Have you seen them used in the ordinary course of business?—All except one.

Which is that?—Varley & Wolfenden.

Up to a recent date you mean?—At different periods. Some of them are very general. I have seen them every day as it were, but others only occasionally.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: My Lord, I do not know whether much point is made of this, but I thought I had better put the question to the Witness.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I should think not.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I see that one of them is in fact Mr. Felton's.

The WITNESS: They are generally fixed on the arm of the machine front.

Cross-examined by MR. BYRNE.

Your father sold a machine of his own make?—Yes.

Of the Wheeler & Wilson type?—Yes.

He did not call it Wheeler & Wilson's?—It was totally different from that. It was something similar in shape, but totally different in action.

Of that type?—No, except that the work went the same way.

Was it a machine like the Wheeler & Wilson's machine?—In appearance.

He sold it under his own name?—Yes.

He never referred to Wheeler & Wilson in selling it, did he?—No, it was nothing to do with Wheeler & Wilson's; it was not even similar.

Suppose a person came in and said, "I want a genuine Singer," what used you to do?—I got one from the Singer Manufacturing Company. We were always willing to supply them.

Should you have any doubt what was meant if someone asked you for a "Singer's" machine?—I should not have any doubt.

You would know they wanted a genuine one?—Yes, although I should put the question whether they meant a genuine one.

Or whether they would not have one that was better than the genuine one, perhaps?—Yes.

And cheaper?—Yes.

Then you would do as all proper tradesmen do, not undervalue your own goods?—No. I should try and persuade them to have one of mine.

Now about the words "Improved Singer." Do you know any difference between a "Singer" and an "Improved Singer"?—No. I reckon they are all known by the name of "Singer."

And by the terms "Family" and "Medium"?—Yes, that means two different sizes.

If a person came and asked for a "Singer" machine, or an "Improved Singer" machine, or a "Family" machine, or a "Medium" machine, you would take them as being all the same thing?—Yes.

They could be well described, could they not, as "High-arm," or possibly some of them, "Low Arm Lockstitch"?—The "High-arm" is rather of recent date. The others are called "Low-arm" to distinguish them from the "High-arm."

"High-arm" or "Low-arm Lockstitch" machines would fairly describe them?—Yes, at least that does not always follow, because many of the machines with high arms are not "Singer" machines at all.

But "High-arm Lockstitch"?—Yes; but that is not a "Singer" machine at all.

What is it?—There is a "Rotary Shuttle" machine something after the style of Wheeler's No. 8.

As a matter of fact, does it fairly describe Frister & Rossmann's machines to call it a "High-arm Family Lockstitch machine"?—Yes, fairly well; on the "Single Principle"—you would have to put that in.

Have you been in the habit of using the expression "Singer system," or "Singer principle"?—No, I generally call them Singer machines.

Re-examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.

Are there other makes of machines, not on the "Singer system," which have high arms?—Yes.

"Davis' Vertical Feed" is not that one?—Yes.

Is that on the "Singer" system?—Yes.

And it has got a high arm?—Yes.

So that suppose somebody came and said, "I want a high-arm machine," what would that convey to you?—I should want to know what sort of machine they wanted.

You said that you would understand by an "Improved Singer," "Family," and "Medium" machine, a machine of the "Singer" type?—Yes.

You would understand them all to mean the same thing?—Yes.

Do you mean irrespective of who made them or not?—When they

asked for a "Singer system" machine, or an "Improved Singer." I should know they wanted an imitation Singer—that is one not made by the Company.

When you had an application for a "Singer's" machine you would suppose they wanted a genuine machine, I understand you to say?—Yes. Of course, that is in the possessive. In fact they generally say they want one of "Singer's" machines, and then I should infer they wanted one of the Company's machines—the genuine.

Would it be fair to describe your father's machine as a "Wheeler & Wilson's"?—No, it is not one either in imitation, or anything else.

HARRY VICTOR LLOYD (sworn).

Examined by MR. GROSVENOR WOODS.



MR. HARRY VICTOR LLOYD.

What is your business?—Domestic machine dealer.
Do you include in that business dealing in sewing machines?—Yes.

How long have you been carrying on business?—Since 1878.

Have you dealt in sewing machines of different makers?—Yes.

And in considerable numbers, and a good many varieties?—Yes, in some years very largely.

Are you asked by your customers for "Singer" machines?—I have been.

What do you understand by that?—A "Singer" machine I should understand to mean any machine not made by the Singer Company.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: And what by "Singer's" machine?—By "Singer's" I should understand one of their machines.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: Have you been asked for an "Improved Singer" machine?—Yes.

What did you understand by that?—Certainly not one made by them. I should understand that to mean a German machine.

When customers have asked you for "Singer" machines, can you recollect what machines you have supplied?—Yes, from all the German makers.

Have you ever had any complaints that the machines supplied were not the right ones, and that the customers wanted machines made by the Singer Company?—Never.

And as regards the "Improved Singer" machine, do you recollect being asked for that?—Yes.

What did you supply in that case, or did you supply any?—Yes, I always sold one of the German machines. I always understood them to mean that, and am confident they did.

And you never had any complaint?—Never.

So far as your experience goes, should you say that the description of "Improved Singer" attached to a machine would mislead the public into supposing it was made by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Quite the reverse.

Cross-examined by MR. BYRNE.

Which are the best known Singer machine makers in England?—The Singer Machine Manufacturing Company.

Which are the largest?—The Singer Machine Manufacturing Company.

Who advertise the most?—The Singer Machine Manufacturing Company.

Whose are the best "Singer" machines?—Ah!

Well, you are acquainted with the machines. Are you a judge of the machines?—No, not particularly, except as a salesman.

Do you sell English machines as well as German?—Yes.

Which are the best, the English or the German machines?—Take them all round—all you know and all you deal in?—We have a number of very good manufacturers on both sides.

Which are the best?—The Bradbury machine and Jones' machine. How long have you sold "Singer" machines?—Since 1878.

Have you ever used the expression "Singer system" or "Singer principle"?—Yes, I have heard of that.

Have you ever used it yourself?—Yes, I think so.

Do you use it still, or how long have you left off using it?—We do not issue catalogues now.

Do not you talk to your customers about the make of the machines?—They are rapidly coming to understand for themselves now what an "Improved Singer" is, and they inquire for that.

You have been helping to educate them up to that point?—Yes, I think so.

How long has that education been going on?—So far as I am concerned, for the last six years.

Who put you up to it—who suggested it?—Nobody in particular suggested it to me.

It occurred to you it would improve the trade?—Not at all.

What was your object?—I considered I had a better machine for sale.

Why should you want to educate the public up to the point of looking for "Improved Singer" machines when they wanted these German things?—I do not quite understand.

You do not follow that?—No.

The expressions "Singer" and "Improved Singer" have been acquiring a new meaning of late years?—Yes, because there are a great many improvements in the German machines.

Why did you want the public to recognise these German machines as the "Improved Singer"?—We wanted to get the best machine to sell to the public.

And to sell them under the best name?—I did not say that.

To sell them under the best name?—Under their proper name. They are called "Improved Singer."

Under the best name for the purpose of selling?—Yes, I grant that.

What is the most attractive name for machines of that sort?—I will not say. I do not know. I only know the name they are called by, and sold to me as.

You did not look out for attractive names?—No.

Your view is that if it is a good article it will sell, whatever you call it?—I should not call it a "Thomas" machine. I should call it a "Singer," or an "Improved Singer."

Suppose someone came and asked you for a "Family" machine, what would you say?—I should say: "Whose make do you want?"

And suppose they said: "I want Singer's machine," what would that convey to you?—I should think they wanted a machine manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Do you approve of the expression used by the last witness—"genuine machine"?—Yes.

Do customers ever ask for genuine machines?—Yes, frequently.

Have you ever told them you only sold imitations?—No, because I have sold the Singer Company's machines.

If they asked for a genuine "Singer" or genuine "Singer's," then you give them the real article manufactured by the Company?—Yes.

And if they asked for a genuine "Improved Singer" what should you do?—I never heard that title in my life.

You cannot imagine their doing such a thing?—No.

But the Company's machines have improved, have they not?—I believe so, but I never heard of the expression "Genuine Improved Singer," yet.

Did you receive a letter of the 17th January, 1887, on behalf of the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes, I believe so.

Was it like this: "I have to-day been consulted by my clients, the Singer Manufacturing Company, who inform me that you are displaying sewing machines in your window with a ticket or label thereon with the words 'The New Singer, with all the latest improvements.' I venture to suggest to you that this is eminently calculated to deceive innocent purchasers, and is most distinctly an offence at law." And then Mr. Wansbrough goes on to speak of applying for an injunction, and so on. Do you remember a letter to that effect?—I do.

Did you use a label in your window with the words "The New Singer, with all the latest improvements"?—I do not think we should say "The New Singer," but it is a long while ago.

You never replied to that, did you?—Yes; on their own letter.

Do you mean that you posted it?—Yes.

Did you post it yourself?—I will not swear that.

Well, Mr. Wansbrough is here, and he tells me he did not receive it?—Perhaps the remarks were such as Mr. Wansbrough might not care to remember.

You wrote back and made some remarks, you think, which we should not like to recall?—No, I do not say so; I would rather not.

Well, that Mr. Wansbrough would not like to recall?—Well, perhaps he would say, "I will take no notice of this young man at all."

You took the tickets complained of out of the window, did you not, as a matter of fact?—As a matter of fact I never did.

If the Company's agent reported that on January 26, 1887, the tickets had been taken out of the window, he reported what was not true?—He should have come the next day. Perhaps we were cleaning the windows then.

But if the Company's agent reported on January 27, 1887, that the tickets had been taken out of the window, that is not true? Unless you had temporarily taken them out of the window for the purpose of cleaning the window, that would be untrue?—I say so. You are dealing with what year?

1887. The tickets had on them, "The New Singer, with all the latest improvements."—I object to the words "The New Singer." I do not believe we ever had a ticket with the words "The New Singer" on.

Did you only take the tickets out of the window for the purpose of cleaning the window?—I said we had tickets on every machine in our window up to 1890 with the words "Improved Singer machine" on.

Had you tickets with the words "New Singer"?—I never had the word "New" on them. If they wrote to say I had, it is their mistake, and not mine.

Except for the purpose of cleaning the window, you never removed the tickets from the window up to the year 1890?—Never.

Then the agent must have been fortunate, or unfortunate, perhaps?—Well, that is all I can think about it.

You have used always the same tickets in your window?—Always.

Re-examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.

I know nothing about this letter at all, but I infer that you objected to concede what Mr. Wansbrough asked you?—Exactly so.

Which was to discontinue the use of the words "Singer machines"?—That is so.

You say that the German machine on the "Singer" system has a number of improvements introduced into it?—That is so.

Which are not present in the machines made by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—That is so.

Is that the machine you describe by the term "Improved Singer?"
—That is.

When somebody comes to ask for an "Improved Singer," do you understand that that is the machine they are referring to?—Yes. I know the moment the term "Improved Singer" is mentioned that it is not a machine manufactured by the Singer Company.

You understand by "Improved Singer" that they do not mean the Singer Company's machine, because the Singer Company do not manufacture the machines with improvements. Is that your reason?—That is my reason.

EDWIN TODD (sworn).

Examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.



MR. EDWIN TODD.

I think you carry on business in London?—Yes.

As a sewing machine dealer?—Yes.

You do not manufacture machines?—No.

How long have you been engaged in that trade?—Twenty-three years.

Up to the present time?—Yes.

Do you do a considerable business with the public in the sale of different classes of machines?—No, I do a wholesale business.

You sell to other dealers?—Yes.

Do you keep a stock of various kinds of machines?—Yes.

Including machines on what you call the "Singer system"?—Yes.

Made by other makers than the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes.

Have you done that for a long time?—Yes.

When you are asked to supply a "Singer machine," using those words, or a machine of that particular type which I am now putting to you, what term is generally used?—Either I or a traveller sell the goods.

But are you asked to supply machines as "Singer" machines?—Occasionally by letter.

Supposing you are asked to supply a "Singer" machine, what do you understand by that?—I write and ask them if they want one manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Where the request is made to you for a "Singer sewing machine," whose make do you understand it to be?

MR. FINLAY: The witness has already answered that. He said he wrote to ask whether they wanted one made by the Company.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: You would write and ask your customer whether he wanted one made by the Singer Company?—Quite so.

And supposing he said he did, what then?—I should either get him one, or tell him I did not keep them.

Do your customers ever say they do not want them made by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes, frequently.

What do you do then?—Send what we have.

Do you mean a machine made by some other people?—Certainly.

Whose machines made on that type do you sell of other people's?—Well, not Frister & Rossmann's.

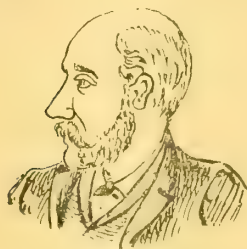
Other people's?—Yes.

I do not mind if you do not care to tell me. Have you ever been asked for an "Improved Singer" sewing machine?—No.

MR. FINLAY: I have nothing to ask you.

JOHN PARKER (sworn).

Examined by MR. GROSVENOR WOODS.



MR. JOHN PARKER.

I think you are in the employment of Messrs. Shoolbred & Company?—I was.

How long ago was that?—About a week.

During what period were you engaged with them?—I bought for them for about 25 years.

In what department of their business?—One department, including sewing machines.

Did the firm do a large business in sewing machines?—A very fair trade.

Did customers ask you for sewing machines?—Yes.

They communicated with you?—Certainly.

Are you familiar with the expression "Singer sewing machines"?—Yes.

Did your customers use it?—Our customers are entirely the public—not trade customers, and the public have understood it for many years past. But if our customers ask for "Frister & Rossmann's," that name appears to me to indicate the machine they want, and many customers have simply asked for that—thousands of them. We have once or twice been asked for a "Singer" machine made by the Company, and that we have got when required; but our customers principally asked for "Frister & Rossmann's," and have been satisfied.

Is that the way they describe the machines in applying to you?—I think so.

They do not use any other word?—No.

Do you say you recollect any customers asking for a "Singer" machine?—I believe I have had one or two.

Very few?—Very few.

How did you deal with them?—I got the machine for them.

Which?—The Company's machine if it was required; but, if I may say so, I do not think people trouble the slightest as to who makes the machine as long as they get it at the price. Within the last 15 years, of course, business has been different to what it used to be, and customers come and ask for the lowest price machines they can get. It is not a question who makes the machine if the machine is satisfactory. Of all the machines we have had from Frister & Rossmann's, whether of the "Wheeler & Wilson," or "Willcox & Gibbs," or the "Singer system" style, we have never had one back, which speaks very well for them.

Can you tell me whether there was any card supplied with the Frister & Rossmann machines that you used to sell?—We had a green ticket that was on the machines like the one I saw here yesterday.

That sort of thing, although it is not the same colour (handing a card to the witness)?—Yes, I believe something like that.

What do you understand by that?—A machine made on the "Singer system."

You would not suppose the machine there mentioned to be—

MR. FINLAY: No, I object. He has already answered that.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes. You must be very careful with these questions.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: Have you had any communication from customers with reference to that card? Have they called attention to it in any way? Have they asked you what it meant?—No, I think customers at the present day know more about machines than we do ourselves.

Should you, or should you not, suppose that a customer reading that would understand—

MR. FINLAY: My friend surely cannot ask that.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Certainly not, Mr. Grosvenor Woods.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: I think I may ask the witness what he would understand by that card.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: He has already answered that.

MR. FINLAY: I have nothing to ask you.

ROBERT FIELD STANFORD (sworn).

Examined by MR. GROSVENOR WOODS.



MR. ROBERT FIELD STANFORD

You are in the employment of the Civil Service Supply Association?—Yes.

For how long have you been in their employ?—Seventeen or 18 years.

What department do you attend to?—Among others the sewing machines.

Does that association sell a considerable number of sewing machines?—A very large quantity.

Have you been in that department for a number of years?—Twelve years.

I think you are also stock-keeper of that department?—I am.

Are you familiar with sewing machines of different makes?—No, I am not familiar with them in the sense of being able to speak of technical points.

But "Singer" machines of different makes pass in large numbers through your hands?—Quite so.

I presume you are constantly receiving orders for different sewing machines?—I am.

Can you tell me whether you have had applications for "Singer" machines?—Yes, we have.

What do you understand when an application is made to you for a "Singer" machine?—We procure a "Singer" machine.

And what make of machine do you procure?—We always inquire, supposing the letter is doubtful, what make our customers wish—whether it should be a "Singer" machine, or a "Singer system."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You said you procured one. Do you mean that you procured one from the plaintiff company?—Yes, my Lord. We do not keep them in stock.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: Have you had any applications for machines called "Improved Singer" machines?—Yes; very often.

What do you understand by that?—We always show Frister & Rossmann's.

What machines do you supply them with?—We supply Frister & Rossmann's if it is satisfactory to them.

Have you had complaints by persons to whom you have supplied Frister & Rossmann's machines?—Not one.

Have any of them said they did not want Frister & Rossmann's machines, but they wanted machines made by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes, they have, and then we procure one to order.

That is when you receive the order?—Yes.

Not after they had one of Frister & Rossmann's?—No, we have had no returns.

Have you had any sewing machines from the Singer Manufacturing Company called the "Improved Singer"?—No, not to my knowledge.

I did not quite understand you as to what you did when a customer asked for a "Singer" machine?—We should ask the customers which they required—whether it would be "Singer's," or the Singer "system."

It depends on their answer what you do in the matter?—Yes.

Cross-examined by MR. FINLAY.

I thought your first answer was that when a "Singer" machine was ordered, you procured one from the plaintiff company?—Yes, if our customers want a real "Singer," that is to say, from the "Singer" people themselves.

That is if they want a real "Singer"?—Yes.

You said you were sometimes asked for the "Improved Singer"?—Yes.

For some years past you know that Frister & Rossmann have advertised what they call "Improved Singer sewing machines" in their list?—Yes.

If a customer asked for an "Improved Singer" machine, you would not give him one made by Frister & Rossmann without explaining it was made by Frister & Rossmann, I suppose?—We never do that. We are most particular to explain the difference between the two.

If a customer said he wanted an "Improved Singer," you would ask whether he meant one made by the Singer Company or one of the machines advertised by Frister & Rossmann under that name?—We generally hand them a list, but we do not show the "Singer" machines in the place. We procure them to order. The principal machines we sell are Frister & Rossmann's, and other makers.

If a lady asked for an "Improved Singer," you would always, in showing one of Frister & Rossmann's, explain it was not made by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Certainly. We should never allow anyone to be deceived in that way.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: I have nothing to ask.

HENRY DAVID TOE (sworn).

Examined by MR. GROSVENOR WOODS.

What is your occupation?—Clothing manufacturer.

How long have you been in business?—Six years.

Have you used sewing machines in your business?—Yes.

A considerable number?—Yes, about 27.

By different makers?—Half a dozen different makers.

Are any of those machines called "Singer" machines?—Most of them are.

By what makers?—Some by the Singer Manufacturing Company; some Bradbury's; Jones's; Wheeler & Wilson's; Frister & Rossmann's, and Howe's.

What did you understand by the word "Singer" machine as applied to a sewing machine?—I understand it is a machine on the "Singer" principle.

And as to the expression "Improved Singer," are you familiar with that?—No, I am not familiar with that term.

Cross-examined by MR. FINLAY.

The machines you use are called "Singer" machines?—Yes, some of them.

And some of them are made by the Singer Company, and some of them by Bradbury?—No; I said I have some of the "Singer" make machines, and some of Bradbury's, and Wheeler & Wilson's and Howe's.

Have you any made by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes, most of them are.

Are they "Singer's"?—Different sorts of "Singer's"—Oscillating and Medium machines.

The machines that you have, made by the Singer Company, are they Oscillating and Vibrating?—I have no vibrating. I have one Oscillating and one Medium.

Do you know what they call the "Family" machine?—Yes.

Have you any of those?—I have one, but it is not in use.

Would you call both the Oscillating machine, and the "Family" machine made on the "Singer" principle?—The Oscillating machine is a different type made by Singer's, and advertised as such.

Made by the Singer Company?—Yes.

Would you speak of it as made on the "Singer" system?—I should call it a "Singer" machine.

Meaning by that, that it was made by the Singer Company?—Yes.

And that is what most people would understand by a "Singer" machine?—Well, I only speak for myself.

That is what you would understand?—Yes.

Messrs. Bradbury and Mr. Jones make sewing machines?—Yes.

You have some of theirs?—Yes.

They are made on the same type as those which the Singer Company call their "Family" machines, are they not?—No.

On the same general principle, are they not?—No.

They are not what you call Vibrating or Oscillating machines?—Jones' is called a "rotary hook," Bradbury's is a different type of machine altogether—the shuttle moves in the bed of the machine.

Have you the vertical and horizontal plane—the needle moving up and down?—No, not in Jones'.

In Bradbury's?—No.

In neither?—No. I have in the "Singer."

Not in the Oscillating machine, of course?—No.

And the Wheeler & Wilson is another type of machine?—Yes.

You have also Frister & Rossmann's?—Yes. Frister & Rossmann's is identically the same as "Singer," with one very trifling exception.

You call it "Frister & Rossmann's"?—Yes, because they are the makers. I should know it was a "Singer" machine made by Frister & Rossmann.

If you wished to avoid misconception, you would say it was made by Frister & Rossmann?—Yes. At the same time I am aware there are plenty of "Singer" machines which are not made by the Singer Company.

If you wished to prevent people making a mistake, you would call them "Frister & Rossmann's"?—Yes, if I wanted one.

If you called it a "Singer" machine, you would run the risk of leading people to believe it was made by the Singer Company?—Not necessarily.

If you said a "Singer" machine, you would run the risk of leading people to believe it was made by the Singer Company, would you not?—That is not my opinion. I am aware that there are several makers of "Singer" machines.

But you said that when you used the expression "Singer" machine, you meant a machine made by the Singer Company?—Yes.

If you described a thing as a "Singer" machine, would you not run the risk of leading people to suppose it was made by the Singer Company?—Not necessarily.

I did not say necessarily?—Well, not always.

Sometimes?—Some people may be misled.

A good many people might be as intelligent as yourself, and might mean a "Singer" machine made by the Singer Company?—Well, I do not know.

There are a good many people about of that sort?—Very likely.

To avoid misconception you would call this machine a "Frister & Rossmann's"?—Yes.

Re-examined by MR. GROSVENOR WOODS.

Are there not several types of machines made by Frister & Rossmann?—Yes.

Some of the "Singer" type?—Yes.

Some of other types?—Yes.

Then you would have to add something in order to explain which type you meant?—Yes, I should have to explain which type I meant.

It would not be sufficient to order "Frister & Rossmann's," without more?—No.

You did not mean that?—No.

MR. ARTHUR KILLICK (sworn).

Examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.

You carry on business in Duke Street, in the Borough, as a flag manufacturer, I believe?—Yes.

And you have been in that business about 15 years?—Yes.

And in the course of your business as a flag manufacturer, do you use sewing machines?—Yes.

A large number?—No, only a few.

One type, or different types?—One type.

What machine do you principally use?—"Frister & Rossmann's Singer machine."

As a buyer of "Singer" machines, supposing a machine were offered to you as a "Singer" machine, what would you understand as regards its maker?—It might be made by any one.

Have you purchased your machines of that type from Frister & Rossmann direct?—Yes.

And when you bought those machines, whom did you understand to be the makers?—Frister & Rossmann.

Cross-examined by MR. FINLAY.

You were told they were made by them, were you?—I knew that they were the makers, because their name was on it.

How long have you dealt with Frister & Rossmann?—Nearly all the time I have been in business I have had their machines.

How long is that?—Fourteen years, about.

You have bought continuously of them, and always of their manufacture?—Yes.

And they have described these machines to you as "Singer" machines, made by themselves?—I do not think they ever described them to me at all.

Never?—No—I knew what they were.

How did you order them?—I went to their place of business and saw the machines, and selected the one I would have.

Selected the type that you preferred?—Exactly.

A great many people, by the expression "Singer machine," would understand a machine made by the Singer Company, would they not?—I cannot say what other people would think.

You have dealt with Frister & Rossmann for 14 years?—Yes.

You have an advantage which all the public have not had; but, taking people who have not had such a course of education in the English language, what would you suppose a "Singer" machine would be understood to mean?—I cannot say what anyone else would think.

ALFRED GEORGE HANCOCK (sworn).
Examined by MR. GROSVENOR WOODS.



MR. ALFRED GEORGE HANCOCK.

You are a carpenter and blind maker, are you not?—Yes.
Do you use sewing machines in your business?—Yes, one.
When did you buy that?—About three years ago.
What kind of a machine is it?—The one I have now is an "Improved Singer machine."
Why did you buy a machine of that kind?—Previously to that I had had a "Thomas" machine, and also a Wheeler & Wilson. In my experience in the building trade, going from house to house, I have always heard the "Improved Singer" machine spoken so well of that my wife wanting another one, I went to purchase one, and I saw several, but I preferred having the "Improved Singer" machine that I had heard spoken about.
You bought one?—Yes.
Whose make is it?—I do not know that, I have never troubled my head to find out who the makers were. I bought it of an agent.
When you wanted to get a "Singer" machine, you did not care who was the maker?—I wanted particularly to have the "Improved Singer" machine.
Had you any idea when you wanted that "Improved Singer" machine, who was the maker of that machine?—No, I had an idea that there were several machines made with the word "Singer" attached to them in the way of advertising, but I particularly wanted, through having heard it spoken of so much by other people, an "Improved Singer."
What did that expression convey to your mind?—That a "Singer" machine and an "Improved Singer" machine were two different machines, made by two different people.
By whom should you understand the "Singer" machine would be made?—By the Singer Manufacturing Company.
And as regards the "Improved Singer"?—I did not know who were the makers of that. I only knew by its being the "Improved Singer" machine made by some one else.

Cross-examined by MR. FINLAY.

Did you suppose that the Singer Manufacturing Company had nothing to do with the "Improved Singer"?—Yes, that was my idea.
Had you seen Frister & Rossmann's advertisement?—Not that I am aware of.
When was it that you got this machine after this discussion with your wife on the subject?—About three years ago. My wife is a machinist by trade, and thoroughly understands these machines.
You told us that by "Singer" machine, you would understand one made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and that the "Improved Singer" was another make?—Yes.
You had heard something about somebody else making what they called an "Improved Singer"?—I had heard in the course of my business, going from house to house, about other people using these machines. I may have brought the subject up, and have said, "What a nice machine that is!" and in conversation may have been told that the machine was an "Improved Singer."
Made by somebody else?—I never asked the question who it was made by. It was known by that name.
Had you heard nothing at all as to who made the "Improved Singer"?—No, I never made the inquiry.
How did you know then it was not made by the Singer Company?—Only from what I heard—from the public saying that it was a distinct machine from the Singer Company's.
Then you had heard that the "Improved Singer" was not made by the Singer Company?—Yes.
Take any person who did not happen to have been told that the "Improved Singer" was not like the "Singer" machine made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, would not the name "Improved Singer" lead him to suppose it was made by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—I cannot answer for what other people think.
MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I have nothing to ask.

JOHN MORLEY (sworn).
Examined by MR. GROSVENOR WOODS.



MR. JOHN MORLEY.

What is your occupation?—Umbrella and parasol manufacturer.

How long have you been in business?—Fifteen or sixteen years.
Have you used during that time sewing machines in your business?—Yes, my workpeople have.
Of different kinds?—Principally Wheeler & Wilson's.
Have you used any "Singer" machines?—Not in our particular manufacture, but I have bought them.
Did you buy them under the name of "Singer machines"?—I bought them as the "Family Singer" machine.
Do you know who were the manufacturers of the machines you bought?—Frister & Rossmann.
Have you bought any machines called the "Improved Singer"?—Only the "Family" machine.

Cross-examined by MR. FINLAY.

You do not know the expression "Improved Singer" machine, if I gather rightly?—Only by the machine.
Do you know the expression "Improved Singer"?—I know that it is called the "Improved Singer."
I thought you said the name you bought it under was the "Family Singer Machine"?—The "Improved Singer Family" machine.
See if you can select which of the various epithets you bought it under?—The "Improved Singer Family" machine.
Made by whom?—Made by Frister & Rossmann.
You were told, in fact, it was made by Frister & Rossmann?—I bought it from them.
They told you it was made by them?—Naturally. It had their name on, and has now.
You were in the habit of buying those machines?—Not those particular machines for use in my own business, but I bought several of them for my friends and work-people.
You know a good deal about sewing machines perhaps?—Not a great deal.—I know a little.
What do you understand by "Family" machine?—I only thought that was a name they gave to a machine to be used for family purposes. My wife has had one for years, and approved of it and used it very nicely, and several other friends of mine also.
Have you heard of the Singer Company?—I have.
Have you seen any machines made by them?—I have seen them in the window as I passed along Cheapside—that is all.
Have you heard them spoken of as "Singer" machines?—The Singer Manufacturing Company's machines.
Have you heard them spoken of as the "Singer" machines?—Yes.
By that you would understand a machine made by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes—one coming from those particular premises.

Re-examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.

Suppose someone brought you a machine and said: "This is a 'Singer' machine," who would you understand to be the maker?—Unless I saw the name on the side I should hesitate as to who was the manufacturer.

SARAH JOHNSON (sworn).

Examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.



MRS. SARAH JOHNSON.

You are a mantle-maker, I think?—Yes.
Carrying on a business in Islington?—Yes.
And you employ a good many hands?—Twenty-nine or thirty in the season.
I suppose you use a great many sewing machines?—I have nine.
Have you been using machines in your business for a number of years?—Twenty years.
Are you familiar with the expression "Singer" machine as applied to sewing machines?—Yes.
You have heard of it?—Yes.
What has that conveyed to your mind as regards the maker?—A certain type of machine made by anybody.
Do you know the expression "Improved Singer"?—Yes.
What does that convey to your mind?—That it is a "Singer" machine improved by Frister & Rossmann. I have five of those. One I had about five years ago. I liked the machine so well that two or three years ago I had four more. I was using Jones' machine in the first place about seven years ago, but a friend of mine advised me or try a "Singer" machine. Then I went to Nelson's shop in the Caledonian Road, and bought a "Singer" machine from them.
By whom was that made?—I did not trouble to ask by whom it was made. If it was a "Singer" machine that was all I wanted.

Cross-examined by MR. FINLAY.

You have known for a good many years past there have been German makers of machines which they advertise as "Singer" machines, or "Improved Singer" machines?—Yes.
It has been perfectly familiar to you that those firms have been

making them themselves, but calling them "Singers" or "Improved Singers"?—Yes.

When did you get to know that?—I do not know. I could not remember how long ago. I wanted a Singer machine and I went to the shop nearest where I lived and bought one. Then I have three of Singer's own machines.

Suppose this had been before you had been told that the German firms were making machines and calling them by these names, what would you have understood by a "Singer" machine?—I should have understood that "Singer" machine meant a certain kind of machine.

Did you ever hear of the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes, I have heard of the Singer Company and the "Singer machine." I have had three of them.

Do you make a distinction between "Singer" machine and "Singer's" machines?—Yes, a "Singer" machine is made by anybody.

And Singer's machine—what do you say about that?—You must go to Singer's shop for that.

A "Singer's" machine, you say, is one made by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes. I have always understood so. I had that impression. I should not have troubled to go to the Singer Company.

But for a Singer's machine you would go to the Company?—Yes, certainly, if I wanted one of their own make.

For a real genuine Singer you would go to the Singer Company?—Not for a Singer machine.

A real Singer?—For a "Singer's" machine I should; I should only go to the shop nearest home if I wanted a "Singer" machine.

Put yourself in the position of a person who had not been told that these German firms were making them?—I do not think I had been told so when I bought them.

You know who were the makers?—The name is on the machine plain enough.

You were told that?—I suppose so. I daresay I was, but I cannot remember. I went to the shop and asked for a Singer's machine, and I got one.

If you had not been told about it, do not you think there would have been some confusion as to whether a "Singer" machine was different from "Singer's" machine?—I should not think so.

You think it is as plain as can be?—Yes, there is the proof. I went to the shop and bought a "Singer" machine.

CLARA JANE EARLE (sworn).

Examined by MR. GROSVENOR WOODS.



MRS. CLARA JANE EARLE.

You have used a sewing machine for some time, have you not?—Yes.

Different kinds of machines?—Wheeler & Wilson's I am using now at home.

Any other kind have you used?—The "Improved Singer" by Frister & Rossmann.

When you had an "Improved Singer," where did you get it from?—From Mr. Young, of Kingsland.

What did you ask for?—I asked for an "Improved Singer machine."

What did they supply you with? Whose make was it?—Frister & Rossmann's.

Did you get what you wanted?—Yes.

Cross-examined by MR. GEORGE WHITE.

You say you got Frister & Rossmann's machine?—Yes.

What would you understand by the term "Singer machine," with nothing else?—As applied generally to several machines.

Did you ever hear the term "Singer machine"?—Yes.

Did you ever use one?—Not myself, but I have been where they have been used.

They were machines made by the Singer Company?—I am using a "Singer" machine myself, if that is what you mean.

What do you understand by the term "Singer" machine?—It applies to several; it is a term applied to it.

Will you describe what a "Singer" machine is?—I have never really troubled about that. I only know that it is—

Do you know the kind of needle and shuttle in the machine that is called a "Singer" machine?—Those I have used of my own, I do.

Is that a lock-stitch machine?—Yes.

Not a chain-stitch?—Not what I am using.

Did you ever see a real genuine "Singer" machine?—Yes.

That is one made by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes.

Re-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

Should you suppose that the word "Singer" implies at all by whom it was made in your experience?—No.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I may suggest to you, Mr. Walton, that the last class of witness does not assist the Court very much.

JOHN JONES (re-called).

Further examined by MR. GROSVENOR WOODS.

Have you found the letter that you received from Mr. Williams which you spoke of yesterday?—Yes. (Producing the same.)

I see in that letter Mr. Williams says, "Sir,—Sometime ago you kindly forwarded to me a price list offering an "Improved Singer sewing machine," and so on. Can you tell me what that price list was?—An illustrated price list. We have only one.

Is this the one? (Handing exhibit J. M. 6 to the Witness.)—Yes.

That refers to No. 19 in the price list?—Yes.

(The letter was marked J. J. 1.)

Cross-examined by MR. GEORGE WHITE.

Yesterday you were asked about a circular in which the name Frister & Rossmann appeared at the top?—I do not think I was asked that question.

Well, just look at this yellow circular. Is that a circular issued by your firm?—Yes, it is.

Do you see the name at the top, Frister & Rossmann?—Yes.

Do you agree with Mr. Russell that that is a printer's error?—Beyond no doubt.

When was that first issued?—This was the first circular we ever issued. We were not acquainted with the name at the time.

Was that issued about December, 1892?—Previously to that.

You say that that must have been a printer's error?—Yes.

Do you know that the one put to the other witness who came from your establishment, which was of a different colour, was one issued about a month ago?—There was a circular sent out in the early part of this year—about March.

Are you still issuing that other circular?—No, that has been out of print for years.

Was there one like that issued about a month ago?—There was a similar sized circular issued.

Is "Frister & Rossmann" exactly the same there with the same printer's error?—I could not say.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: Perhaps it will be convenient now, my Lord, to recall Mr. Newton Wilson to speak to the circulars which are printed in the appendix to the House of Lord's case.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Very well.

MR. NEWTON WILSON (recalled).

Further examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.

Will you be kind enough to help us by telling me which of the circulars were in public circulation to your knowledge.

MR. BYRNE: That is rather general.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I will put each one to him. I understand he has marked several. He cannot speak to every one of the documents, but he has carefully selected those to which he can speak.

The first is on page 688 of this book. That is one, is it not?—Yes.

The Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes, a catalogue.

That is Exhibit G. B. W. 1?—Yes.

Is the next exhibit G. B. W. 4, page 699?—I do not think this is my marked copy, but I am familiar with that.

That is one, is it?—Yes, but that is the cover of a shuttle race. That was not a circular.

That was part of the machine you mean?—Yes.

Then the G. W. B. 5, at page 700, can you speak to that?—Yes, I am quite familiar with that.

MR. BYRNE: As regards G. B. W. 4, that was not a piece of paper at all.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: The witness says that that was the cover of a shuttle race. I agree it is not very material.

Then G. B. W. 5 is a document. That you can speak to, Mr. Wilson?—Yes.

MR. BYRNE: Is that quite the right way of doing it?—That is a document that was produced. You are only asking him generally Should you not ask him how long he has known it and where it comes from, and so on?

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I thought that would be more proper in cross-examination.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It merely comes to this—that they were merely in circulation. If he cannot say how long or under what circumstances, then not much weight will attach to them.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I should have thought my learned friend would not have put us to go through all this. (To the witness.) Now take G. B. W. 1. How long have you known that as having been in circulation at this time when it came before the House of Lords?

MR. BYRNE: That is one of our own.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: Yes.

MR. BYRNE: Then you need not trouble about that. I admit that was in circulation.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: And for some time?—I had certainly known it for some years.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It has got the date at the bottom of 1865.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: Now we will come back again to G. B. W. 5. That is Callebaut's. How long had that been in circulation? Messrs. Callebaut were agents of the Singer Manufacturing Company in France, were they not?—No, they were concessionaires from the Singer Company. Under the French law there could be no agents for the patented article.

I see there are letters here of various dates in 1858 and 1859 addressed to Mr. Callebaut—testimonials?—Yes.

How long do you remember those being circulated?—About 1860. Continuously from 1860 down to the time it was before the House of Lords?—Yes.

MR. BYRNE: This seems to me to be a wrong way of doing it. I have just been shown a passage in the evidence in the case with regard to this.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I object to that. We are not allowed to look at that evidence or deal with it in any way.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That must be left for cross-examination.
MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: If any facility had been afforded to us I should have been glad to meet my friend, but I decline.

How long have you known it in use after the House of Lords case?—I cannot say after the House of Lords case.

Then G. B. W. 7. That seems to be a catalogue or circular?—I did know that in circulation after the judgment in the House of Lords. That was exhibited in the French International Exhibition in 1878.

That is Callebaut's circular you are referring to, is it?—Yes.

Then G. B. W. 7—Runciman & Co. They are English people, are they not?—Yes.

That is at page 712?—Yes, James Runciman, who traded under this designation, I am quite familiar with that circular being in circulation.

And subsequently?—I was quite familiar with the circular of Runciman about 1871.

Right onwards?—Right onwards.

Down to when?—I do not know exactly how long after that, but it was a number of years.

Then G. B. W. 8 is the next. That is a circular of Jones' D. machine?—Yes. That was exactly what they called a "Singer" machine, I called it a "Singer" because it not only used their system of construction, but it used their form.

It was like the "Singer" system in form, was it?—Identical.

(Adjourned for a short time).

When the court rose we were on G. B. W. 8 at page 713. You had told me something about the Jones machine, and explained what it was, and I think I asked you how long you had known that circular to be in circulation?—Since about 1870.

Down to when; can you say?—No, I could not say when. I was familiar with all this down to 1879 and 1880, but since then, to a certain extent, I have not followed them. I am quite familiar with what has been going on for the last 10 or 12 years though.

Now look at G. B. W. 9, page 713, Whight & Mann?—Yes.

What do you say about the extent of the circulation of that?—I cannot give you the slightest idea of the extent of the circulation of this circular.

You are quite right. What I mean was, how many years have you known it?—About the same length of time, or nearly so, because they have gone out of business for some years now.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I am not pausing to read these or make any observations on them, my Lord, because I thought your Lordship would prefer to have them formally proved.

Will you now look at G. B. W. 14, page 755. Do you remember that—Bishops Cluster Company, Limited?—Yes.

That is headed, "price list, 1877"?—Yes.

Were you familiar with that before 1877, the same as the others?—Well, I should not say that I was before that time.

Not before 1877?—No.

And after 1877?—It has been a circular in common use.

For a number of years?—A dozen years I should think.

Now go to page 764, "J. B. L." That is Frister & Rossmann?—Yes.

What do you say about that—was that familiar to you?—No specially.

Then we will pass that over and go on to "H. L. 8," page 816—Carver. Was that one that was familiar to you?—Very familiar—I bought some machines from him.

Which machines did you buy?—Singer.

Look at page 818. Is that the Singer you bought from him—"Crown Family Singer machine"?—Yes.

Did you know this circular for many years?—No, not for many years. It was about 1863 I bought from him—between 1863 and 1870.

By that description?—Yes. A copy of that circular is somewhere here. I have seen it.

"Carver, No. 1, Celebrated Crown Family Singer machine." Then on page 820 there is "No. 2 Celebrated Medium Singer machine." Did you buy any of those?—Yes.

By that description?—By that description.

I see there are other systems referred to also?—Yes, but there are three kinds of the Singer machine, two of one type and one of another.

Described in that catalogue?—Yes, the third one being what is known as the No. 2 or tailoring machine or manufacturing machine. I bought those likewise at that time. I was manufacturing chiefly hand machines under patents of my own.

Now then look at "H. L. 10"—"Maison Americaine," at page 841. Turn over the leaf and see if you recognise that circular and the prices current at page 846?—I am familiar with the circular. I did a large business with that house, and the principal of that house was at one time in partnership with me.

You will find there No. 6 "Wheeler & Wilson, machine system Singer," and so on. You know that as having been circulated for some years?—Yes.

Give me an idea of the time if you can?—I should say this would be since about 1867.

It seems to be a very long and important list?—Yes, they manufactured machines to a large extent, and I purchased those of them.

Now look at "H. L. 12," beginning on page 861. Do you know that "Pearson & Company's Improved Patent Sewing machine"?—Yes.

That appears to be headed first September 1878?—That is so.

Do you know whether this circular was issued before that date?—I should have thought it was.

You are not sure?—I could not be certain.

Do you remember it from 1878 onwards?—Yes.

That refers to the Singer system also?—Yes.

And also to Singer Family Machine on page 878, and there are other references?—Yes.

The next I have to trouble you with is "H. L. 19" on page 919, Wertheim Nähmaschinen Fabrik?—I knew the Wertheim circular.

Do you remember from when to when that circular was circulated?—I could not be certain.

The next on page 951, "H. L. B. 1," Herzfeld, General Agent for Baer & Rempel?—I knew Mr. Herzfeld personally, and I knew that circular.

How long have you known that as being in circulation?—A dozen years. I must correct myself. I do not think Herzfeld has been connected with the machines so long as that. The agents have changed, but it is a dozen years since I first knew him connected with machines.

About how long do you think the circular itself was circulated?—It is difficult to say. It would be some time before this issue.

Look at "H. L. B. 2," page 953. Is that a familiar one?—I have seen that before.

How long was that circulated?—Since 1872.

Onwards to when?—Until I retired from business.

I have forgotten what year that was?—Within the last two years.

In that form?—No, not quite in that form. In the latter part of it it left out this—"Wilson's Patent Whistler," but it did contain "Wilson's Patent Singer."

During the whole time?—Yes.

And did it contain also the letterpress a little lower down: "This machine is of the general form and type of the well-known Singer, but unlike all other Singer machines," and so on?—Yes.

MR. FINLAY: I suppose this was the one complained of in the action against Wilson.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: Yes, I suppose so.

THE WITNESS: And I described in that advertisement the peculiar features which my patent improvements possessed for preventing the breakage of bevelled wheels and the breaking or crushing of shuttles, I can show you that if you like.

Thank you, no, because I want to finish this first. The next one is "H. L. B. 4," on page 956, the Britannia Company?—Yes.

Do you remember that circular?—Yes.

How long can you remember that?—Since the period named on it.

Since 1877?—Yes.

And onwards?—Onwards to recently. They have ceased to make sewing machines now.

Up to a comparatively recent date?—Yes.

Somewhere in the 90's?—I do not know whether it would reach 1890, but very near it.

I think the last I have to ask you about is "H. L. B. 5," on page 958?—The advertisements in the "Sewing Machine Gazette" of 1876.

Britannia Company, Colchester?—Yes.

Is that one that is familiar to you?—Yes, quite.

From 1876 onwards?—Yes. You see here "Wheeler, Singer, Thomas, Willcox & Gibbs," signifying the machines made on these various systems by the Britannia Company.

How late have you known that in circulation?—Until the Britannia Company ceased to manufacture sewing machines.

I was wrong in saying that was the last. Perhaps you will just look at "H. L. B. 6"?—Yes.

Was that circulated in England too?—It was.

From 1876 onwards?—Yes.

Down to when?—This was not for very many years, because Mr. Nash himself broke the connection, in some way or other, with the firm, though he is now in business in the East-end of London.

Now look at "H. L. B. 7," on page 960. —Yes, I see that.

Do you know those people?—Very well.

I do not find that that refers to Singer?—Yes, it does.

Yes, I see you are right—"the Singer principle"?—Yes.

Whight & Mann I asked you about before?—Yes, you asked me about that before.

Do you know this circular?—Yes.

May I take your answer as to this one is the same as it was as to the other?—Yes, the same as before.

The same makers?—Yes.

Then there seems to be another circular of yours on page 972 and 973, "N. W. L." Those are your own circulars?—Yes.

For what period did you circulate those?—From 1872 or 1873 to 1878.

Do you say the same of the circular "N. W." 2 at page 975?—Yes, and in this I use the word "Singer" as a descriptive term some seven times, and I prefix it with this statement: "The following treadle machines for family and manufacturing use are on the various well-known American systems, and are manufactured by or under their expired patents, but in some cases with patented improvements of our own, and with a finish and perfection that leaves nothing to be desired;" and then, after completing that list I say—"Note, these machines are manufactured with special patented improvements of our own, making it impossible to break the needles or shuttles."

All that we shall be able to read for ourselves. There is only one other—Keighley, on page 1,003, "J. R. 3." What do you say about that?—Were you familiar with that?—I think I was familiar with it in this way, that he was agent for the Hinkley Knitting Machine, and in that way I had become acquainted with it.

It contains Hood's "Song of the Shirt"?—Yes.

I wondered whether that would remind you of the circular?—

Yes.

Then on page 1,015 you will see "Improved Family sewing machine, Singer Improved." Do you remember that?—Yes.

Over how many years do you think you remember it?—Not very many.

When did you last see it?—Well, I do not think I have personally seen it since about 1874.

Do you know a circular of Davis & Company, of the Borough? It is not in your book. It is a modern one (handing it to the witness)?—Yes, I know that.

How long have you known that circular?—Since about 1874—the period named here, or rather before.

Do you know Bradbury's as makers of sewing machines?—Very well.

Look at page 1,030 and tell me whether you ever saw that circular before?—Yes, I exhibited at the same time as they did.

You see that circular refers to the Smithfield Cattle Show?—Yes.

What year was that, do you remember?—Well, the Smithfield Cattle Show is held every year.

Thank you, but I want to know when that circular was first issued?—I would not be certain of that.

Can you tell me over how many years that was issued?—Twenty years.

Have you known it for 20 years?—Yes.

MR. FINLAY: It has not been issued for 20 years past?—I knew it for 20 years past.

MR. CHADWICK HEALEY: You have known it in existence for a period of 20 years?—Yes.

Between what times?—Beginning about 1873.

Do you mean it is being circulated now?—I do not know what is circulated just now.

If you say 20 years from 1873 you bring us down to to-day?—I know it does, and I would not be quite certain if they are issuing that circular to-day.

Have you seen that particular circular recently?—I do not think I have seen any circular of Bradbury's just recently.

MARY SWALLOW (sworn).

Examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.



MRS. MARY SWALLOW.

I believe you live in Nassington Road, Hampstead Road?—Yes.

You are familiar with sewing machines?—Yes.

You have had them and seen them, and discussed them with many people, and I think you bought them yourself?—I bought one myself.

What was the sort of machine you bought?—An Improved machine of Frister & Rossmann's make.

Do you remember buying that at a shop?—Yes.

How was it described?—As an improved machine.

Can you give us the whole of the description?—On the "Singer" system.

You say Frister & Rossmann's name was mentioned?—Yes.

Speaking of different kinds of machines, what would you understand by the "Singer" or "Improved Singer" machine?

MR. FINLAY: The lady has stated the description of machine which she bought.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I am only asking her what meaning she would attach to it.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: She does not seem to have any particular experience in sewing machines.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Your Lordship will remember that my learned friend called domestic servants to show they attached a different meaning to the expression.

MR. FINLAY: We had witnesses who had bought or ordered machines by a particular designation, but this lady buys one machine by the description, "An Improved machine on the Singer system."

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I propose to ask her what she would understand by the expression.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It does not assist the Court. A lady who buys one machine has not much experience.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Your Lordship's observation applies equally to this class of evidence on whichever side it is adduced, and you will remember that my friend called a number of witnesses.

MR. FINLAY: They had all ordered them.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: A person who was in the habit of buying in large quantities for the purpose of trade stands in a different position, for obvious reasons.

I gather, madam, that you are not in business in any way?—No, my Lord.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I suppose you have discussed these sewing machines with your friends at different times?—Yes.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: It is a question of the popular meaning of the term, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Take it for what it is worth.

MR. LAWSON: What would you understand as meant, if used in that way, by "Singer machine" or "Improved Singer machine"?—I understood an Improved Singer machine to mean a machine with other improvements which the Singer machine had not got.

Did you understand it had any connection with the maker?—None whatever.

Cross-examined by MR. FINLAY.

You speak of an Improved Singer machine and a Singer machine, what do you understand as a Singer?—A machine made by anyone—any company.

Made by anybody?—Any machine made by a manufacturing company.

How many machines have you bought?—One.

Is that the extent of your experience?—Yes.

When you bought it you bought it under the description of an improved machine on the Singer system made by Frister & Rossmann?—Yes.

That is the description under which you bought it?—Yes, I bought it as an Improved Singer machine.

I took down the description you gave "Improved machine on the Singer system." Was that right?—A machine on the Improved Singer system.

Would you mind repeating the words again?—On the Improved Singer system.

A sewing machine?—On the Improved Singer system.

That is the description you bought under?—I understand it was one with improvements which the Singer machine had not got.

Then you had heard of the Singer Company?—The Singer's Manufacturing Company.

If you heard of a Singer's, what would you understand?—That it was manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

The "Singer's" to your mind would indicate it was manufactured by the Singer Company?—Yes.

You have been asked by Mr. Walton whether you discussed this matter with your friends. Is that since you were asked to give evidence in this case?—No.

When was it you drew the distinction between a "Singer machine" and a "Singer's machine"?—When I bought it.

You have told me you bought a sewing machine on the "Improved Singer system"?—Yes.

You did not buy it as a "Singer machine," or an "Improved Singer"—you bought it as a "Sewing machine on the Improved Singer system"?—I bought it as a machine.

On the "Improved Singer system"?—Yes, made by Frister & Rossmann.

And that is the whole experience you had?—Yes.

Re-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

Have you friends who have sewing machines?—Yes.

And you have discussed with them the respective merits of their various machines from time to time?—We prefer Frister & Rossmann's.

My friend asked you about discussing this matter with your friends. Have you in ordinary conversation had to refer to sewing machines and the different makers and so on?—I do not remember.

You cannot remember an occasion?—I do not remember a special occasion.

But without that, have you in times past had to discuss sewing machines?—No, not in public.

But in private?—Only among my private friends.

And when you speak about the "Singer" machine, meaning a machine made by anybody, are you speaking of the meaning your friends attach to it?—Yes.

ANNIE ELIZABETH NORDECK (sworn).

Examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.



MRS. ANNIE ELIZABETH NORDECK.

I think you live at Beresford Road?—Yes.

I think you bought a machine in 1890?—Yes.

How was the machine described to you that you bought?—A machine on the Singer system.

Who was the maker?—Frister & Rossmann.

I think you have that machine now?—Yes.

Before your own purchase, and since your own purchase, have you frequently heard machines referred to in conversation and referred to them yourself?—Yes.

Have you heard the expression "Improved Singer Machine"?—Yes.

MR. FINLAY: My Lord, I submit, having regard to the necessarily abbreviated form in which we all talk, evidence of this kind is absolutely worthless.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I think it is, but I have already pointed that out.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: What meaning do you attach to the words "Improved Singer"?—A machine I could go and buy anywhere a certain type made by anyone.

MR. FINLAY: I will not trouble you with any questions.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: No doubt the lady is a very worthy lady, like the last witness, but her evidence is really no use to the Court.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: They are only samples of the buying public.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: They buy one machine. I do not remember on the other side any single purchaser, except in cases of deception, which is a very different thing.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: There was no case in which we had deceived.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I will assume, in your case, that some persons have bought improved Singer's, and not been deceived.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes. They speak of the general acceptance of the term in their own circular.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: If you ask me the question, evidence that a lady buys a machine, and talks to a few friends about it, does not convey very much as to what the general view is.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I have other witnesses of the same type but after that observation from your Lordship I will not call them.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: In this case, I am aware, and must be aware, from what has taken place hitherto, that other judges may take another view, and therefore, I am not going to stop you. You must put such witnesses of this class in as you think necessary for your case.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: Our next witness will prove a user of a rather more extended character.

GEORGE THOMAS CUTCHEY (sworn).

Examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.



MR. THOMAS GEORGE CUTCHEY.

Are you a wholesale clothier?—No.
Will you tell me what you are?—A clerk.
With a wholesale clothier?—Yes.
What is the name of your firm?—R. H. Parnell & Co.
Where do they carry on business?—7, Fell Street, Wood Street, London.

Are you firm users of sewing machines?—No.
Are they buyers of sewing machines?—Yes, they are buyers.
Do they buy sewing machines for their work-people?—Yes, they supply their work-people with sewing machines.

What sort of machines do they supply their work-people with generally?—whatever they are asked to get, I suppose?—No, we only supply Frister & Rossmann's.

You know that Frister & Rossmann's make several kinds?—Anything that Frister & Rossmann sell.

Wheeler & Wilson?—Yes.
Or Singer?—Yes.

Is the term "Singer machine" familiar to you in the course of your business?—Yes.

What do you understand by it?—I understand it as a term different from Wheeler & Wilson's or Thomas's.

Has it any reference to the maker of the machine?—No, not to my mind.

So far as your experience goes, with the buyers whom you supply with machines, has it any such significance with them?—No, none whatever.

As far as you know?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Do you supply the machines to your work-people?—Not to my work-people, my Lord. They are not mine—I am simply a clerk.

I mean to your principals' work-people?—Yes.

Your principals do not sell sewing machines to the outside public?—No, not at all.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: I rather gather that it is your ordinary practice to supply your own work-people with machines?—Yes.

Do you know the expression "Improved Singer Machine"?—I should take no notice of it.

Why should you not?—Because they are all one term to me.

Cross-examined by MR. FINLAY.

You supply only Messrs. Frister & Rossmann's?—That is all at the present time.

For how many years has that been the case?—I could not tell that—about seven or eight, I should think.

You, of course, are thoroughly familiar with the fact that these machines are made by them?—Yes.

And you communicate that, I suppose, to your work-people?—Yes.

Do you re-sell to your work-people, or merely buy them for your work-people?—If one of the hands was to come to us and ask us to supply them with a machine, we should supply them with a machine from Frister & Rossmann.

I suppose when the hand comes to you he simply comes for a sewing machine?—Yes.

And he gets from you no machine which is made by any other makers than Frister & Rossmann?—No.

Re-examined by MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY.

I believe you have bought machines from the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes.

Was that long ago, or recently?—Before we sold Frister & Rossmann's.

Do you people ask you for any particular kind of machine sometimes?—It is generally designated as "Singer's machine."

They ask you for a Singer's machine?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I thought you said they simply asked you for a sewing machine. They do not ask you for any particular machine, do they?—Yes, it is generally "on the Singer principle."

Do they say one on the Singer principle?—Yes, different from Thomas' or Wheeler & Wilson's.

When these work-people come to you, what do they ask for?—Generally a Singer's machine.

How many have you supplied?—I could not tell you, about 20 or 30—it might be 40.

You cannot tell whether it was 20 or 40?—No.

MR. WILLIAM PIERSENE (re-called).

Examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

You produced yesterday a large bundle of trade circulars, and my Lord suggested that you should classify them and select such as you were able to establish from your own personal knowledge. Have you done that?—Yes, I have picked out several.

Just take a few of them. What circular is the first?—The American Sewing Machine Company's circular.

For what period?—It is in existence now, and is being used now.

What are the American Sewing Machine Company?—Wholesale dealers in sewing machines.

MR. FINLAY: In London?—Yes, you had the manager in the box.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Now will you look at that (handing another circular to witness.) What is that?—A circular of Seidel & Naumann's sewing machines. I have the wholesale price lists and the retail lists.

Are they both wholesale and retail lists?—Yes.

What period do they cover?—From 1890 to 1892 I think they were being used.

Have you got the retail list in your hand?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Whose list do you say this is?—Seidel & Naumann, a German firm.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Do you say they are large manufacturers?—They are very large manufacturers.

Over what period have they been advertising and selling under these circulars?—I think about a little over two years they were advertising these machines.

With circulars in that form?—Yes.

I suppose they had other circulars before that?—Yes.

You have not any of the others?—No.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You say 1891 and 1892?—Till about a year ago—from 1890 to 1892.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Have you got some other circulars of theirs?—Yes; wholesale price lists.

I do not think any distinction is made between the trade and retailers?—Yes; I think in the wholesale list it says: "Singer machine," and in the retail "Improved Singer."

Do you know the Finsbury Park Sewing Machine Company?—Yes.

Are they retail dealers?—They are retail dealers.

Have you one of their circulars?—This is one.

During what period has that been issued?—That was issued in 1883, 1886 and 1887, and, I believe, 1888 and 1889.

Do they do a considerable business?—They do a considerable retail business in Finsbury Park.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: They are not manufacturers at all, I gather?—No, my Lord, buyers who serve the public.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Do you know the National Sewing Machine Company?—Yes.

Have you some of their circulars?—Yes, these are their lists (producing them).

What period do they cover?—They have been in use ten years at the least—from 1881 I am certain.

Down to a recent date?—Yes, I obtained this a month ago.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Are they manufacturers?—No, my Lord.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Do you say they are not manufacturers?—They are not manufacturers, they buy for re-sale.

Here is another circular (handing it to the witness). What is that?—That is a circular of H. F. Peck. It has been in existence for several years. It is not now, I believe, in use.

Up to what time was it in use?—Till about four years ago.

Is he a retailer dealer?—Yes.

Is that a retail list?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Is he the manager of a company?—I believe he must have been the manager of a club of some kind.

Do you know anything about it?—Yes, my Lord, it is still in existence in New Bridge Street.

What is it?—I believe they supply clubs with watches and sewing machines.

Do you know anything about this "Improved Singer gold medal sewing machine," or whether it took a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition?—No, I do not know, my Lord. They are certainly not manufacturers.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Look at this one of Davis & Co. (handing a catalogue to witness)?—I obtained that from them in March last. They are very large retailers of sewing machines upon the hire-purchase system. They have several establishments.

Just look at the first?—"Davis' Family machine, also known as the Singer." They are very large retailers.

Have you a list of Spiers & Pond?—Yes, this is it. This was sent to my private house.

Do you know Charles Jenner & Co., of Edinburgh, as retail dealers?—Yes; they are very large retailers.

Have they advertisements?—Yes; this is one of theirs (producing it). "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer sewing machines."

Is this one of Whiteley's catalogues? (Handing it to the witness.)—Yes.

When was that issued?—It was in use certainly up to 1887—from 1881 to 1887 I have seen it.

Do you know Pankhurst & Co.?—Yes, they are ironmongers, of Maidstone. I know them well.

Do they carry on a considerable retail business?—They do a fair trade in sewing machines—they are ironmongers.

Is that one of their retail lists. (Handing it to the witness)?—That is one of their retail lists.

What is the description there? "Singer" "Cyclops" in small type underneath.

Cross-examined by MR. BYLNE.

I want to ask you who are finding the funds for Messrs. Spence &

Co., in this action?—Frister & Rossmann have indemnified Spence's in this action. They have given an indemnity.

Have Frister & Rossmann made arrangements with other people for obtaining subscriptions?—No; no other firm has anything to do with it—only Frister & Rossmann personally.

There are no contributions from other persons?—Not a penny.

Now I want to ask you about the American Sewing Machine Company. To your knowledge did that company ever sell an American sewing machine?—I do not know that they did.

Not an English sewing machine?—I cannot say. I do not know what they deal in.

Do not they deal in German machines, and in German machines only?—I believe the machine they buy is not made in Germany at all.

Where is it made?—I believe it is made in Austria.

They are wholesale and not retail dealers, I believe?—Only wholesale, I think.

What company was Mr. Loog formerly manager of?—Frister & Rossmann's company.

Then he ceased to be in their service, and went into the service of Seidel & Naumann?—That is right.

Seidel & Naumann are a German firm?—Yes.

Selling German machines?—Yes.

Do they deal retail as well as wholesale?—I think their principal business is wholesale.

You know a good deal about the Singer litigation yourself, do you not?—I heard the House of Lords' judgment; I know nothing else.

You heard the House of Lords' judgment in the Loog case?—Yes.

Just listen to this: "Our Mr. Loog, after a struggle of six years, had it decided by the highest tribunals in England, the Court of Appeal, as well as the House of Lords, and in both cases by unanimous judgments, that nobody has any exclusive right to call his machines "Singer" machines. Having heard that judgment, do you say that is an honest and fair statement?"

MR. LAWSON WALTON: My Lord, is that a right question?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes, I think Mr. Byrne is entitled to ask that.

MR. BYRNE: What is your answer?—I should not say that is an accurate statement of the judgment of the House of Lords.

Should you call it an honest and fair statement?—I should not think that is a proper statement to make.

"Honest and fair" was my question?—No, I do not think that is a right expression to make use of.

Do you recognise that as one of Seidel & Naumann's catalogues (Handing it to witness)?—Yes, I do.

Now, just listen to this: "The word Singer is simply descriptive, and in many cases, indeed, the only way to describe a machine constructed in accordance with an old invention of a German, whose name happened to be Singer, but the additions and improvements introduced by us"—that is, by Seidel & Naumann?—Yes.

"Since were cried down for a long time by this wonderful 'original Company, until at last they themselves were compelled to go with the time and imitate our improvements; and imitate us to such an extent that the original inventor would hardly recognise his own child." Have you any doubt who is meant by the "original Company" there?—I presume he means by the original company, the Singer Manufacturing Company.

You are pretty well acquainted with the various machines?—Yes.

Do you say that is a correct statement?—I really do not know whether there was such a man as a German of the name of Singer.

But the rest of it?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I must take your Lordship's opinion upon this. This witness is asked to express an opinion upon this circular, of which he knows nothing.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You see you have put in certain circulars, with, I suppose, the object of showing that those circulars are honest trade circulars, and the other side are cross-examining for the purpose of showing that those circulars are issued by dishonest men, and contain dishonest statements.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I will say no more, my Lord.

MR. BYRNE: Now, I put it to you, as a fair man of business, is that, in your view, a fair and honest circular?—I think it is an exaggeration of the facts. There is no doubt that the Singer Company have added improvements that the Germans did invent, but certainly it is quite wrong to say that the Singer Company have in every way cried down the German improvements because their new machines are not "Singer machines" at all.

That is your view?—That is my view.

They do not belong to what you know as the "Singer" type?—No not what I recognise as the Singer type.

You prefer not to give me any other answer than that?—I certainly should not make such a statement myself.

Then you do not think it fair and honest?—I do not think it quite the right way to put the thing.

Is it fair and honest?—No, I do not think so. If it is not the right way, it is not fair and honest.

Now, take the circular of the City of London Watch Club Company's machine. What company has obtained most gold medals for "Singer machines"?—I should say the Singer Manufacturing Company certainly have obtained most medals.

I do not know whether you happen to know that they have obtained considerably more than 100?—I have seen a large number.

Do you think that is a fair circular?—I do not think I ever looked at this circular except to see the words "Singer." I see there are the words "Gold Medal, Paris, 1879." I do not know what this refers to at all.

Where did you get it from?—It is a list I have among others. If we get a retail list from anyone we file it in the office.

You perhaps have not examined it closely?—No, I have not.

Look at it now and tell me if you think it fair. Do not you think it likely to lead people to think that the machine referred to is one of the Singer Company?—No, I do not think that.

Look at the passage about the medals. By the way, the Paris Exhibition was in 1878 and not in 1879, was it not?—I do not know about that. It was before I had anything to do with sewing machines.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You say you know nothing about it, except that you found it on the file in your office?—Nothing. Lots of lists are sent to me. As far as the words "Improved Singer" go, I think it is perfectly straightforward and honest. I do not know anything about this medal business, of course.

MR. BYRNE: Look at the whole of it?—As far as the words "Improved Singer" go, I think it is perfectly fair and honest.

But I want you to take the whole description?—If they did not obtain this medal certainly it would not be honest to put that in.

I cannot get you to say further than that?—I do not know further than that.

Now as regards the National Sewing Machine Company. You say they buy machines?—I believe they buy.

Have they ever bought any from you?—Very few from us.

They have bought some?—Yes, I should think so.

You know nothing about their business?—No, I do not.

Do they get their machines from Germany?—I believe they do. I believe they get a great number of machines from Germany.

How old is this circular of theirs?—The date on it is 1886.

Was that date written in when you got it?—Yes.

With the address of the man?—Yes.

Then this you took more notice of than most of them?—No.

What did you keep it for?—We keep a list of all these circulars.

Do you know whether any other copy of this circular was ever issued?—Yes.

How do you know?—Because I have seen them there.

Then you know them?—Yes.

Whose machines do they sell?—Various makers.

Do not they sell the plaintiff company's machines?—I really do not know whether they do, or not. Very likely they may sell some of them.

I suppose the notion of putting this one in of Peck is for the words "Singer Cyclops machine." Do you know anything about the machine referred to there?—It is Rothwell & Hough's, of Oldham.

Is that the only one of those circulars you have seen, or have you seen more?—I have seen more.

How old is that?—About 1887, I should say.

Is that a fair circular in your view to talk about a "Singer Cyclops" without more details?—I think "Singer" means a machine of a certain type, whether you call it "Cyclops," or not.

You prefer not to answer the question in the way I put it?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: You see he calls it "this well-known machine." Do you notice those words?—The "Cyclops" had a large sale, my Lord.

Under that name?—Yes, under that name.

MR. BYRNE: I do not suppose it is worth while asking you, but there is another advertisement of Seidel & Naumann, which my learned friend thought it worth while to put in, which uses the words "Improved Singer machine." I see there is something on it about the Donkey and the Lion, and a lot about "monopoly" and "caution." Have you ever taken the trouble to read it?—I daresay I have years ago.

It has not been in circulation for a good many years, has it?—Yes, it was in circulation two years ago.

There is another circular of the National Sewing Machine Company. Do you think that it is a fair advertisement? Is it not calculated to cause confusion?—I think the word "Improved" takes away from it anything invidious.

Is your view then that so long as you put in the word "Improved," it makes that which would be an unfair circular a fair one?—I cannot say that. It all depends in what connection you take the words.

Take the one before you with the word "Improved," would it be fair or unfair?—"National Singer" are words that might mean the "Singer" of the nation, that is to say the "Singer" machine that the nation uses. "Singer" is a general term.

You do not answer my question. Suppose the word "Improved" is not in the circular, should you say it was fair, or calculated to cause confusion?—I do not think there could be any confusion in this.

Then you think it would be fair with the words "Improved" or not?—Yes, I think it is fair.

The word "Improved" does not make any difference in the fairness?—I think "Improved" affects the public mind a good deal. If you say "Improved Singer machine," you mean a machine not made by the "Singer Company."

Do not say "you"—You mean that you yourself do?—I know that is in the public mind. That is why I make use of it.

You must leave others to judge of that. I have only one other question, Mr. Loewe was here yesterday and the day before we were told. Is Mr. Loewe still here?—Yes.

Is he connected with the Frister & Rossmann company?—Yes, he is the agent.

He knows more about the hoarding advertisements than anyone else representing this company?—He knows practically nothing about them.

Or about the other advertisements and circulars?—He knows about the other circulars.

And about certain correspondence with Mr. Wansbrough. Have you heard the correspondence he had with Mr. Wansbrough?—I have heard of that correspondence.

Re-examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

There is one catalogue I should have put in, and that is the catalogue of the Auxiliary Army and Navy Stores, which was issued in April, 1891. There is a large illustration of a sewing machine which is described as "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer," and then after sundry other machines being mentioned there is a list of the "Singer Manufacturing Company's" sewing machines?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I thought that "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer" was a lock-stitch machine.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord,

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then I do not understand this catalogue which has just been handed to me. On the one side is "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer," and on the other side "Frister & Rossmann's Family Lock-stitch Treadle Machine"?—It is the same machine, my Lord. The small illustration shows the stand and the large illustration shows the machine itself.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Your Lordship will remember that in the course of the evidence a number of machines were produced of various ages, with the brass label on them. I understood it to be suggested that those machines had not been in actual use in the trade.

MR. BYRNE: Oh, dear no. I only asked you whether you were going to prove those machines.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Then I gather the suggestion was that they were manufactured for the purpose of this case. If it is not that, I do not understand the suggestion. It is to meet the suggestion that they have been got together for the purposes of this case that I tell your Lordship I can prove "Singer machines," that have been in use from time to time, and have been brought here as specimens of the mode of attaching the labels. I believe Mr. Wilson first started the idea, and the Singer Company adopted Mr. Wilson's idea. If my friend insists on the suggestion that they are not machines that have been regularly in use, I must call my evidence on the subject.

MR. BYRNE: The only point I made was the age of the machines.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Mr. Wilson was asked about the age.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I did not understand any importance was attached to the ticket.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: In this case I do not know what importance may be eventually attached to anything.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I must ask Mr. Wilson about it.

MR. BYRNE: If you will give us a list of the machines to-morrow you need not delay the case now.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I am obliged to my friend. My Lord, I have forgotten to add to the documents exhibited in the case the file of the *Sewing Machine Gazette* from the year 1887 to the present time. Those newspapers contain advertisements of sewing machines from time to time, and articles upon them, in which the expression "Singer machine" and "Improved Singer machine" is used in the sense in which we understand it now, and we say that was the popular acceptance of the term.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: If there is anything important in these papers you must call my attention to it.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I am going to, my Lord, but it is necessary the file should be produced.

MR. BYRNE: If you are going to put it in, you must call somebody to prove them. We have had no notice of this in any way.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I will call somebody who knows the papers.

CHARLES LAWRENCE YOUNG (re-called).

Examined by MR. LAWSON WALTON.

Will you turn to the copies of the *Sewing Machine Gazette* for the year 1887?

MR. BYRNE: This is a little out of order. If my friend is going to call a witness to identify these, surely he should go into the witness-box in the regular way.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I suppose they are going to call somebody to prove that these were circulated.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord. Mr. Young is quite familiar with them.

Are you familiar with the *Sewing Machine Gazette*?—Yes.

Will you look at the copies of that *Gazette* for the year 1887?—Yes.

Turn to January, 1887, page 3?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: What is this paper called?—*Journal of Domestic Appliances and Sewing Machine Gazette*.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: On page 3 is there this advertisement, "Hermann Loog, Limited, Sewing Machines, Improved Singer and Wheeler & Wilson, manufactured by Frister & Rossmann"?—Yes.

MR. BYRNE: Have you ever seen that before?—Yes, no doubt I have.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Turn to page 4, an advertisement by Wertheim?—Yes.

"New Electra," and then, "The best Singer machine in existence"?—Yes.

Then on page 9 there is an advertisement of Junker & Ruh, "Sewing Machines, Improved Singer & Grover & Baker's system"?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Can I have a copy of this?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I can hand your Lordship a copy of what I have, which consists of a number of advertisements which have been extracted. I do not know that it is necessary to call attention to them all. In January on page 14 your Lordship will see at the top an article on "Time," written by a "Singer machinist." Then, my Lord, in February, on page 9, the advertisement of Junker & Ruh is repeated, in which they advertise the "Improved Singer and Grover & Baker's system."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: "Improved Singer and Grover & Baker's systems"—in the plural?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, I beg your Lordship's pardon.

MR. BYRNE: I need not trouble you to go through all these if you say this is a list of the advertisements.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I am told it is. Then may I take it that this list may be put in as a list of the advertisements referred to here?

MR. BYRNE: Yes.

Cross-examined by MR. BYRNE.

That is a trade journal, is it not?—Yes.

It does not circulate among the general public?—Not much.

It is called *The Journal of Domestic Appliances and Sewing Machine Gazette*. You say it circulates among the trade?—Chiefly.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: It has some general circulation, I suppose—I do not know—the editor is here.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It is chiefly, at any rate, a trade journal?—Chiefly.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then I understand, Mr. Walton, that ends the evidence on your side.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then I suppose, Mr. Chadwyck Healey, you will address me, and it will not be convenient to commence that to-day.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: Some one of us will address your Lordship, but I am not sure whether I shall be able to be here.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: A great mass of evidence has been put in, and I shall be glad to see how you are going to use it. At all events, somebody will give his attention to it.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: Certainly, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Whoever addresses me, I should like to hear him upon what you have to say as to the case against Wilson in the House of Lords. I have heard no remarks from your side regarding the case yet, and I should like to know what you have to say about it.

MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY: If your Lordship pleases.

(Adjourned until to-morrow.)

FIFTH DAY.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: I presume my learned friend does not require us to call any witness to speak to the machines which were referred to yesterday as regards the names upon them, and the dates at which they were used. I may say they are mainly old machines.

MR. BYRNE: Very well. The latest was about twelve or thirteen years ago, I think. Perhaps you will arrange to give us a list?

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: Yes.

Now, my Lord, I do not propose to go through all the evidence *seriatim*, because your Lordship has so recently heard the witnesses that it will be sufficient if I call attention to one or two salient features according to the view we submit to the Court. I should like, first of all, to recall your Lordship's attention to the issues raised between the parties by the pleadings, which I propose to do very shortly. The case set up by the plaintiff company who are suing, as your Lordship remembers, not the German company, but Mr. Spence, who is a dealer in sewing machines, is that they are entitled to the benefit of the name "Singer." They give in the early part of the statement of claim the historical account of how they acquired the benefit of that name in consequence of Mr. Singer having been an inventor and maker of, and dealer in, sewing machines. In paragraph 7 the allegation is that, "The designation 'Singer' simply means that the machines so designated are of the plaintiffs' manufacture, constructed in one of the several forms which they from time to time adopt as the last results of their knowledge and experience." So that they distinctly claim the right to use the word "Singer" as exclusively applicable to the machines they make of whatever description or style. Then there is an allegation that, as regards the earlier type of the machines made by them, "A special class of machine is also known among experts and wholesale dealers in the inner circle of the trade and amongst such only as machines made according to the 'Singer system' or 'Singer principle.' This, however, is only an alternative and abbreviated, and not a necessary method of describing such machines, and with this exception the name 'Singer' as applied to sewing machines has become and is a trade name or designation belonging to the plaintiffs, signifying to wholesale and retail dealers

and to the public, and known as signifying machines of the plaintiffs' manufacture and no other machines." Then in paragraph 9 they allege that the name "Singer" as designating the plaintiffs' manufacture is universally known in the trade, "And is very largely known amongst ordinary purchasers, and even those purchasers whose attention has not been called to the plaintiffs' firm when they ask for a 'Singer' machine desire to obtain a machine made by the manufacturers of the machines by which the reputation of the name 'Singer' has been acquired." Then they allege that the defendant has been selling to the public and offering for sale and advertising sewing machines not of the plaintiffs' manufacture described in his price lists and catalogues, and on labels and cards attached or annexed to such machines, and in advertisements as 'The Improved Singer,' 'Improved Singer Sewing Machines,' 'Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer,' 'Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer Machines.' Then they say that they object to all those designations, and they allege that in that way and otherwise (and they afterwards give particulars of what they mean by that) the defendant "represents sewing machines sold or offered for sale by him and not of the plaintiffs' manufacture to be 'Singer' machines and of the plaintiffs' manufacture." So that their case is really based on what is equivalent to an alleged fraudulent representation of the machines which the defendant sells, and which are Frister & Rossmann's machines as "Singer" machines. Of course, I shall deal with the legal aspect of the case presently. That is the charge distinctly made against the defendants. That is emphasized in paragraph 12, because there it is alleged that "The defendant well knows that the name 'Singer' as applied to sewing machines is a trade name or designation of the plaintiffs' and he uses the name as aforesaid for the purpose of appropriating to machines sold by him, the reputation attaching to machines of the plaintiffs' manufacture and to increase his own business by taking advantage of the reputation acquired by the plaintiffs." Then if your Lordship looks at the injunction asked for you will see it is in very wide terms indeed.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes, I have read that.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: Then particulars were given of the way in which, otherwise than by the use of the terms mentioned in paragraph II, the defendant was misleading the public.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: The plaintiffs may, of course, have put their case too high, and claimed relief to a greater extent than they may be entitled to, but that is not uncommon.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: No. I only want to show your Lordship how the case has been launched, and how it appears upon the evidence. If your Lordship will look at the particulars, you will see that they are these, first: "The said sewing machines are made of the same shape, colour and general get-up and finish as the plaintiffs' machines." (2.) The trade-mark affixed to the said machines is made of the same size and shape, and of the same material, and of the same, or a similar, colour to that used by the plaintiffs, and is affixed to the same part of the sewing machines as that of the plaintiffs'."

Then, my Lord, the defence I need not trouble your Lordship very much with. The allegation in paragraph I is that there is a well-known "Singer type," or "Singer system," of machines, as applied to other machines besides those of the plaintiff company, and that, "In consequence of the said machines being of that type, but having improvements which had been devised or used by the firm of Frister & Rossmann, the predecessor in business of the German company, the German company applied to the machines so manufactured by them the name of 'Frister & Rossmann's improved Singer sewing machines.'" Then, in paragraph 3, we allege that the word "Singer" has "become in this country, and elsewhere, a descriptive word indicating merely that the machines, in respect of which that word was used, were of that type of construction and arrangement." Then, in paragraph 4, we distinctly state, "On all the machines of the 'Singer' type manufactured and sold by the German company, and which are, as hereinbefore mentioned, referred to as Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer sewing machines, the names of the manufacturers are stamped in clear and legible type, and in all the price lists describing such machines they are distinctly referred to as Frister & Rossmann's machines." Then we refer to the directions for use which always accompanies the machines, and we allege that no purchaser could be deceived.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: My Lord, before my friend goes further I should have supplemented the specifications which I put in, relating to improvements taken out by other makers during the last few years, by three specifications which continue the series down to 1889. They present no new features. I have shown them to my learned friend, Mr. Byrne. In each case they refer to the "Singer type," or the "Singer Double Lock-stitch machines," or the "Singer machine." One is dated in 1886, one in 1888, and one in 1889.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: My Lord, before I pass to what is the main issue between us, namely, the use of the word "Singer" and the manner in which we have used it, it would be convenient if I dealt with the minor point in the case. There is a suggestion that in other ways there has been an attempt to mislead the public. I will refer your Lordship to the particulars and take them *seriatim*. First of all, they say: "The said sewing machines are made of the same shape and colour and general get-up as the plaintiffs' machines." I do not think that anything can be made of that. Sewing machines of a particular type are necessarily practically of the same shape, and as regards the get-up and finish and colour, they are all made with the same material, with gold ornaments, and it is admitted that these machines may be made precisely in the same way as the Singer Company's machines, because there is no patent under which the Singer Company can possibly claim a monopoly. Seeing that the machines can be made in identically the same way, it is impossible to suggest that there should be a complete departure by substituting some other material which would answer much less well. There is no suggestion as regards the general features of the machine, that there is any greater approach on the part of Frister & Rossmann's machines to the Singer type of machine as used by the Singer Company itself than the "Singer" machines made by other manufacturers who do make what are called "Singer" machines—that is, machines on the Singer principle. Then the next allegation is: "The trade-mark affixed to the said machines is made of the same size and shape, and of the same material, and of the same or a similar colour to that used by the plaintiffs, and is affixed to the same part of the sewing machines as that of the plaintiffs." It is clear that for years the brass plates have been placed precisely in the same position. It may be that the user of a brass plate, precisely in the same position, of recent years has not been so common. But that cannot be alleged as an imitation on our part, seeing that both we and the Singer Company used the brass plate in this position at a time when it was usual on the part of other manufacturers to do so.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: The way they use the similarity in appearance, I suppose, will be this. They will say that persons seeing the machines with the labels attached, which would probably induce them to think it was a "Singer" in the true sense of the word "Singer," would not be cured of that mistake by seeing that the machines are of a different type.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: We do not rely, my Lord, on the brass plate as constituting a warning, but I submit it cannot be used against us, having regard to the way in which the brass plates have been used. One witness said that a sewing machine was shown to him with what appeared to be a brass plate, but was not. It turned out it was simply a transfer, which, to an ordinary observer, presented the same appearance.

Then, my Lord, we come to the suggestion as to the posters. Your Lordship remembers the history of the use of those posters. The posters were old posters, and had been used years ago.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Is there any satisfactory evidence of that.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: Yes, my Lord. They were a small portion of the stock that remained on hand.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: There was no evidence of that user, I think.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: He stated, my Lord, that these posters were included in the list supplied to your Lordship and there were several thousands of them.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Will you refer me to that?

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: Your Lordship will find it at page 86 of the third day's proceedings. It is in the evidence of Mr. Piessene. It was suggested that we conceived the idea of that advertisement after they had used an advertisement of their machines, and that we adopted a similar style, and put it in the place of their advertisement. It is rather important, therefore, to show that these were old posters which we had in stock. The witness is asked at the bottom of page 85, "Can you give any explanation with regard to the poster exhibited on the wall?—Yes. Mr. Russell asked me to share with him for a fortnight the hoarding." Then on page 86 he is asked, "Had that poster been in use before?—Yes. We had them in 1887—2,000, and that is the only poster we have ever had. To what extent had that been placarded at that time?—We had used nearly the whole of them; in fact I had to find these down in our cellar."

"There were only a few remaining copies?—A very few. Those were the very last."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Where they were to be used, or under what circumstances does not appear.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: They were used, my Lord, in different parts of the country, I believe. At all events my learned friends could have asked the question.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: The same retort may be made against you, namely, that if you attached importance to it you ought to have proved it clearly.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: They were old posters which were in the cellar. It is quite clear that these posters were not made and designed for this particular purpose.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I see your point.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: It was suggested that our advertisements be put up to supplement or counteract the effect of a poster that had been put up by the Singer Company. That is the sort of suggestion made. It is said that the Singer Company put on a hoarding in London an advertisement of their own machines, and that we put up similar posters next day as advertisements of our machines. I submit, when it is shown that those were old posters, it is clear, if there be any coincidence about it, that it was not designed in that way. I further submit there is not that resemblance which my learned friends seek to discover between them. Your Lordship sees the words used are "Improved Singer," in thick type; and "Manufactured by Frister & Rossmann" also appears in legible type. Then there is "Frister & Rossmann's trade-mark," also in legible type; and instead of the letter "S," which is universally used by the Singer Company, the letters are "F. and R.," the practice being, apparently, for manufacturers to use the letters indicating their names. As regards the colours, your Lordship notices they are not really the same. Red is a colour almost universally used in posters to attract public attention, but there is a vast distinction between the grey colour used by Frister & Rossmann, and the blue colour used by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Now, my Lord, passing away from these minor features of the case, and only reminding your Lordship that when the plaintiffs' manager was called he was asked to say of what he most complained, and that he said he most complained of the little card with the picture on the back of it, and did not attach so much importance to these advertisements apparently, I ask your Lordship's consideration of the issues between us. The question is, what is the meaning of the word "Singer," as used with reference to sewing machines, first of all, by itself; and, secondly, in connection with other words? The proposition we submit to your Lordship is, that certainly long before 1882 a particular type of machine had been known and described as the "Singer" machine. No doubt the more frequent use of the word was in connection with "system" or "principle." That is to say, machines were described as being made on the "Singer system" or the "Singer principle," meaning the type of machine made by the Singer Company, and which has proved the most popular—that is, the "Family" and the "Medium." Consequently, those words "system" and "principle" dropped out. It was a cumbersome term to use, because not only experts but the public used to refer to the machines on the "Singer system" as "Singer" machines. I am not going to ask your Lordship's consideration of all the evidence which was before the Courts in the two actions which were tried long ago, but it distinctly appears from the judgments in those cases that there was such a use of the word "Singer."

Then, my Lord, the various specifications in which allusion is made to the common "Singer" machine clearly refer to the machine which contains those principal characteristics which were the characteristics of the "Singer Family" machine, and the "Singer Medium" machine, and are not confined, apparently, to the machines made only by the Singer Company. My learned friend has just called your Lordship's attention to some later specifications, which carry on the practice to a date subsequent to the decision in the House of Lords' case. In addition to those specifications, which, of course, may be to some extent regarded by my learned friends as being more particularly addressed to patentees and inventors, and persons who are familiar with the working of sewing machines, there are the advertisements and notices in the trade circulars. I would just invite your Lordship's attention to a few of those which have been put in evidence. I think your Lordship has had the catalogues handed up, and it will be found that the words "Singer machine" are used in connection with machines made by numerous other manufacturers besides Frister & Rossmann and the Singer Company. I am told that there is a catalogue of Charles Jenner & Company's in evidence where the words used are "Charles Jenner & Company have just completed a contract with the above well-known firm" (that is Frister & Rossmann) "which enables them to sell their popular 'Improved Singer' sewing machines" on such and such terms.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: What is the evidence as to when that was issued, and what evidence is there that the plaintiffs knew of it?

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: I do not see, my Lord, that there is any. As regards evidence of this description we can only use it in this way—to show that documents have been extensively circulated and addressed to the public in which the word "Singer" has been used in collocation, but in a sense which shows it could not have been applied to machines

made by the Singer Company. We can only use it in that way. When your Lordship has to consider how a particular term is understood by the public, there is necessarily a certain difficulty. The Court might be occupied for the rest of the year almost, and one can only call a limited number of witnesses, and produce a limited number of documents. I am not referring to the cases where the words "Singer system," or "Singer principle," are used. There is not much dispute between us as to that, I think. I think my learned friends will accept the statement that the word "Singer" has been used in connection with the words "system" and "principle" from a time long before the decision in the House of Lords?

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: It is not material, therefore, to call attention to the use of the word "Singer" in connection with those other words. Then there was a circular issued by the City of London Watch Club Company, and they refer to it in this way—"Improved Singer gold medal sewing machines." Then they refer to certain gold medals, being obtained at exhibitions, and speak of there being 20 other gold medals and diplomas. The only criticism that was passed on that was that the Singer Company had a number of gold medals, this was a suggestion that these were the Singer Company's own machines. But the gold medals obtained by the Singer Company, according to their own evidence, were vastly more numerous than those referred to here, and therefore there can be nothing in the observation. There was nothing to show that the City of London Watch Club Company were doing anything that was dishonest in the matter, or that they might not fairly consider themselves entitled to use the word "Singer" in the sense in which they did. That circular clearly shows that what they were selling were their own machines. The "Improved Singer" hand machines were sold at the price of £3 12s. 6d., which is a very different price from that which the Singer Manufacturing Company charge. Then, of course, Newton Wilson & Company used the words "Singer machine." They considered they were entitled to do so, and they did use it most extensively. Then Seidel & Naumann's machines were also advertised by Spiers & Pond, Limited, and the London & Westminster Supply Association. They also referred to the "Improved Singer" at the price of £2 16s. Then there is a further catalogue of "Seidel & Naumann's Universal Singer machines," which they sold as what they call their "Improved Singer." Then in Whiteley's list the words used are "Improved Singer system." I pass over that. With regard to Seidel & Naumann's it was suggested that they had issued a certain misleading circular. That may be so. It is not for us to defend them, or to say that they have always been careful to use expressions such as would be calculated not to mislead. But, my Lord, it remains that they have gone on apparently without interference, using the word "Singer" with reference to their own machines as a term of description, and selling their own machines as "Improved Singer" machines. I think they used their own names in connection with them just as Frister & Rossmann do. They sold their machines as "Seidel & Naumann's Improved Singer machines"; and advertised them as such. Those are catalogues issued subsequently to the House of Lords' case, so that it carries on the use of the word "Singer" down to a later date. Then there is a catalogue of the Army and Navy Auxiliary Supply Company, Limited, which comes down to 1891. That contains this reference: "Sewing machine department, Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer." Then later on there is a reference to Seidel & Naumann's "Improved Singer," with illustrations, and the "Singer Manufacturing Company." That will be found at pages 172, 173, 174, 175 and 176. We carry that a little further by showing that in the magazine, which persons interested would be likely to take in, and which deals with this particular trade, there are constant references, which can only be explained on the theory of the word "Singer" being a term of description. On p. 4 of the issue for January, 1887, the "Electra" is referred to as the best machine in existence. That was a machine made by a German company, showing clearly that it was a machine not made by the Singer Manufacturing Company. That advertisement was frequently repeated. I need not go through all the cases of repetition. Then there are references later on to another machine called the "Improved Singer." That is in October, 1887. Then in January, 1888, we find this: "We know something of the ordinary 'Singer,' and all we ask is an opportunity to compete." Then, in November, 1889, there is an advertisement of "Seidel & Naumann's Singer machines"; and in January, 1890, they are again referred to, and also in February. Then there are other German manufacturers who also refer to their machines as "Singer" machines. Then in July, 1890, there is a reference to the same thing again; and those are, in fact, continuously repeated in 1890 and 1891. Then, my Lord, in July, 1890, there was an article published entitled: "American sewing machines in Germany." I need not go through them more in detail. There are continual references to the "Singer system" and the "Singer principle."

Now, my Lord, with regard to all those, the only observation that one can make is this—that many members of the public do not see them, and to them they convey no information. But it is clear that the company would be familiar with any journal having a large circulation and devoted to this particular subject, and in which they advertise. Therefore, they would become aware, and must have become aware, that not only Frister & Rossmann, but a number of other firms—perhaps of late years more German than English, although at one time many English firms used the words "Singer" as a description of the machines made by them, in accordance with the "Singer principle." They allowed this to go on so far as regards all these extensive firms. It is true there were a certain number of individual cases in which a dealer here and there was told that he must give up the use of the word "Singer," and rather than go to war with a powerful company like the Singer Company, he gives up the use of the word; but it being called to the attention of the Singer Company that there was an extensive user of this term by large manufacturers for many years, then, if notwithstanding that, they did not assert their right, or what they call their right, to the exclusive use of the word "Singer," I submit your Lordship must draw the inference that merely attacking a small dealer now and then is not sufficient to counteract the fact of a user which, at all

events, existed, whether justified by the decision in the House of Lords or not. That is the question which your Lordship will have to consider. I submit it would not be sufficient for them to say that all the House of Lords did was to sanction the use of expressions such as "Singer system" and "Singer principle," when your Lordship sees a different view has been entertained of what was there decided, and practical effect given to the result of that decision, which has been entertained by numerous persons in the trade. As regards the suggestion that the word "Singer" necessarily implies a machine made by the Singer Manufacturing Company itself, I submit to your Lordship that there is not any such evidence before you as to satisfy the Court on that point. It is undoubtedly true that certain persons may, when they order a "Singer" machine, mean, from having heard of the Singer Manufacturing Company, that they want to get a machine made by the Singer Company. Some individuals have come and told your Lordship that; but there may have been a particular reason why they did want a machine made by the Singer Company, and why, in their minds, when they asked for a "Singer," that is what they thought they were going to get. There may be certain persons, of course, who would misunderstand words, however plain; and, as regards some of those witnesses, your Lordship must have come to the conclusion, I think, that they had got a fixed idea in their heads, and that no form of words, however plain, would convince them to the contrary. I submit that your Lordship can hardly act upon that theory of human nature, because, in that case, there would be clearly no protection to persons who were at liberty to make machines just as much as the Singer Company, and, so long as they act fairly, to sell them under a proper descriptive name.

Now, my Lord, some evidence which was put forward, I think, clearly tends to show that the use of the word "Singer" in the sense suggested by the plaintiff Company, would be most misleading. Your Lordship has it that down to a comparatively recent date—I think only a few years ago—machines made by the Singer Company were made substantially on what is known as the "Singer principle," but of late years they have adopted a different kind altogether, and the "Oscillator" machine and the "Vibrator," I think, are the machine which they now desire to sell. So that it would really be quite misleading if they were to claim the right of monopolising the word which had been applied so extensively to a particular class of machine, so as to appropriate it to any and every sewing machine which they make, notwithstanding any alterations. One witness suggested that the term "Improved Singer" might be taken to mean a "Singer" machine with improvements made by the Singer Company, but the remarkable thing is that there is no evidence of the Singer Company using the term "Improved Singer" in that sense at all. The only evidence with regard to the use of the term "Improved Singer," and its meaning, is the evidence of the witnesses who say that "Improved Singer" would mean, in their view, a "Singer" machine made by somebody else, with improvements by those particular makers. After all, what we have to support in this case is the advertisements and circulars which have been actually issued, and not to establish a right to use the word "Singer" alone, as, in fact, we have not used it. As regards the use of the words "Singer" extensively, there is this further observation to be made. The Company, as your Lordship has heard, have taken proceedings at different periods against different people, and to a considerable extent. That in itself shows that there is a considerable use of the word "Singer," and that persons, rightly or wrongly, thought that they were entitled to use it.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: It may show that they were desirous of getting the benefit of the plaintiffs' trade-mark.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: I cannot say, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: There would be no difficulty in any honest trader using the word "Singer" if he wanted to describe the "system" or "principle" in such a way as not to cause any deception or difficulty. Is it not the duty of a trader who knows that the word may be used in a double sense to take care that there is no possibility of deception?

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: I do not think, my Lord, there would be any difference between us as regards that proposition, but the question is, what is a legitimate use of the word? In order to determine that, you must look, I submit, to the history of the expression. If this were a case where we were starting afresh without any previous facts to throw light on the meaning of the word "Singer," then the matter would be very different, and I do not suppose that we should be here; but our point is that the word "Singer" has, in fact, become descriptive. That is one point which will have to be considered by your Lordship. But, my Lord, passing away from that, supposing the word "Singer" alone would not be legitimate, let us inquire what has been done in this particular case by the defendant whom the plaintiffs are attacking. That really is the point. What has the defendant done which he is not entitled to do? There are only four cases made against him. As regards the machines themselves, they all bear our name. The machine itself, therefore, is not deceptive. I do not think your Lordship can say there is any doubt as to that. The machine bears clearly on it, where you would expect to find it, the name. The name is in the same place as the Singer Company, I think, put their name; in fact, in the most conspicuous place. Each machine bears the name of the makers, and there is no use of the word "Singer" on the machine itself.

Then, my Lord, complaint is made with reference to the card which has been sent out with the machines and placed on the machines with the words "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer, with walnut cover, £2 10s." Then there is "F. & R. trade-mark." Can it be said that that is deceptive? Unless they have got a monopoly of the word "Singer" and the term "Improved Singer," it is impossible to say that one could state more distinctly that this is a "Singer" machine made by somebody else. This is a card which is put in the window by Mr. Spence, who is selling the machine. So that the suggestion that Frister & Rossmann may be agents or licensees is an idle one. I think there were three suggestions made as regards that: One was that Frister & Rossmann might be the licensees, and might be allowed to make these machines on behalf of the Singer Company; another suggestion was that they were agents selling on commission; and a further suggestion—rather more vague—was that there might be some arrangement between Frister & Rossmann and the Singer Company. But, my Lord, if there is one form of expression which is more apt than another to show that Frister & Rossmann made these

machines, I submit this is that one. Apart from the evidence (although your Lordship will not, of course consider it apart from the evidence) as to the use of the word "Singer" previously, there would be nothing in this that could be taken to mislead any customer. The price is totally different at which the Singer Company sell their machines. It may be said in connection with that that these are not genuine "Singer's," and some reliance may be placed on those words which were used by some of the witnesses, namely, "genuine" or "imitation" Singer machines. But I submit that is in our favour, because the use of the words "genuine," "spurious" and "imitations," shows that there are "Singer" machines in the market, some of which are made by the Singer Company and some by others; and, as all are equally entitled to make a machine of that class, you may say the one made by the original inventor is the machine which is the genuine one, and those made by other rivals in trade later on at a cheaper price are the imitations, or the spurious ones. But that shows that there are "Singer" machines in the market which are not made by the Singer Company. Therefore, coupled with the price, and the distinct use of Frister & Rossmann's name, I submit it is utterly impossible that that card can be said to be misleading.

Then, my Lord, the next that was taken was the price list. There again that is a price list of "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer Sewing machines with all the latest improvements." The name of the manufacturer is used distinctly in connection with the machine, and not dissociated in any way. The same observation, therefore, applies to that as the other. Then there are "Instructions for the use of Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer Sewing machine." Your Lordship has already had your attention called to that. On the fly-leaf there is the statement that all the machines are thoroughly tested before being sent to customers. I submit, therefore, it is impossible for any one to say, looking at those instructions which are sent out with each machine, that there is any indication of an arrangement under which Frister & Rossmann were making them for the Company, or that they were made by the Company.

Then, my Lord, there is the card on which most reliance is placed—that is the card with the picture at the back. A curious argument was suggested with reference to that. It was said that people would only read a small portion of it, and the most attractive part they would disregard, and that the part to which they would attach the most importance would be "James Spence—special show of Improved Singer sewing machines," and that they would disregard the trade mark of Frister & Rossmann, and jump to the conclusion (without looking over the next page to see what the price was) that those were the machines manufactured by the Singer Company, and that Spence was selling Frister & Rossmann's machines as being machines made by the Singer Company. I submit there is no ground for supposing that there could be any possibility of deception. What witnesses have we had called to show that any of these documents misled them? I do not think any. I do not find any witness who has said that any of these documents misled them into supposing that the machines they got from Frister & Rossmann, if they did get them from Frister & Rossmann, as to which in many cases there was no evidence, were the Singer Company's machines. Only two witnesses, I think, went to Mr. Spence's shop at all, and it does not appear that they were misled by these documents. It was simply their own impression that they were going to get a "Singer" machine, and, according to their view, a machine made by the Singer Company. It does not appear that there was anything said to them, or shown to them, at the shop which in any way led to any mistake into which they may have fallen. The mistake is one for which they themselves were entirely responsible, and there can be no ground of complaint. In this case your Lordship has to be satisfied that the defendant is responsible for having used, in some way, a name which the plaintiffs claim, so as to mislead. Even the plaintiffs themselves seem to suggest that the addition of the name would be a sufficient protection, because, on page 41 of the shorthand notes of the first day, this question is put to Mr. Mitchell, the general manager of the plaintiff company: "Then your objection is negative; it is an objection that the name of Frister & Rossmann is omitted from the front page?—Not only; that does not cover the objection. Then will you please complete your statement of it?" Taking the admission just now with regard to the use of the word system or principle, our objection is that the word 'Singer' is used here without either of the other two words being connected with it. Either the word "system"?—Or principle, or the name of the manufacturer appearing anywhere near the name of 'Singer' on this card." So that he points out that the force of his objection is to the use of the words on the small card "Improved Singer," without the name of the manufacturer being closely connected with it. In all the other cases the name of the manufacturer appears as part of the description, and in close connection; and therefore unless your Lordship can say that because in one part of that card the words "Improved Singer" appear and the name "Frister & Rossmann" appear on the other that is not sufficient to put parties on their guard, then I submit that the case, even as presented by a witness who was most hostile to the defendant, is not made out.

Now, my Lord, I think I have dealt with all the points that arise on the evidence. Of course, it would be idle for me to take your Lordship through the details of it, because so many of the witnesses more or less qualified the statement that they made, and your Lordship will find there was a considerable difference of opinion as to the precise meaning of the word "Singer" or "Singer's." Some of the witnesses thought that the words "Singer's" would certainly mean a machine made by the plaintiff Company. Other witnesses thought that the word "Singer" by itself would not mean anything definite, and that you would have to inquire further; but as regards the term "Improved Singer," I think that your Lordship will find that the evidence, when fairly considered, does show that "Improved Singer" unquestionably means a machine made on the "Singer principle," but by some other manufacturer.

My Lord, with regard to the authorities, I need not trouble your Lordship with any other than those that deal with the contest between the Singer Company and its rivals. There is rather an extensive literature on that subject alone, and I need not travel, I think, out of it. The only other case, I think, that has been alluded to is the

case in the House of Lords with regard to the "Stone ale," but in that case there was no question about the fraudulent use. In fact, the dishonesty was almost admitted. The only question was whether a man who chose deliberately to try and usurp the reputation acquired by another trader was entitled to do so, but the evidence of fraud in that case was so strong that I need not refer to it.

Now, my Lord, passing from that, the first case is that of the Singer Manufacturing Company v. Wilson in 2nd Chancery Division, page 434. I must ask your Lordship's attention to the first report of that case in the Court of Appeal, because there was no decision in the House of Lords upon the facts. They sent the case back. Therefore, there are still *dicta* in the judgments in the court below which, I think, are deserving of attention. That case first came before the late Master of the Rolls; he thought it was of no use to go into the evidence, because he was so clearly of opinion that Mr. Wilson was only doing what he was entitled to do. Of course, to that extent, no doubt he was wrong; but still there are observations that are material as showing that, on a certain view of the facts, which we say is the true view of the facts here, the observations of the Master of the Rolls would be perfectly apposite. At page 438 Sir George Jessel says: "The case made by the plaintiffs, as I understand it, is a very simple one. They are a great manufacturing company of sewing machines, and they are called the Singer Manufacturing Company. Their case is that for many years they have been in a large way manufacturers of sewing machines, that the sewing machines manufactured by them have been described as 'Singer' machines or 'Singer's' machines, and that those words do not import, and were not generally understood to import, any specific principle of construction." Then his Lordship refers to the trade-mark, and points out that they had a trade-mark of their own; so that "Singer" is not their trade-mark. Then at page 440 his Lordship says: "The plaintiffs complain that the defendant, who is a sewing-machine manufacturer, has manufactured and sold to the public sewing machines not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and has on his price list described such machines as, and has given to his salesmen and travellers direction to describe and sell such machines as, 'Singer' or 'Singer's' machines, and they say that course of business is calculated to mislead and has misled purchasers into the belief that the machines offered for sale by the defendants are machines of the plaintiffs' manufacture." Then he refers to the injunction which was asked in that case and goes on thus: "The view I take of the law is that nothing can be better established, and nothing ought to be otherwise than fully established in a civilised country, than this, that a manufacturer is not entitled to sell his goods under the false representation that they are made by a rival manufacturer. That is the principle. The difficulty has arisen in determining what amounts to such false representation. The cases which have come before the Court may, I think, be conveniently divided into two classes; the first class, which is the more numerous one, consists of cases where the goods manufactured are distinguished by some description or device in some way or other affixed to the article sold. It may be, as I said before, descriptive—that is, it may consist of a name or names, or a lengthy description consisting of names with superadded words, and that description may be either affixed to or impressed upon the goods themselves by means of a stamp or an adhesive label, or it may be made to accompany the goods by being impressed or made to adhere to an envelope or case containing the goods. An illustration of the first class would be the common trade-mark, which is either the name or the image of some known or unknown thing, actually impressed upon or worked into the material, or made to adhere to the surface of the material, or it may be not what is commonly known as a trade-mark." Then he goes on to say: "Sometimes you do not find anything put on the goods themselves, the reason often being that the goods are not capable of it; for instance, when there are liquids, upon which, of course, you cannot put a mark, and therefore, a mark is put on the bottle containing the liquid, or on the cork which is in the bottle and helps to retain the liquid. These are again true trade-marks, whether affixed in the shape of a label on a bottle of liquid or in the shape of a device on the cork, or, in the case of other goods such as cigars, affixed to the box which contains the cigars or the string which encircles them, they are in some way or other attached to the goods, and go along with the goods on sale. That I call the first class. Now, as to this class, it is quite immaterial that the maker of the goods to which, what I will call for the sake of shortness, the trade, is affixed, did not know that it was a trade-mark, and had not the slightest intention of defrauding anybody. He must not put a mark on goods, even though he intends to establish it as his own trade-mark, that which is the known trade-mark of other people, and he would be restrained by injunction though he thought he himself had invented the trade-mark and *bona fide* intended it to designate goods of his own manufacture, and the reason is obvious because the goods pass from hand to hand, and although he may act with the utmost *bona fides*, yet the ultimate purchasers might believe that they were the real goods, that is to say that they were manufactured by the person entitled to the original trade-mark. Therefore, in that case, knowledge that he is doing anything wrong is immaterial even in the maker." It is quite clear in this case that we put our own mark on the goods, and put no mark which indicates the Singer Company. Then his Lordship goes on: "Another element which is sometimes imported into these cases has also no material bearing, that is, that if the maker knows that they are not the goods of the person entitled to use the trade-mark, and communicates that knowledge to the immediate purchaser, it makes, as I have said, no difference, and even if he does not know it, and tells the immediate purchaser that the goods are of his own manufacture, it will not save him from an injunction, because although the immediate purchaser from him is aware that the goods in question are not manufactured by any other person than the vendor, yet, as he passes them on, the representation does not necessarily pass on with them, and therefore the next purchaser, or the following, or some other purchaser, or the public at large who are the ultimate purchasers, would be as much deceived as if no such communication took place." I pass over that, because there was nothing of that kind in this case. Then on page 443 the Master of the Rolls says: "The second class of cases are cases of a totally different character—they are always cases of fraud. They are cases where the defendant, without

putting any trade-mark on all his goods, or putting a trade-mark which is admittedly different in substance from the trade-mark, if any, of the plaintiff on the goods, has represented the goods as being goods manufactured by the plaintiff." Then his Lordship says at the top of page 444: "If there is a distinct and obvious trade-mark of considerable size, and which ought to be noticed by any reasonable purchaser, showing that the goods in question are goods manufactured by the man who sells them, it is very strong evidence in favour of his *bona fides*." It seems to show that he could not have taken so much trouble to have marked his goods in a plain and easily recognisable manner as being manufactured by himself. Again, if he tells the purchaser in plain English that the goods, however described, are, in fact, manufactured by himself, and makes this statement again in an open and full manner—that is, he does not use a small type for the one statement and a large type for the other, and does not do anything which shows an intention to deceive, but openly and fairly states all the circumstances—then it appears to me you have a strong indication to show that he did not intend to deceive, and that no reasonable person ought to have been deceived, although, if he had used one or more of the terms he has used without that explanation, he might have been liable to a charge of misrepresentation. But, as in every other case of fraud—for it must be fraud—the case must be proved. I say it must be fraud, because in the second class of cases the defendant knows two things: he knows the goods were manufactured by himself, and not the plaintiff, and he knows the representation he is using is to convey to the mind of the purchaser (when I say he knows it, if it is reasonably calculated to convey, he must know the meaning of language so reasonably calculated to convey the idea) a contrary impression, that is a distinct and direct fraud; and I go further, and although it is not part of my business to decide on morals, yet as we often talk of legal fraud, perhaps irregularly and improperly, as distinguished from moral fraud, that appears to me to be moral fraud, and moral fraud of a very gross character, because he knows the facts, and knowingly misrepresents them to induce a man to buy as goods manufactured by somebody else, goods manufactured by himself. Now, if there is anything in this case at all, it is a case of the second class. The plaintiffs, as I said before, have very distinct trade-marks indeed, which I have described. The defendant has also a distinct trade-mark, very distinct indeed, which is put on his machines of a fairly considerable size, and as far as I can see, of the same size as the trade-mark which the plaintiffs put on their machines. If it differs, it differs so minutely that I have not been able to appreciate the difference. It is of brass, like theirs, and it is very distinctive, 'Newton Wilson & Company, manufacturers.' There is then a St. George and a Dragon and the word 'Trade-mark,' and 144, High Holborn, London. If that trade-mark has any meaning at all with the use of the word 'manufacturers,' it means that Newton Wilson & Company are the manufacturers of the article upon which this brass plate is affixed. I so read it, and I think any intelligent person would so read it also, and I am gratified so far to find from the evidence that whenever the attention of any of the witnesses was called to this brass plate, they at once recognised the fact that it was a representation that Newton Wilson & Company manufactured that article. Again, I have seen the machines, and, in my opinion any ordinary purchaser looking at the machines ought to have seen that brass plate upon them. That, again, is a question which I must decide for myself as a jury, and, in my opinion, trade-marks, being made for those who have ordinary sight and ordinary minds, and not being made for persons of extraordinary acuteness, or extraordinary dullness, I think there is on every machine sold by the defendants a fair and reasonable notice, not calculated to mislead anyone, that the machines sold by them, with that mark affixed to them, are manufactured by the firm of Newton Wilson & Company." I submit to your Lordship that every word of that is applicable here. Then again he says: "The defendant has issued a price list, and it is on the price list that the great argument turns." It was said that however the machine might have been standing alone, the defendant has issued a list of price to the public which showed that he sold 'Singer' machines, or, in other words, that he sold machines manufactured by the plaintiffs. Well, if he did that, if he represented to the public that the machines which he knew were manufactured by himself were manufactured by the plaintiffs, of course he would be liable." Then he refers to the defendants' price list, from which he reads this passage: "Treadle machine, for family and manufacturing use, on the various well-known American systems, and manufactured by us under their expired patents, but in some cases with patented improvements of our own, and with a finish and perfection that is unapproachable, as follows." Then he refers to the "Wheeler & Wilson machines," and "Grover & Baker machines," and the "Singer Family machines," and so on, and says, "So that you have in this price list, which I did not read, of Newton Wilson & Company's ordinary machines, that is, of no particular name, but made by themselves, these machines on the various well-known American systems. Reading this, what do I find? I find it stated as distinctly as English can state it to my mind, that, whatever these things are called by the defendants, they are manufactured by himself. He tells the public in the same breath, if I may say so, but on the same sheet certainly and literally on which he uses the name complained of, that, whatever it may mean to the public when used alone, he uses it to describe a machine made on the American system by himself, manufactured by us." He then says, "They are manufactured with improvements not to be found in the things manufactured by other people. The argument before me was this: It is said he has described amongst the machines manufactured by himself a machine which he calls the 'Singer' Family machine which stands alone, means a machine manufactured by the plaintiffs. But the answer is simple—that it does not stand alone. He says, 'I call it so because it is on a well-known American system,' the 'Singer' being, amongst others, originally an American manufacturing company, and it does appear from the evidence that, although the 'Singer' machine cannot be described as confined to a patented machine, or even, perhaps, to machines of a particular and precise description, as distinguished from every other machine, yet there are some particulars about the 'Singer' machines which are recognised as regards form, shape, and mechanical contrivance, which not unfairly might be used as a distinction." Then he

refers to another class of cases and mentions Nivet's champagne, Pommery & Greno's champagne, and Röderer's champagne, and goes on thus—"Could anybody say that a person reading that statement would buy that man's champagne as being the genuine champagne made in Champagne by the various makers I have named? I am not, as I consider, to decide cases in favour of fools or idiots, but in favour of ordinary English people, who understand English when they see it, and are not deceived by any difference in type, but who have before them a very plain statement."

Then, my Lord, that case was taken to the Court of Appeal, and Ainsworth v. Walsmsley, Wotherspoon v. Currie, were cited, and Lord Justice James says: "The last would have been a valuable case for you if the name 'Singer' had been placed on the defendants' machines." Then lower down in the course of the argument, Lord Justice James says: "The question is, whether the defendant acts in such a way as to lead the public to believe that he is selling machines made by you." Then in giving judgment, at page 451 his Lordship says that fraud is of the essence of these cases, and there must be a fraudulent representation proved by which a man induces the public to believe the goods which he is selling are the goods of another. Then he says at page 452: "Actual fraud must be proved. It is necessary therefore, that we should see exactly what the defendant has done in this case. Well, he has not put upon the articles which he sells anything which is part or parcel, or an imitation of any trade-mark of the plaintiffs'. He has copied no trade-mark of theirs. There is nothing brought home to him, as I read the evidence, except his own trade circulars and advertisements. There was an attempt to show that at a shop of his in Dublin, and at another shop of his in London, a label which contained the word 'Singer' was placed on his machines, but that was not put in issue by the bill, and the evidence of it is to my mind in no degree satisfactory, for if a label had been used in that way it would have been proved in a different manner. We come then to the advertisements. Now, of course, advertisements are intended for people who can read; they are not things calculated to deceive unwary purchasers as a trade-mark might do; they are not calculated to deceive some subsequent person into whose hands the goods may fall, but they express in clear terms to the man who can read them that which they are intended to express." Then at the bottom of the same page Lord Justice James says: "Now it appears to me utterly impossible that any man or woman capable of reading could suppose from such an advertisement that Newton Wilson is representing his machine as being the machine manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company." Lord Justice Mellish took the same view. He said that all actions of this nature must be founded upon false representations. I do not think I need go through all that. Then he says at page 455: "The Court has to consider whether an unwary purchaser might be deceived. But when there is nothing wrong put upon the goods themselves, the simple question is, has the person to whom the representation is made been deceived? because, of course, if the person to whom the representation is made is not deceived, and nothing is put on the goods themselves which can deceive, then nobody is deceived, and, in my opinion, if nobody is deceived, no wrongful act is committed." I suggest here to your Lordship that there is not a tittle of evidence to show that any of the documents relied on did induce anybody to buy a machine of Frister & Rossmann as, and for, a machine made by the Singer Company. They might have had machines not made by the Singer Company, believing them to be the Singer Company's machines, and they may have bought some such machines at Spence's shop; but they do not connect that purchase with any of these documents on which alone they must rely if they want to show there has been any deceptive use. The machine itself is not misleading of itself clearly, and your Lordship, I think, would require strong evidence to show that the particular document relied upon has caused deception. Then Lord Justice Mellish refers to a decision in the Scotch courts, and says: "What the court, in my opinion has to decide is simply this—Has the defendant gone beyond that, and done what he is not entitled to do, namely, has he fraudulently asserted, or has he made use of expressions which are calculated to induce the public to believe that he sells machines which are made by the Singer Company. That being the general principle upon which, in my opinion, this case must be decided, we have then to look at the evidence. Now, in the first place, the defendants' machine itself, to my mind, is not calculated to deceive anybody, and Mr. Aston at once admitted that if the defendants had never published any advertisement respecting the 'Singer' machine, and had never called his machine a 'Singer,' the plaintiffs could not have complained of his selling that particular machine with his own trade-mark upon it. Although in a certain degree no doubt the defendants' machine is shaped like the plaintiffs' and his trade-mark is placed on the same part of the machine as the plaintiffs', yet they never could have complained of his selling such a machine with his own trade-mark upon it, stating that it was manufactured by Newton Wilson & Co. It is admitted they could not complain of that. That is to say, the selling of a machine like the plaintiffs' is not a wrongful act. Then is the publishing of the advertisements a wrongful act? To my mind that depends upon this, whether anyone reading the advertisement would come to the conclusion that the defendants sold machines manufactured by the plaintiff company, or whether he would come to the conclusion that, by whatever name the defendants called them, they were machines manufactured by Newton Wilson & Co. Well, then, looking at the defendants' advertisements and trade circulars, he does to my mind say in plain terms that all the machines he sells are manufactured by himself, and that not only with reference to the plaintiffs, but with reference to other manufacturers whose machines he imitates. The defendant manufactures various descriptions of sewing machines. In his trade circulars he describes the different machines which he manufactures by the names of the manufacturers from whom he has copied them. In my opinion, nobody can be deceived by those advertisements, nor have the plaintiffs called any witness who says that, having read the defendant's advertisement he was led to believe that the defendant was the agent of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and sold sewing machines made by them, and that being induced by those advertisements he purchased from the defendant what he thought was their machines. That being so, no case has been made against the defendant simply on

his advertisements. Is there, then, any case made out by the evidence which has been adduced of particular individuals who purchased sewing machines at the defendant's shop? Now, certainly, if it is attempted to make out a case of this kind exclusively by parole misrepresentations, it must in order to induce a court of equity to interfere by injunction, be proved very clearly, and, in my opinion, where the misrepresentation complained of is simply made by word of mouth you must prove actual fraud as you would have to prove it in a court of law. I am not aware of any authority which says that a court of equity looks upon verbal representations in any different manner from that in which the courts of law have always done, and in my opinion, it must be proved that they have been made fraudulently, and with an intention to deceive, in order that the court may be able to give relief by injunction." That is a distinct statement with regard to verbal representations. Then his Lordship goes on: "Now, is anything of that kind really made out by the evidence which has been adduced of persons (I think there are only two or three), who say they have gone to the defendants' shop and asked for 'Singer' machines? That evidence is all of this kind, that some particular woman, having been told that the 'Singer' is the best machine to have, having been told, as it is said, that a machine made by the Singer Manufacturing Company is the best to have, and believing, probably without any representation having been made to her by anyone on the part of the defendant, that the defendants' shop was a place where machines of that kind were sold, goes there and asks for a 'Singer' sewing machine, and the shopwoman delivers to her a machine with the defendants' trade-mark upon it, which states that it is manufactured by the defendant himself. Is it from that circumstance to be inferred that the defendant is fraudulently endeavouring to pass off his own machine as manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company? In considering that question we must look at the whole of the defendant's conduct; and when I see that in his advertisements over and over again, he appears to be trying to bring his own name as the manufacturer of the machine as much as possible to the knowledge of the public, there is not the least reason to suppose that he is shrinking from saying that he is the manufacturer of the machine which he sells. On the contrary, he is endeavouring, as far as man can do by all the advertisements and price lists which he issues, by the trade-mark which he puts on his machines, to obtain a reputation as the manufacturer of them saying, 'The best machines you can get are those which Newton Wilson & Co. manufacture and sell.' He seems to my mind to be *bona fide* trying to do that, and although I think the plaintiffs have proved, by a vast quantity of evidence of people engaged in the trade—all the persons, in fact, in the trade who buy from them—that they have used the word 'Singer' as meaning a machine manufactured by the Singer Company, it is not proved to my mind that there may not be other persons who use the word in a secondary sense, as meaning a machine copied from those of the Singer Company. Looking at the facts, it is easy to see what must have happened. Here the Singer Manufacturing Company have, according to their own case, been for a great number of years continually improving sewing machines of different kinds, and have at least, as they say, brought them to a very great state of perfection, and they have put forth to the world that their machines are better than those of anyone else, and that by great pains, great trouble, and great expenditure, they have reached the utmost perfection of manufacture in sewing machines. That they say to all the world; they advertise it to the public, and the public believing it and buying their machines, it inevitably follows that other manufacturers will copy those machines, it is impossible to prevent it; and then, in the natural course of things, they will apply the word 'Singer' to those machines in a secondary sense, meaning machines so-called, though not manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company. It is impossible to say that the word may not be used in this secondary sense, to indicate a machine which, though not manufactured by the Singer Company, is copied from their machines. It appears to me that that is inevitable. It was admitted that the defendant is entitled to copy the plaintiffs' machines, and to call the machines thus copied 'Imitation Singer's.' To my mind his advertisements practically amount to calling his own machines 'Imitation Singer's.' But if he had advertised to the world that he made 'Imitation Singer's,' a man who wanted to buy from him a quantity of machines so manufactured, would naturally write his order in this way. 'Send me too of your Singers.' That is the sort of language he would naturally have used. I do not, therefore, from the evidence, which shows that the defendant's shopwoman has, in answer to a person asking for a 'Singer' machine, delivered a machine made by Newton Wilson & Co. in imitation of those made by the plaintiffs, draw any inference that the defendant sold the machine intending to deceive. Then the only other question raised is about the defendant's labels. If he had put up a label in his shop, stating 'The Singer machine sold here,' or something like that, unqualified in any way, I should have had great doubt whether that was not a wrongful act." Then he says that nothing of the kind was charged. Then Lord Justice Baggallay deals with the case, and is of opinion that there was no evidence to show that any persons had been misled. He says on page 463, "No doubt a number of witnesses have said, in very much the same terms, that when they order a 'Singer' machine they mean a machine made by the Singer Company or their predecessors. But the length of time during which these witnesses say that they have been in the habit of using 'Singer' machines shows that they must have been in the habit of getting their machines previously to the time of the general trade in these articles from the Singer Company, and therefore, in all probability, they associated the name in their own minds only with the machines made by that Company."

I submit that the judgments of those very able judges have the strongest possible bearing on the facts of this case, and I think I can satisfy your Lordship by referring to the case in the House of Lords that the strength of those judgments still remains, and is undoubtedly applicable. The case in the House of Lords is reported in 3rd Appeal Cases, page 376.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: In the first place, they did not agree with the late Master of the Rolls as to the distinction between trade-mark and trade-name. I think that is really the substance of it.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: Yes, my Lord; but as regards the evidence, what is pointed out in the Court of Appeal is that the

evidence was put in without cross-examination, and on the assumption that no amount of cross-examination would have affected the result. That was, no doubt, very inconvenient, and in a case where there was a possible conflict of fact it was hardly satisfactory, and Lord Cairns, in the first part of his speech, points out the objections arising on that ground.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Yes. I was thinking of Lord Cairns' speech, principally.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: Your Lordship will find that at page 382. I must call your Lordship's attention to what he considered to be the issues raised, because they are, in many respects, the same as the issues raised here, although we think that our case is a much stronger case than the one then in contest; that is to say, we think this case is not so strong against us as it would have been if we had used the word "Singer" alone. On page 383 of the Report his Lordship refers to the contention on the part of the Company which was then raised, and is still raised, as far as I can understand, that the designation "Singer" does not import any principle of construction, and therefore it is identified with their Company, and that persons selling a "Singer" or "Singer's" machines must be misleading the public. At page 384 his Lordship says this: "I may stop here to observe that if these allegations are true—if the term a 'Singer' or 'Singer's' machine denotes to the mind of the public, or of those likely to purchase such articles, not a particular type, or shape, or arrangement of parts of a machine, but a machine the manufacture of a particular person or firm, and if the defendant, whose name is not Singer, represents his machines as being 'Singer' or 'Singer's' machines, there is at least a case which calls upon the defendant to show some reason which would justify him in thus making use of a name which is not his own, but which is the name and is known to indicate the manufacture of the plaintiffs." Then I may pass on to page 305, where his Lordship says this: "It is perfectly clear that the defence set up in this answer, and the issue tendered by the defendant, is that the term 'Singer,' as applied to a sewing machine, has in the language of the country and the nomenclature of the trade, come to describe a machine or two machines of a particular structure and formation, without any reference to the manufacturer, or to the quality of manufacture, just as the terms 'Brougham' and 'a Hansom' cab have come to mean carriages of a particular shape, by whomsoever made; and the object of the defendant has been to bring the case within the authority of some well-known cases decided in the Court of Chancery, in which it has been held—but always upon the evidence in each case—that a proper name applied to a patented or other article may come to be the name of the article, and not a mark or sign indicating the manufacturer. How, then, does the evidence stand upon the issue, the only issue, thus raised by the defendant? The affidavits on behalf of the plaintiffs are very numerous; they come from all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland; they come from persons dealing in and persons using sewing machines. Some of them come from the heads of large manufactories where great numbers of machines are in use. They cannot have any motive that I can discover to bias their evidence, for there is no question here of a patent to be supported or to be overthrown." Then he refers to the evidence which in the Court below was stated to be to the effect that numerous people did understand by the word "Singer" or "Singer's" machine—machines made by the Singer Manufacturing Company. That is all repeated at full length at pages 386, 387 and 388. Then Lord Cairns proceeds thus: "Similar statements are made by more than a score of other witnesses, and their statements are by the decree to be assumed for this purpose to be uncontradicted and unshaken by cross-examination. Some attempt was, indeed, made by the respondent to show in some of the advertisements of the plaintiffs, and in some of the specifications of patents taken out by or for them, the use of the term 'Singer machine' or 'Singer system' in a wider sense; but I cannot look upon any of the expressions so used by the plaintiffs whilst speaking of their own machines as doing away to any serious extent with the effect of the evidence to which I have referred. If, therefore, I were obliged to decide this case upon the issue thus raised, and as it seems to me properly raised, by the pleadings, and upon the whole of the evidence now before your Lordships upon that issue, I should certainly feel it impossible to say that the respondent had established the issue upon which he had placed his case. Your Lordships will, however, ask, was it upon this issue that the case appeared to the learned Judges in the Court below to turn? and I feel some difficulty in answering that question. If I rightly understand their judgments, they appear to decide that it was unnecessary to consider or to try this issue, and that there were difficulties in the case of the plaintiffs that were fatal to it, even independently of this issue. I will advert shortly to what I understand to be the difficulties supposed to exist in the plaintiffs' case. It is said by some of the learned judges, and the argument was much pressed at your Lordships' bar, that there was here no trade-mark of the plaintiffs' used upon the machines sold by the defendant. It was said that the respondent had a specific trade-mark of his own upon his machines—the figure of St. George and the dragon, and that he also placed on all his machines an oval brass ticket, stating that the firm of the defendant were the manufacturers. It was then said that what the defendant did and what was complained of by the plaintiff was done by way of advertisement, or statement, or representation—in gross, if I may use the expression, and not attached to the machine. My Lords, I am unable to see that this makes any difference in point of principle. It may well be that if an imitated trade-mark is attached to the article manufactured, there will, from that circumstance, be the certainty that it will pass into every hand into which the article passes, and be thus a continuing and ever present representation with regard to it; but a representation made by advertisements that the articles sold at a particular shop are articles manufactured by A. B. (if that is the legitimate effect of the advertisements, which is a separate question) must, in my opinion, be as injurious in principle, and may possibly be quite as injurious in operation, as the same representation made upon the articles themselves. It was then said—and the was much relied on both at your Lordships' bar and in the Court below—that when the advertisements in this case came to be spelt out and read with care, there was in them no misrepresentation that the machines were by the plaintiffs, but, on the contrary, a

statement they were made by the defendant, and it was said that any person capable of reading and capable of understanding would see that this was the true effect of the advertisements." Then at the bottom of the page he says: "Now this advertisement is, and professes to be a list of prices, and it is in a tabulated form, the catch name to catch the eye—the well-known and obviously familiar name of the different kinds of machines—being stated in inverted commas, and the price carried out in the margin. Any person looking at the table and being familiar with the names of the machines would at once catch with eye the name of the machine he was in search of and find a statement of its price without anything more at that part of the table. If he had been told by some one that a Singer machine or a Singer family machine was the most advantageous one to buy, his informant having so told him from his own experience of the merit of the machines made by the plaintiffs, he would recognise at once in the advertisement the term 'Singer' machine, and would very possibly conclude that he had found the machine of which he was in search. It is quite true that in another part of the list there is a sentence introduced before the enumeration of machines of a different name and character, namely, the Wheeler & Wilson machines"—and so on. Then his Lordship says in the next paragraph: "It must be borne in mind that we have to consider the case not merely of experts in the history and peculiarities of sewing machines, but the case of common workmen and workwomen having very few and very limited ideas, and a very imperfect knowledge upon the subject of such machines. The hypothesis is that the evidence establishes that in the trade the machines made by the plaintiffs have acquired a high reputation, and that the trade looks upon the term 'Singer' as indicating machines entitled by reason of their origin to that reputation. It is sufficient to say that I think it highly possible that many persons might read the term 'Singer Family machine' without looking at the sentence to which I have referred occurring in a different part of the advertisement, and I think it also highly possible that even if such persons were to read that sentence they might not have sufficient knowledge of who the plaintiffs were, or how and where they manufactured to see that the words in that sentence were sufficient to show that the Singer machine mentioned in the advertisement was not the kind of machine of which they were in search." Then his Lordship deals with the evidence as to there being no fraudulent intent. It is stated that fraud is of the essence of the case, and that is founded on misrepresentation. And his Lordship says: "In all these cases it is the same act that is done, and in all these cases the injury to the plaintiff is just the same. The action of the Court must depend upon the right of the plaintiff, and the injury done to that right. What the motive of the defendant may be the Court has very imperfect means of knowing." His Lordship does not there apparently deal with the statement made by Lord Justice Mellish that where a case of verbal misrepresentation is relied on you must show fraud, because his Lordship seems to be dealing not with a verbal representation, but the representations contained in written documents. Then his Lordship goes on, at page 392, to say this: "In the present case the question must, as it seems to me, be: Are the advertisements of the defendant, having regard to the evidence in the case calculated to mislead an unwary purchaser of the machines? And if that question had to be answered upon the materials before your Lordships, I certainly should feel myself unable to say that the plaintiffs had not made out a *prima facie* case." Then the matter was referred back. Lord O'Hagan also makes a long speech, but I do not think it is necessary for me to go further with that case. Your Lordship will probably consider it. He stated he had not yet formed an opinion as to whether, on the plaintiffs' evidence alone, he should find that the course pursued by the defendants was such as would make it proper to grant an injunction.

Then, my Lord, the next case is the case of the Singer Manufacturing Company v. Loog, which is reported, first of all, in the 18th Chancery Division.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: In Loog's case do you say that the defendant raised a claim that the word "Singer" machine did not mean one of the plaintiffs' manufacture?

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: Yes, my Lord, he raised that issue.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then the House of Lords, having that before them, if they had assented to that view, would have had a very rapid method of getting rid of the case, which they do not seem to have adopted.

MR. GROSVENOR WOODS: In that case it was sufficient to decide on the words "Singer" and "System." I agree that the House of Lords might have decided that in a manner which would have prevented this litigation. There was a label at that time which had been used on the machine which bore the name "Singer." That was at once given up in the case, and that, I submit, has no bearing upon the present case. If the word "Singer" were on the machine there might be some ground for contending that there was danger of deception. At an early period of that action that was given up, on the suggestion that it might lead to deception. The Vice-Chancellor decided that case in favour of the plaintiffs. At page 412 your Lordship will find the judgment in the Court of Appeal, and Lord Justice James, first of all, deals with it in this way. He says, at page 414: "The defendant is the wholesale agent of manufacturers, and by using the circular complained of he invites the public to come and deal with him. The circular says where he is, what he is, and what it is he is offering to the public. He says this in very large type, and with a picture of the place of his manufactory. 'The Improved Wheeler-Wilson, and Singer systems manufactured by the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, late Frister & Rossmann, Berlin.' Well, stopping there, how is it possible for anybody who can read to suppose that a man who is offering machines on the improved Wheeler-Wilson or the Singer systems, 'Manufactured by the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, late Frister & Rossmann, Berlin,' was offering anything of the plaintiffs? Is it possible that a man buying under this circular would really be induced to buy a thing supposing it to be made by the plaintiffs? Then the circular goes on in the plainest terms to say: 'We are competing with them; we know they are good, but we are better.' It boasts that their manufactory 'is the only manufactory in Germany where sewing

machines on the Wheeler-Wilson, and on the Singer system are produced on a really large scale. With the aid of the most complete and costly machinery, and all the newest improvements, every part of the machine is turned out in a style not to be surpassed.' He deals further with that, and says, "This circular, I understand, is the thing by which the world and the public are invited to come to the counting-house of Mr. Loog. Well, anybody who comes to him knowing him to be the agent for the Manufacturing Company, at Berlin, receives from him, apparently upon request, as far as we know, a price list of the machines which they are selling. They receive this price list, which sets out that it is the price list of the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company (late Frister & Rossmann, Limited, 122, London Wall, London, E.C.), and is marked 'Private.' That would be a private list in order that the ultimate customers should not see it. The meaning of the price list is that those are the prices to their own customers, the dealers, not to be shown to all the world, because their customers would not like the ultimate customer to know the price they were paying for the machines. This is the private wholesale price list, not intended to be communicated to the whole world. It is supplied to those who apply to them as wholesale dealers and who are going to sell them again." Then he goes on to say this, "It speaks of the 'Wheeler-Wilson Improved System' and 'Singer Improved System.' Well, what is there in that from which anybody could suppose (unless the word 'Singer' is supposed to be enough to do it) that he was getting the article of the Singer Manufacturing Company. I protest I am unable to see how anybody could be deceived by this circular being put into their hands. The first person, beyond all question, could not be deceived. How could this enable anybody in the world to represent to a subsequent purchaser, 'You want to have machines from the manufactory which has hitherto supplied you; now this shows you that we have got it.' It is a very idle and far-fetched supposition. What is the meaning of 'Singer Improved system'? It is said that expression could not be honestly put in because there is no such thing as a 'Singer Improved system,' that the words could only be put in to introduce the word 'Singer,' that it is mere colour; and that the word 'Singer' was put in to produce the impression that what was meant was the manufactured article of the plaintiffs. The expressions 'Wheeler-Wilson Improved system' and 'Singer Improved system,' to my mind, have a very intelligible meaning: whether you call it a 'system,' or whether you call it a 'principle,' it has a very intelligible meaning. We have the machines all here. They are 'Singer' machines which are said to have certain qualities and names. Each one has some difference, but they are all on the same principle, part of the same system. They constitute the 'Singer improved system,' and the man says: 'I use the same system, and I have got the same machines exactly, in point and arrangement and construction and form.' That disposes to my mind of that document. The next document is the invoice, about which so much has been said. The invoice is only given to a person who has first of all come in and bought an article; the invoice could be no false representation to a person who has bought something, and who is merely having a memorandum of his purchase. It is headed with the picture of a manufactory, and three addresses, Paris, Brussels, and 128, London Wall, and above that 'Hermann Loog, on account of the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, late Frister & Rossmann, Limited.' Then one of the machines described is called 'The Singer treadle machine,' which is not the name of any of the plaintiffs' machines, for I do not think they use the term 'treadle' for any of theirs. It is called the 'Singer treadle machine,' that is to say, as between them, that is what it was. They do not say in so many words, 'Our Singer treadle machine,' etc., 'one of our treadle Singer machines,' or 'Frister & Rossmann's treadle Singer machines,' but that is not necessary because both parties would know exactly what they were dealing with. But it is suggested that this document would be, or might be, used to enable a dealer who has bought machines and got such an invoice to say, 'Now, this is a machine which I bought from this company, this is the invoice which I got with the machine; and look here, do you not see in this invoice it is called the 'Single treadle machine.' Can you doubt that it is one of the "Singer's" that you want to get, that this is one of the machines of the Singer Manufacturing Company?' That, to my mind is far too remote a suggestion. Of course, if a man is minded to tell lies he can tell them without being assisted. This invoice is not the sort of document which ever would be shown by a man who is retailing machines and charging £3 or £4 for what by showing the document it would appear that he only gave £2 or £3 for. On the contrary, it is intended to be kept as private as the price list, and would, in the ordinary course of business, be kept as private and as confidential as the price list between the first vendor and the second vendor. A great quantity of the evidence on both sides went to one issue, as to whether there was such a thing as a 'Singer principle' or 'Singer system,' whether the name 'Singer' did originally indicate the manufactory, or indicate the particular kind of thing. A great deal of evidence went to show that of late years it has grown into being the name of the thing, and that was so through a series of wrongful acts of different persons. But that issue, as to what extent the word 'Singer' may or may not be used, does not seem to me to arise in the present case." Then Lord Justice Cotton refers to the Singer machines, and says: "The result, in my opinion, is that we cannot properly come to the conclusion that 'Singer system' was intended as a device to represent the thing as 'Singer machines made by the Singer Company.'" There was no evidence that that would, according to the ordinary course of dealing, be calculated to deceive. Then his Lordship says at page 423: "I think, if it had not been for the case in the House of Lords of the Singer Manufacturing Co. v. Wilson, this case would probably hardly have taken the time which it has done. There are two ways in which that case was urged upon us, but the decision, in my opinion, has no bearing on this case. No doubt, in moving that the matter should go back for a new trial, the Lord Chancellor did intimate an opinion that a *prima facie* case had been made out by the plaintiffs to be answered. Some of the other Lords (Lord Blackburn, I think, for one) rather differed from him. No new law was laid down in that case. All that is said there is that fraud in the act done was calculated to deceive, and I think the Lord Chancellor (Lord Cairns) said something in moving the judgment of the

House, very likely what I have said, that if the natural consequence of the course of dealing which is complained of is to deceive, it becomes a wrong and a fraud if, after notice of those facts, a man continues and insists on going on with that course of dealing. But no new law whatever, so far as I understand, was laid down by the House of Lords in that case." Then Lord Justice Lush delivers judgment, and he says at page 424: "The question before us is a very simple one, and it ought to have taken a much shorter time than it has. It has been so overlaid and obscured by a mass of evidence and by a line of argument entirely beside the mark, that it has required more than an ordinary effort to keep before the mind what the simple question is. We are not dealing with the validity of a patent. The plaintiffs, the Singer Manufacturing Company, have no monopoly in the manufacture of sewing machines, the patents which they had expired some years ago, and it is now open to all the world to make the identical machines which they make, and to imitate theirs in every particular. Nor have they any right of property in the name 'Singer,' in the sense in which they seek to use it—namely, in the sense that they can restrain every competitor from using the word 'Singer' as descriptive of the kind of machine however he may qualify or explain it." Then at page 427 he says: "As I have said before, the idea seems to have possessed the mind of the Company, and to a certain extent the minds of those who have represented the Company here, that the Singer Company has some special prerogative either in the manufacture of Singer needles or sewing machines, or in the name of 'Singer.' I think that is an entire mistake. If any person sold a machine, simply calling it 'the Singer machine,' then another question would have arisen. Then would have arisen the question whether a buyer at this time would understand by that that he was buying a machine manufactured by the Singer Company, or whether the word 'Singer' was merely descriptive of the kind of machine by whomsoever made. Just like the name 'Hansom,' in the case of a Hansom cab, which has been so often spoken of and which is a very good illustration. No one, speaking at the present day of a Hansom cab, speaks of it as a cab made by Mr. Hansom; but he speaks of the kind of cab which bears that name. Possibly the time has come when the Singer machine, if it were called a Singer machine, might now be popularly understood to mean not a machine made, by anybody of the name of Singer or the Singer Company, but a machine of the description and kind known as the 'Singer machine.' However, as I have said, that question does not arise, because the defendant never did sell any of his machines as the 'Singer machines.' I would only further observe that whenever that question does arise there is a great body of evidence before us now to show (I do not say it is altogether conclusive, but tending to show) that, at all events at the present time, the word 'Singer' has become in popular use and acceptance, a word of description rather than a word denoting the maker." That decision was given in 1880, and I submit that nothing has since happened to modify the view that ought to be taken of the facts of the case.

My Lord, that case went to the House of Lords, and is reported in the 8th Appeal Cases, page 15. Your Lordship has had that read so very carefully that it would be waste of time if I were to take your Lordship through it again. Of course, that was a decision on the question of the use of the words "Singer system," and on page 22 Lord Selborne says this: "The question therefore is, whether the defendant, not representing the machines which he sells as of the manufacture of the plaintiffs, but, on the contrary, representing them as manufactured by the Berlin Company, is at liberty to say that he makes them on the 'Singer system'—and it was held that he was. Now, my Lord, a great deal of the evidence tends to show that the words 'Singer system' were used as indicating that the word 'Singer' had got a meaning in the sewing-machine world, which indicated that the machine so referred to was a machine of a particular type, and that from that it would almost necessarily follow that the compendious way of referring to such a machine as a 'Singer' machine would be adopted; and there is no question there was evidence in that case in that direction, as Lord Justice Lush pointed out. Lord Bramwell, at page 40, says this: "The plaintiffs say that this is a representation that the machines are of the plaintiffs' make, because, say the plaintiffs, you, the defendant mean something by the expression 'Singer sewing machines,' but as there is no principle, or system, or plan, which is peculiar to the machines we make, a Singer sewing machine must mean one of our make, though you say it is not. And in order to make out this case, practical men have been called to show that by 'Singer sewing machines,' one made by the plaintiffs is understood in the trade, and what is called scientific evidence has been given to show that there is no principle in the machines made by the plaintiffs." I cannot but think that my learned friend, Sir H. Jackson, engaged in a very unprofitable verbal discussion on this head. For I am very clearly of opinion that whether 'principle' is, or is not the right 'word,' there is undoubtedly the 'thing' there, the existence of which he wished to establish, viz., a plan on which the plaintiffs make the bulk of their machines, a plan which may have been altered and improved from time to time, but which as it now exists is the usual plan. And I come to this conclusion from the acts and conduct of the plaintiffs themselves, who have continually spoken of the 'Singer system,' and to the like effect. I say, therefore, that it is not true that the 'Singer sewing machine' has no meaning but that of a machine made by the plaintiffs." That is not confined apparently to the trade or to anybody, but according to the view then taken the time had come when the words "Singer machine" had become in ordinary acceptance a term which implied a machine of a particular type and description.

Then, my Lord, there is a case which is not yet reported in the *Law Times* of Huntley & Palmer's v. The Reading Biscuit Company, Limited, which was referred to by my learned friend, Mr. Finlay. It is reported in the *Solicitors' Journal*, Vol. 37, page 494. That, I think, is a case very different from the present. That was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant company from carrying on business under the title of "The Reading Biscuit Company," on the ground that Huntley & Palmer's biscuits had acquired a reputation under that name. The early history of the case was this. It appeared that in 1885, one Meaby who had been for some years in business in Reading as a baker, purchased another business in Reading,

and with a partner continued to carry on those businesses, and in October, 1891, that partnership was transformed into a company under the title of Meaby's Triticumina Company, Limited, and in January, 1893, the Reading Biscuit Company was incorporated under the same directorate as Meaby's Triticumina Company. Then the report says: "The plaintiffs produced evidence showing that the only reputation of the town of Reading in the biscuit trade had been acquired by, and was in connection with the trade of the Plaintiffs' firm, and no one else, they having carried on that trade at Reading for upwards of fifty years, and employing there at present some 4,000 or 5,000 persons, and their biscuits being known on the market as Reading biscuits. The defendants disclaimed any intention of having adopted the name of Reading Biscuit Company with the view of affecting the plaintiffs' business, or of misleading persons, and they submitted that they were entitled to use the name of the town of Reading, where they were, in fact, carrying on their business;" and his Lordship, Mr. Justice Chitty, came to the conclusion that the defendants had taken the name for the purpose of withdrawing part of the trade which the plaintiffs had built up by their industry and skill, and granted an injunction accordingly. I submit that is clearly a case where there was the strongest possible evidence of fraud, which is totally different from such a case as the present, in which there has been a great deal of litigation on the subject, and in which, whatever may be the true view of the decisions which have been already pronounced, it is most unreasonable to suppose that persons in the position of Frister & Rossmann, or of the actual defendant in this case, should consider that what they have done is perfectly legitimate. There is no reason to suppose there was any fraudulent intention on their part in what they have done, seeing that they have taken care throughout that the name of the makers of these machines has in all cases appeared prominently on the machines themselves, and there is no reference to the word "Singer" on the machine, and in all the advertisements, I submit, there is sufficient evidence to show that the name of the makers is distinctly indicated. That being so, I submit the plaintiffs are not entitled to the relief they claim in this action.

MR. BYRNE: My Lord, I shall not detain your Lordship very long in reply to this case, because I feel that you have the authorities so fully before you, and also all the material facts as given in evidence by the witnesses who have been called before you. But to come to the root of this case, what is it? First of all, how do matters stand on the House of Lords decision? I think it is reasonably clear that it was decided that although there was a something known as the "Singer System," and although the plaintiffs could not say they had such a right to the name "Singer" as that they could get an absolute injunction to stop everybody from using the name anywhere, the real decision was that the "Singer System" at that time was known in the trade, and upon the facts before their Lordships nothing was proved to have been done which would be likely to deceive anybody outside the trade, and by reason of the trade knowing what the Singer system was, they would not be deceived. That is really the result of *Loog's* case.

Now, my Lord, what is the real complaint in this action? Assume that the defendant Spence may, if he pleases, use the word "Singer," and that he may use the words "Improved Singer," and the words "Singer System,"—is it not clear, if on the facts we have shown he has used those words in such a manner as to be likely to deceive, that he has gone beyond any possible right he can have? What are the specific things complained of? My learned friend Mr. Grosvenor Woods dealt somewhat gingerly with the acts as to which we chiefly make complaint. First of all there was the advertisement put up which is now hanging on the wall of this Court. The history of that advertisement, so far as we have succeeded in getting at it, is somewhat singular. Your Lordship will remember the evidence of Mr. Russell with regard to that. It is at page 75 of the evidence, on the third day. Mr. Russell, your Lordship may remember, is the counting-house manager of the defendants, and in his evidence-in-chief he said this: "The idea of our taking that advertisement was to advertise our bazaar, which we had recently opened, and there being a hoarding in Cheapside, which had not been there for 20 years, and not likely to occur again, it suggested itself to me that it would be a good opportunity for advertising ourselves. I think I saw Messrs. Partington, and obtained from them the price they required, and thinking it was rather more than we could afford, I suggested to Mr. Piersene whether they would share the hoarding with us, which they agreed to do. I then made the contract with Messrs. Partington, and told them, after the contract was made, I required half the hoarding—cutting it right down the centre for Frister & Rossmann's machines, and half the hoarding for our bazaar. I was then informed that they were under contract with Messrs. Singer that they should not put up such an advertisement within a week of Messrs. Singer's advertisement. Consequently I arranged with Messrs. Frister & Rossmann that the whole of the hoarding should be for ourselves for a week, and they should have the whole of the hoarding for a week. You came first, and they came afterwards?—Yes." So that at the outset they had clear warning that Messrs. Singer did not want any advertisements of "Singer" machines put on that hoarding, and they bargained for that advantage probably for the reason that they did not want any competition from rival sewing machine manufacturers. With that in their minds, what does Mr. Russell do? I asked him in cross-examination, "When was it that you went to Messrs. Partington to see this advertisement? Had you seen the Singer Company's advertisement up?—I had." Then he said that he wrote. Then, at Question 978, I asked him: "Have you advertised any of the machines before by hoarding advertisements?—Yes; we advertised them round London with these bills. The same bills as you have got there?—No, I am wrong; we did not. Have your firm ever had anything to do with advertisements in these colours before?—No: when I said I thought we had, I was thinking of our own bills in connection with the bazaar at that time." Then on page 76, Question 982, he is asked: "Did you ever know of machines made by Frister & Rossmann being advertised with those colours before?—Yes, some years back. How many years?—I could not recollect, Five, or six, or seven?—Six or seven years I should think. Between those dates you have never seen any advertisement of theirs in those colours?—No. Did you arrange with Frister & Rossmann

what sort of bills they were to put up?—I made a sketch as regards what I thought would look well, and that was corrected by Mr. Pierrsene. In making that sketch did you consider what colours were to be put up on the hoarding?—I simply followed the colours of our own advertisements which we had out a week before. The colours of your own bazaar advertisement?—Yes. Then it was you who suggested that the machine advertisements should be in those colours, was it?—Yes, I should say so. Why did you choose those colours?—No particular reason, only that our own advertisement had looked so well. I will not go through the details of the rest, because I am sure your Lordship will remember it. What happens then? Spence's manager wanted to get those colours because the bazaar advertisements had been in those colours. He consults with Mr. Pierrsene, and makes a sketch, then Mr. Pierrsene manages to rake out from a cellar these old things which had not been used for seven or eight years, and puts them on that particular hoarding. It really strikes one as remarkable. I suggest to your Lordship that there is more in it, and I ask your Lordship to infer from what took place that there was an actual intention to make a resemblance to what had been on the hoarding before. If the middle part were out of the way then the heart of their advertisement, the "Improved Singer," is strikingly like ours. The whole shape and appearance of the poster and the colours resemble ours in a marvellous manner. This gentleman, the manager, had got it all in his mind. He is asked this at Question 996: "You had noticed the colours of the Singer advertisement?—I did not take much notice. You had known them very well?—The Singer Company I had. The colours of their advertisement?—I had seen their advertisement, but that did not enter my mind. You know for years they had advertised in those colours and in that way?—Just so. And for many years?—Yes." Then he talks about this advertisement, and at Question 1011 he is asked: "Did you have any talk about the advertisement and the colour?—Not a word about the colour. Did you talk about it?—Yes, I interviewed him. Did you not mention colour at all?—No. Did you mention anything about taking care it was not too much like the Singer Company's advertisement?—No, I do not know that we mentioned that. We simply said that we did not want the advertisement to appear exactly like the Singer Company's. Did you say that or Mr. Pierrsene?—I think I said so. Did you give any particular reason?—No, not any particular reason. Mr. Pierrsene quite agreed with you, I suppose, and he thought it would be very wrong?—Well, he altered the form of the advertisement." In the face of that, and in the face of the fact that Frister & Rossmann's machines have never been advertised for seven or eight years, and that they were chosen after the Singer's advertisement had been seen—"

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That is not so, I think.

MR. BYRNE: Yes, I beg your pardon; you will find that spoken to by Mr. Pierrsene, at page 86, where he is asked this question: "Had that poster been in use before?—Yes. We had them in 1887—2,000, and that is the only poster we ever had. To what extent had that been placarded at that time?—We had used nearly the whole of them; in fact, I had to find these down our cellar. There were only a few remaining copies?—A very few. Those were the very last." There were only 2,000 copies for use in 1887. That agrees with what Mr. Russell said, that they had been used seven or eight years before. So that these were actually raked out from the cellar to be put upon this hoarding. I say in the face of that, and looking at the photographs, it is impossible to imagine that if the real desire had been to distinguish the machines that were about to be sold at Spence's Bazaar from the machines of the plaintiff company, they could not have hit on some better device for advertising than that which they adopted. I asked the witness why "Frister & Rossmann's" was put in smaller letters than "Improved Singer," and he said there was hardly width enough on the board to get in the words. That really is absurd. If they had done away with the bills on either side they could have had the letters as big—quite as tall anyhow; and I ask your Lordship to come to the conclusion on the evidence that that was put up with the deliberate intention of taking advantage of the advertisement of the plaintiff company which had been on that hoarding before. Your Lordship has now fully before you the story of those posters.

Then, my Lord, the next thing of which we complain is the price list. There is one gentleman who could give your Lordship the history of that price list and how it came to be produced—namely, Mr. Loewe. He has been in court during the hearing of this case, and he was challenged by my learned friend, Mr. Finlay; and I also asked one of the witnesses whether Mr. Loewe was not the man who knew about the production of the card and the price list, and the witness answered in the affirmative. At page 146 of the fourth day's proceedings I ask this question: "Mr. Loewe was here yesterday and the day before we were told. Is Mr. Loewe still here?—Yes. Is he connected with the Frister & Rossmann Company?—Yes, he is the agent. He knows more about the hoarding advertisements than anyone else representing this company?—He knows practically nothing about them. Or about the other advertisements and circulars?—He knows about the other circulars. And about certain correspondence with Mr. Wansbrough. Have you heard the correspondence he had with Mr. Wansbrough?—I have heard of that correspondence." Therefore, with regard to the circulars he is the man who knows all about them. Your Lordship has had no history of the production of these advertisements, and why they were issued. The only man who could tell you about them has not been called.

Now, my Lord, let us look at the document itself for a moment. I must say that to people of ordinary eyesight, if I may judge at all in such a matter, the form is striking to a degree. If I hold the document at arm's length, unless I had read "Frister & Rossmann" before, I could not read those words at that distance, but the term "price list," and "Improved Singer," and "Sewing machine," I could read quite easily. As a matter of eyesight I venture to say it is unfair. You have to put the document a little nearer to see "James Spence," and very near indeed to make out the name of "Frister & Rossmann's" at all. I say on the face of it it is an unfair advertisement, and was intended to direct attention, first and chiefly, to the words, "Improved Singer sewing machines" and "Price list," and nothing else.

Then, my Lord, I will deal with the card. Mr. Beecroft used an expression which was not suggested to him at all with regard to that. He said he called it a "catch-card," and is it not really a "catch-card"? The same observation applies about eyesight as to that, except that the words "James Spence" are prominent, and the words "Improved Singer sewing machines—special show"—here is not a word about "Frister & Rossmann." It is suggested that the back of the card is the most attractive part of it, and people would look at it first. I am bound to say that when they look at the picture they will find it is a picture of the people there rather than a representation of what is said. There are the words: "Frister & Rossmann's, quality, style and all the latest improvements." That does not convey much. Then down at the bottom you have the same "Frister & Rossmann." I ask your Lordship to look at this, as far as it is possible for the Court to do it, with the eye of an ordinary mortal. Does not your Lordship's mind go with what the witness said when he called it a "catch card"? I submit it is clear it was intended to deceive, and it was intended to make an illegitimate use of the word "Singer" and not to warn the public that what they were going to buy was not a genuine Singer sewing machine, but an imitation.

My Lord, with regard to the hoarding, your Lordship will not forget the evidence of the witness Love, who knew some young lady in the employment of the plaintiff company and was attracted by this new advertisement, and he referred to her as though this was the advertisement of the plaintiff company.

Then, my Lord, with regard to the advertisement in the newspaper and the price list, you have had before you the evidence of deception. Of course, it is not always easy to get such evidence in cases of this kind, but, as a matter of fact, Mr. Williams was clear and distinct as to what he said, and I ask your Lordship to compare his account of what took place in the shop with the account given by the attendant, Mr. Jones, in reference to the same matter. Mr. Jones says there is so much danger of deception, that the first thing he says to a customer is, "Do you want a Frister & Rossmann Singer System?" That is really most extraordinary, but still it is the account he gives. At page 82 he is asked, "Have you had people come into the shop and ask to buy a 'Singer' machine?—Yes. What do you say to them?—The first thing we say is that it is a 'Frister & Rossmann's Singer system.' That is the first thing we tell every customer. Every customer who asks for a Singer machine?—Whether they ask for that or not. You say, 'This is Frister & Rossmann's.'—This is Frister & Rossmann's Singer system." I congratulate you. That is a very good phrase. Why do you do that?—Because it is only known by that name. That is the only fair way of describing it, I suppose?—Describing the system; that is the only name we know it by. Why do you begin directly the customers come in to tell them that so carefully?—Because we consider it is a better machine, or as good a machine, as they can buy, and that we can recommend it to customers. You do not wait till they ask the question. You say it is at once?—We tell them it is 'Frister & Rossmann's Singer system.' They do not think it necessary in the advertisements outside the shop, which are things that remain, and can be identified, to warn the members of the public that this is only a 'Singer system' machine, but they save their consciences by saying, I suppose in a more or less audible manner, and with more or less circumlocution, that these are Frister & Rossmann's machines on the Singer system. They know it is as far as they can fairly go to describe it as the 'Singer system'; but they go further when they issue advertisements and circulars. This witness said with regard to these advertisements that he could not see any resemblance.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Will you read Question 1,101, and the answer?

MR. BYRNE: Certainly. "Tell his Lordship what took place?—Mr. Williams came into the shop and asked to see the machines we were advertising. We showed him the machine. The first word we say to our customers is that the machines are 'Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer.'" He explains that in cross-examination.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: We say that they are convertible terms.

MR. BYRNE: He did not say so when I cross-examined him. That is what you say now.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: That is our suggestion.

MR. BYRNE: Then, my Lord, there are one or two further observations I should like to make. You may get, as in the case of the "Eureka" shirt a word that has become more or less *publici juris*—a word which, perhaps, has been applied in a certain collocation and in certain ways to describe a principle or an article. You may at the same time have a name connected with an article of a particular manufacturer, and a name which has become clearly identified with a particular business, although it is more or less *publici juris*. Numerous advertisements will do that; expenditure of money will do it, and good workmanship will do it. Then gradually there grows up a knowledge in the minds of the public that a particular word is connected with a particular business. That does not prevent a retail dealer from using the word so far as it is *publici juris*, but it does put on him the necessity of taking great care that nobody is deceived by the use of the word. Mark what has been going on. It applies to a great deal of my learned friend's evidence. There has been an education of the public by dealers. They have been endeavouring for some years past to educate the public to know the term "Improved Singer," not in its proper meaning, but as denoting something else. I will give your Lordship as an illustration of that the evidence of Mr. Lloyd. They have not been educating the public to know that it is a system at all, but the endeavour has been to get the public to look on an "Improved Singer" as if it were something that could not be one of the Singer Manufacturing Company's articles. As regards that they appear to differ. Some say that "Improved Singer" means a machine that is not made by the Singer Company, and some of them suggest that it means a Frister & Rossmann's machine and no one else's.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: And some say they never heard of it. One wholesale dealer I think said that. I think Mr. Todd said that he never had been asked for an "Improved Singer."

MR. BYRNE: Yes, my Lord, that is so. My learned friend reminds me that the same witness, Mr. Todd, also says in his examination-in-chief this, at Question 1881, "When you are asked to supply a Singer

machine' using those words, or a machine of that particular type which I am now putting to you, what term is generally used?—Either I or a traveller sell the goods. But are you asked to supply machines as 'Singer machines'?—Occasionally by letter. Supposing you are asked to supply a 'Singer' machine, what do you understand by that?—I write and ask them if they want one manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company. Where the request is made to you for a 'Singer' sewing machine, whose make do you understand it to be?—(Mr. Finlay): The witness has already answered that. He said he wrote to ask whether they wanted one made by the Company. (Mr. Chadwyck Healey): You would write and ask your customer whether he wanted one made by the Singer Company?—Quite so. And supposing he did, what then?—I should either get him one or tell him I did not keep them. Do your customers ever say they do not want them made by the Singer Manufacturing Company?—Yes, frequently. What do you do then?—Send what we have. Do you mean a machine made by some other people?—Certainly. Whose machines made on that type do you sell of other people's?—Well, not Frister & Rossmann's. Other peoples?—Yes. I do not mind if you do not care to tell me. Have you ever been asked for an 'Improved Singer' sewing-machine?—No.

Then John Parker, the next witness, is asked (Question 1909): "Do you say you recollect any customers asking for a 'Singer' machine?—I believe I have had one or two. Very few?—Very few. How did you deal with them?—I got the machine for them. Which?—The Company's machine if it was required; but, if I may say so, I do not think people trouble the slightest as to who makes the machine so long as they get it at the price." That, my Lord, is rather a dealer's view. There is evidence to show that a number of people do care very much. I suppose they do like to get a cheap machine if possible, but, still, their first object is to get a good one.

Then, my Lord, I was going to call your Lordship's attention to the evidence of Mr. Lloyd with regard to the education of the people. That is to be found at page 119. At Question 1821 he is asked: "How long have you sold 'Singer' machines?—Since 1878. Have you ever used the expression 'Singer system' or 'Singer principle'?—Yes, I have heard of that. Have you ever used it yourself?—Yes, I think so. Do you use it still, or how long have you left off using it?—We do not issue catalogues now. Do not you talk to your customers about the make of the machines?—They are rapidly coming to understand for themselves now what an 'Improved Singer' is, and they inquire for that. You have been helping to educate them up to that point?—Yes, I think so. How long has that education been going on?—So far as I am concerned for the last six years. Who put you up to it—who suggested it?—Nobody in particular

suggested it to me. It occurred to you it would improve the trade?—Not at all. What was your object?—I considered I had a better machine for sale. Why should you want to educate the public up to the point of looking for 'Improved Singer' machines when they wanted these German things?—I do not quite understand. You do not follow that?—No. The expressions 'Singer' and 'Improved Singer' have been acquiring a new meaning of late years?—Yes, because there are a great many improvements in the German machines. Why did you want the public to recognise these German machines as the 'Improved Singer'?—We wanted to get the best machine to sell to the public."

Then, my Lord, with reference to certain evidence which has been brought before your Lordship with regard to some specifications, I submit that, without any explanation, and without witnesses being called to tell the Court what is meant by the expressions used in those specifications, it would be idle simply by referring to the words, to ask your Lordship to draw any conclusion from them. It is perfectly obvious at a glance—I do not profess to have examined them with any care—that the words were used in different senses in those specifications, and if anything was intended to be made of them, a witness should have been called to state what was the meaning of the expressions used in those specifications, or what it would have conveyed to anyone else's mind at such a date. As a matter of fact, anything put in the specification would not have much effect on the mind of the public. We are really endeavouring to stop an illegitimate trade, and the general public do not go to the Patent Library or purchase specifications when they want to buy a sewing machine. That also applies to other evidence which has been brought before your Lordship. What is the use of producing old catalogues and old lists which have been put by in a drawer for many years, when you do not know where they came from, or how many were printed, or what were the circumstances under which they were circulated, or whether those persons have discontinued the use of them, and if so, why? General evidence of that kind is of very little value when you come to test some of them. Seidel & Naumann's are themselves, on the face of them, fraudulent documents. They give a wrong description altogether.

My Lord, I do not think I could usefully occupy your time further. I have gone very shortly through the several points, and I submit that we have shown that we are entitled to an injunction to prevent a repetition of those acts of which we specifically complain, and to prevent the user of the word "Singer" or "Improved Singer" without clearly distinguishing the goods sold by the defendants, and not manufactured by the plaintiffs, from the goods manufactured and sold by the plaintiffs.

JUDGMENT.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I think that the plaintiffs are entitled to relief in this action, although not in the exact form claimed by them.

The plaintiffs, the Singer Manufacturing Company, are commonly referred to and addressed, and known shortly as "Singer's." They are very large and extensive manufacturers and vendors of sewing machines. They advertise their machines largely, and at great expense, as "Singer's;" and I am satisfied that their machines do enjoy a high reputation in the market under that designation. The trade-mark put by them on their machines contains the word "Singer." On every machine sold by them the word "Singer" is put by itself. "Singer's" or "Singer" is their trade name, and it has a considerable reputation, which is of the utmost importance to them. They sell direct to the public, and, apparently, not through wholesale dealers, as most large manufacturers do.

Now, the first question that arises in this case is what is understood to be meant by the words "Singer's" or "Singer sewing machine." Taking the evidence as a whole, I come to the conclusion that "Singer's" machine, or "Singer" machine *prima facie*, and to a large portion of the public, denotes a sewing machine manufactured by the plaintiffs, as distinguished from other manufacturers. With regard to the term "Singer's" there is really very little room for doubt, even on the defendants' own showing. The evidence of several of the defendants' own witnesses shows this—as, for example, the evidence of Alfred Clegg, Harry Victor Lloyd, Robert Field Stanford, Sarah Johnson, and Mary Swallow. As to the term "Singer" machine though no doubt it may under certain circumstances and with a context, and especially to manufacturers and dealers, or to those well acquainted with the defendant's manufacture, convey the meaning only of a machine made on the "Singer system" or "Singer principle" without regard to manufacture; yet on the whole evidence before me I come to the conclusion that, *prima facie* standing by itself, to a large portion of the public it does convey the meaning of a machine manufactured by the plaintiffs, and by them alone. No doubt, as I have said to many, the term "Singer" machine may convey, under certain circumstances, a different meaning. No doubt in specifications of certain patents I find the term "Singer" machine referred to under circumstances which may show that the patentee is referring to a type or to a system; but in those cases it has to be borne in mind that the specifications are addressed chiefly to manufacturers, and that the context of the specifications might well show in those cases—and would show—that they are referring to a system and not to a particular manufacture. So the term has no doubt been used in the *Sewing Machine Gazette* with regard to a system or a type. But with regard to that gazette it is to be noted that that passes almost exclusively in trade circles. Also in a few private trade circulars and document issued by dealers the word "Singer," may be used with reference to a type or a system, and not

to the plaintiffs' manufacture. But I am bound to add that it is not in every case to which my attention has been called on behalf of the defendants a user of the term "Singer" in trade circulars that I consider the user at all justifiable. On the contrary, I cannot help thinking that many of those circulars and documents are in themselves fraudulent, and show a fraudulent intention when they use the word "Singer" as they do.

I do not think I am called upon, or that it would be useful for me to discuss the evidence in detail which has led me to this conclusion as to the *prima facie* meaning of the term "Singer" machine, but it is certain that the English manufacturers all appear to be very careful not to use the term "Singer" as applied to sewing machines, except with a context or under circumstances which would make it clear in most, if not all cases, that they are referring only to a system or a type of machine. The foreign manufacturers no doubt are not so scrupulous; but even they appear to me to be careful in using the word "Singer" to do so under circumstances or in a way that would afford them some excuse for saying, if they were challenged, that they are only referring to a system or a principle, and parts of the evidence of some of the defendants own witnesses—especially those who impressed me as among their best—are strongly in favour of the plaintiffs on this point when their evidence is rightly appreciated. I will mention a few. Charles Adams is one. He was a dealer—one of a class whose interest it is certainly not to push the plaintiffs' goods or assist them in their sales, and a class which appear to me to be desirous of assisting the foreign manufacturers. Charles Adams, who impressed me as a witness not at all favourable to the plaintiffs, spoke about "genuine Singers," and he said that if a man asked him for a "Singer," he inquired, in order to prevent deception, whether he wanted an "Improved Singer" or a "genuine Singer," and this witness stated that otherwise there would be a risk of deception. Then Alfred Clegg, another witness as to whom I make the same remarks, said that if a man asked for a "Singer" machine he generally put the question whether he wanted a "Genuine" one, and if a person asked for a machine made on the "Singer system," or an "Improved Singer," he understood they wanted an imitation. Then Edwin Todd, another dealer, said that if a man asked him for a "Singer sewing machine" he would write and ask whether he wanted one made by the plaintiffs. Then Robert Field Stanford, from Shoalbred's, said that if asked by a person for a "Singer sewing machine" he should inquire whether they wanted a "Singer," meaning the plaintiffs', or only a machine on the "Singer system," and that if the real "Singer" was wanted, they would get it from the plaintiffs. There is no doubt that the word "Singer" may be used in such a way as to show that a machine of the plaintiffs' manufacture is not being referred to, and so as to prevent any reasonable doubt that only a machine of a style or type is being referred to, and in that case no possible complaint could rightly be made on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Instances are afforded by the case of Mr. Loog, who went to the House of Lords, where the word "Singer" was used, and used as the House of Lords held justifiably with reference to a system known as the "Singer system," and under circumstances which prevented any mistake, and other illustrations might be given. But I think that any honest manufacturer or trader who really did not desire to get the benefit of the plaintiffs' trade name and their advertisements and reputation ought to and would take care so to use the word "Singer" as applied to sewing machines as to prevent any possibility of doubt or deception. It is certainly of the utmost importance to the plaintiffs that they should preserve their trade name. I am sorry to say that from the evidence in this case I gather that some manufacturers and dealers, especially foreign manufacturers and dealers, in these goods appear to me to desire unfairly to get the benefit of the plaintiffs' trade name and reputation. The method adopted is to try, if I may use the expression, to eat away gradually the plaintiffs' rights. The system adopted is one commonly adopted in cases of this kind. A slight attack is made in the first instance on the trade name by a user which may to some appear trivial, and as only slightly infringing the trade name. Then that is persisted in for some little time, and made a step for a further advance upon the trade name, and so on, until at last the unfortunate manufacturer, if not zealous in protecting his trade mark or trade name, finds, after the lapse of some time, that the whole benefit of it has been taken away from him. I believe that, in the present case, the object of the foreign manufacturers, to whom I have referred, has not been fairly to advertise and sell their machines as made according to their "Singer system," but to try and acquire a right to use the word "Singer's" or "Singer" in such a way as to get the benefit of the plaintiffs' trade and reputation. I think that any steps in this direction ought to be carefully watched by the Court and stopped if unfair, even although to some minds one particular step made in that direction may not show itself as being of very great importance. It is only by great vigilance that a trade name can be properly preserved; and while, on the one hand, in the case before me, I think the Court should take care that the plaintiffs are not to acquire a right to prevent honest manufacturers and dealers from advertising and selling their goods, if fairly represented to be of the "Singer system," under that designation, yet, I think, equally the plaintiffs should be protected by the Court from any attempt, by any manufacturers or dealers, to confuse the public as between their goods and the goods manufactured by the plaintiffs. It is important in each case to bear in mind the difference between manufacturers and dealers, who, as a rule, know by whom the goods are made, however described, and the public, on the other hand, who, as a rule, do not know, although no doubt some of the public may have better or special information, and not be misled by advertisements, or representations, that might deceive the general body of the public.

I may here refer to an argument much relied on by the defendants' counsel. It appears that the first machine made by the plaintiffs, had to a great extent, the same characteristics, and the type of machine made by them became known as one on the "Singer system." It is said on behalf of the defendants that this being so, it was the fault or misfortune of the plaintiffs that the trade name of "Singer" became also the name of a system, and that "Singer" being the name of a system, anyone could use it, and that the plaintiffs cannot complain if it causes confusion by clashing with their trade name. I cannot accede to this argument. No difficulty would arise in the matter at all if people would act fairly. An honest trader, if he wants to use the word "Singer" to denote the system, can do so, and ought to do so in such a way as to prevent any possibility of mistake or of deception or the part of any appreciable portion of the public by showing that what he is referring to is the system only, and not machines of the plaintiffs' manufacture. The fact that a "Singer" system is known does not enable dishonest trader to take an improper advantage of the use of the word "Singer" without a context, or permit him to use the word "Singer" in such a way as to cause confusion, or to afford him, under pretext of referring to a system, the means of taking away part of the plaintiffs' trade name. Is it the duty of an honest man, under the circumstances, to avoid using the word in an improper sense so as to avoid deception on the part of a considerable body of the public to whom a "Singer" machine in the present case *prima facie* means one of the plaintiffs' manufacture. It is also to be noted that it is the two words, "Singer system," and not the word "Singer," alone, which rightly denote a machine made according to the "Singer" system. To some people, especially those in the trade, the word "Singer," or the term a "Singer machine," may perhaps remind them as much of the system as of the plaintiffs' manufacture; and some few who are acquainted of late years with the manufacture of Frister & Rossmann's, and of Seidel & Naumann's, and aware of their persistent attempts to associate their goods with the word "Singer," may even consider the words "Singer machine" are more likely to denote a machine of the "Singer system," or even one of "Frister & Rossmann's" manufacture, than one of the plaintiffs'; but to a great part of the public undoubtedly a "Singer" machine means one of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and no one else's; and Frister & Rossmann, or those who sell their goods, cannot be allowed an impression in their favour on the part of one section of the public who specially deal in or know their goods—an impression to a great extent, I fear, brought about intentionally and unfairly by foreign manufacturers to serve as a justification for their using the word "Singer" in such a way as to mislead the other portion of the public.

With these observations I go to the particular advertisements and documents complained of in this action by the plaintiffs. It is to be noted, in the first instance, that these documents are all intended to go, and do go, to the general public. I take first, the advertisements issued by the defendants on the hoardings. That followed an advertisement by "Singer's" on the same hoarding. It is said that it was a mere coincidence that, in that particular case, the defendants, or Messrs. Frister & Rossmann, used the particular kind of poster they did. But the parties who used that poster knew they were following the poster of the plaintiffs, and, I think, could not, and did not, overlook that fact. Now, when I look at that poster, I first bear in mind by whom it is intended to be seen, and how it is intended to be seen. It is addressed to passers-by in a crowded thoroughfare, in the City of London; persons who, as a rule, have to pass by quickly, and would

only be attracted by the leading features of the poster. What would they see, passing quickly by a poster of that kind? They would see chiefly the words "Improved Singer sewing machines"; the words "Improved Singer" being larger than any other words on the poster. It is said that on the small side posters, if carefully examined, you would find the words "Manufactured by Frister & Rossmann." But those words are put in very small type, and, I cannot help thinking, were advisedly so put. At any rate, there they are, and I am certain that they would not be observed by most passers-by who read a poster of that kind in the way in which it was intended to be read—quickly. The words "Improved Singer sewing machines," used on the small posters, are used in white letters on a red ground, just like the plaintiffs' prior posters. If looked at again carefully, these side posters are seen to contain the words, "And Wheeler & Wilson—Improved Singer, and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines," the words "Wheeler & Wilson" again being put, I cannot help thinking, intentionally in a small type, so as to be scarcely observed, if observed at all, by a passer-by looking at a big hoarding of this character, and hurriedly passing by; I cannot help thinking a man might well read this, and probably would, as "Improved Singer sewing machines." To some, especially those dealing in Frister & Rossmann's machines, persons seeing that poster would gather that they were not intended to be referred to as the Singer Company's machines, but I think that a man passing by might well be misled into thinking that that poster referred to machines made by the plaintiffs. Reliance was placed on the word "Improved," that it is "Improved Singer sewing machines"; but to many what would "Improved Singer sewing machines" mean? I should say it meant the "Singer sewing machine," that is, it meant the machine made by the plaintiffs, and by the plaintiffs only, with improvements on the original make. Certainly and undoubtedly to some, especially, as I have said, those acquainted with Frister & Rossmann's manufacture, they might convey a different meaning, but to say the least of it, with a poster of that kind there was a possibility of deception, and the utmost care ought to have been used by those putting those posters up to prevent a possibility of such deception. No such care was taken. They might have taken care to use the words "Improved Singer sewing machines" in such a way as to prevent the possibility of deception. That, in my judgment, they did not do. I ought to add with reference to the words "Improved Singer sewing machines," substantially that phrase, as meaning machines made by Frister & Rossmann, is only known to Frister & Rossmann's, or Seidel & Naumann's customers as denoting their goods.

The evidence even of several of the witnesses of the defendants, like that of the wholesale dealer, Mr. Edwin Todd, shows that even in the trade the words "Improved Singer sewing machine" have no special or recognised meaning. Some of the defendants' witnesses prove by their evidence that the words "Improved Singer sewing machines" are not known in the trade as referring to Frister & Rossmann's make exclusively, and some of the defendants' witnesses said that they could draw no distinction between the words "Improved Singer" and the word "Singer."

Lastly, looking at the big poster again, it is said the possibility of deception was prevented by the words "Frister & Rossmann" being used above the words "Improved Singer." But that would not, in my opinion, be sufficient to bring home to a considerable portion of the public the fact that Frister & Rossmann were the manufacturers. Everyone knows how, at the present day, manufacturers are accustomed to have their goods sold to the public through dealers or merchants, or agents, and how frequently agents or merchants, or dealers, use their own names as descriptive of the goods they are selling though manufactured by others. I think it is not sufficient, in a case of this kind, to say that using persons' names like Frister & Rossmann over words like "Improved Singer sewing machines" would be sufficient in itself to inform the public that Frister & Rossmann were the manufacturers of those machines. Certainly, in my judgment, there was a possibility of deception; and there being a possibility of deception, these posters ought not to have been used. Certainly, if used, and if used in the first place unadvisedly, the user ought not to have been justified or persevered in, and in this case, the conclusion I have come to from a consideration of the posters, and the circumstances alone, is supported by the evidence in the case of a person deceived in fact by the posters. That person is the witness, Mr. Love, a stationer, who was an excellent witness, and one on whose evidence I felt certain sure I could rely. He was misled exactly as one would suppose a person glancing hurriedly at this poster would be misled. He was passing by; looked at the main features only, and the conclusion he came to was, that he could get at Spence's Bazaar a "Singer machine," by which he meant a machine made by the plaintiffs, at nearly half the price that he had been told by his wife she had paid for a machine of that kind. I think it was his wife, but I am not quite sure.

The result is that I think that those posters were wrongfully used; that they were calculated to deceive to the extent and in the manner I have indicated, and I cannot acquit, and do not acquit, Messrs. Frister & Rossmann of an intention in using posters of that class to acquire a portion of the benefit of the plaintiffs' trade name.

In considering the case of persons misled by posters of this kind, or misled by the other documents to which I am about to refer, it is to be borne in mind that when the machines of Frister & Rossmann are delivered to the purchaser, or shown to a purchaser, they are like the plaintiffs' machines in appearance and general get-up, so that the purchaser would not be unduly deceived by seeing the machine unless he carefully examined it. It is true that if he carefully examined the label, and so forth, he would find his mistake, if mistake there be; but many people are not very careful, and do not examine a machine delivered to them very carefully when they have no reason to suppose bad faith. Very often a purchaser of a machine of that kind would buy it and discover his mistake too late, and would not think it was worth the trouble to set the mistake right; and I should add that I am by no means satisfied with the evidence of some of the defendants' dealers, who made out, or sought to make out, that they never had any complaint made to them in respect of certain of the machines of Frister & Rossmann's make which they had sold.

I next pass to the cards. I think that in the same way there is a possibility of deception about those. On the front page the material

words read in this way: "James Spence & Co.'s Special Show of Improved Singer Sewing machines." There is nothing of necessity referring to the subsequent pages of the card, to which I will refer in a moment. I cannot help thinking that a person seeing that first page of this card and seeing how prominently put forward are the words "Improved Singer sewing machine" would, for the reasons I have stated with reference to the posters, come to the conclusion that those were "Singer sewing machines"; that is to say, machines manufactured by the plaintiffs with improvements. Again, there are some people, no doubt, to whom that impression would not be conveyed. But that impression would, as I have pointed out, be conveyed to many, and to a large portion of the public, and I think the risk of deception ought not to have been taken by a card of this class. When I look at the two interior pages of the card I find the words "High-arm lockstitch sewing machines—the Improved Singer." There is nothing to show by whom manufactured, and there is nothing to show what the words "The Improved Singer" mean. When I turn to the last page, I find Frister & Rossmann's name. They are not stated on it to be the manufacturers. On the contrary, so far as appears from that last page of the card, they appear to be treated as dealers, for the card runs thus on this page: "Frister & Rossmann—Quality, style, and all the latest improvements. £2 16s. for cash." Then comes this statement: "Dealers who sell on the hire system charge £4 19s. for a machine in every way inferior to Frister & Rossmann's." Far from gathering that Frister & Rossmann were the manufacturers, I think a person would gather they were dealers. As I have said, some might not be deceived by it, but I think some would; I think the card is calculated to deceive, not everybody, but a large portion of the public, and I think it ought not to have been issued, and its continuance ought not to be allowed.

I may pass more rapidly now over the remaining documents. The next is "James Spence & Co.'s Illustrated Price List." I think that also is subject to the same observation that I pointed out with regard to the card and the posters. The words "Improved Singer sewing machines" are the principal words appearing on the first page of that list. The words "Frister & Rossmann" are in small type and light type. Inside the catalogue the words "Improved Singer" are evidently selected as the leading and important words, because they are underlined, and are printed in the largest possible type. For the reasons I have already given, I do not think stating "Frister & Rossmann's Improved Singer sewing machines" would of necessity lead many of the public to suppose that Frister & Rossmann were the manufacturers, and not the plaintiffs, and the conclusion to which I have come with regard to this catalogue, merely from the circumstances of the case and its appearance, is supported by the evidence of an excellent witness, Mr. Williams, a Congregational minister, who was actually deceived by that catalogue. There was some little discrepancy between his evidence and that of John Jones, a witness for the defendants; but I have no hesitation in saying that I accept Mr. Williams's evidence. He was an excellent witness. I cannot imagine one more careful, and he was an intelligent witness—not at all the class of witness who was referred to by Lord Bramwell in his observations in the case to which I was referred as a sort of person who when he was told a thing was not A's would say he saw it was A's and never noticed the "not." Mr. Williams was a witness of considerable intelligence, and if a man like Mr. Williams could be deceived by this catalogue, as he certainly was, I am satisfied many less intelligent would be equally deceived.

Lastly, there are the advertisements in *Weldon's Journal*, and the observations I have made with regard to the prior documents apply to this, and I need not read them. The words used are "Spence's sale" at the top. Then with regard to machines "Frister & Rossmann," then underneath the words "Improved Singer." I think that was calculated to deceive many. There is the evidence of a witness, Mr. Hartley, a carpenter, not of the same class as Mr. Williams, but not unintelligent, who shows that he was deceived by that advertisement. I think there was a possibility of deception by that advertisement, and, in fact, the case of deception is proved, and the remarks that I have made with regard to those four documents apply to the green card which I have been referred to, bearing in mind that that green card is attached to a machine which in shape and appearance is exactly like one of the plaintiffs' manufacture.

It is said on behalf of the defendants in this case that there is no fraudulent intent. I am bound, I am sorry to say, to observe that I find it difficult to believe that the defendants did not know, or might not have known, if they had taken any care, the effect of what they were doing. But I suggested to the defendants in this case that, if their case was that what they had done in the matter was unintentional, they should consider whether they would not undertake not to repeat the use of cards and documents such as those I have referred to. No such undertaking has been given. The defendants in this action claim the right to use documents like that and to repeat the user. After that I cannot listen to the argument made by their Counsel as to *bona fides*.

As to Messrs. Frister & Rossmann, who are, I think, the real defendants in this action, seeing that they are indemnifying the defendant against the costs, I am certainly not disposed in their favour to say that in what they have done, and with reference to the contest between them and the plaintiffs, they have been acting with good faith towards the plaintiffs.

The form of the injunction which I grant is this. "To restrain the defendant, his agents, servants, and workpeople from further advertising or issuing to the public, posters, the cards, the catalogue, the advertisements, and the green card, and then generally from using the name "Singer" in connection with sewing machines, not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, in any way calculated to induce the belief that such machines are the manufacture of the plaintiffs."

No damages are asked for and I need therefore only consider the question of costs. No doubt in their form of claim the plaintiffs claim too much, but I deal with this action on the question of costs broadly, and as a matter of substance, and seeing that the plaintiffs have substantially succeeded in what they ask for, I think the costs of the action must be paid by the defendants.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Does your Lordship say that that will cover such costs as are attributable entirely to the excessive claim which the plaintiffs have put forward? I may say here that the claim has been so wide that it was necessary to bring experts on special subjects, whom we did not find it necessary after what took place to call. I submit that such costs as are attributable to so much of the claim as your Lordship thinks has not been sustained, certainly should not be plaintiffs' costs but the defendants'.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Which part of the claim do you refer to? MR. LAWSON WALTON: They ask for an injunction "restraining the defendants from advertising or otherwise using the name of 'Singer' or 'Improved Singer' as a designation of any sewing machine sold by the defendant not of the plaintiffs' manufacture."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: How has that caused you extra costs?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Then in reply they raise this issue. In paragraph 3 I deny "that all machines" manufactured by them or their predecessors before 1880 had certain characteristics in outward form and arrangement." Your Lordship sees they re-open the whole question. They deny the characteristics of the system; they deny that the machines manufactured by them or their predecessors had certain characteristics in outward form and arrangement of parts as alleged in paragraph 3, or that such machines only as followed the type of the machines so made by the plaintiffs and their predecessors had become generally known to the trade.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Are you referring, Mr. Walton, to the costs incurred by you in seeking to establish that there was such a system as the "Singer system."

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes. Your Lordship sees here it is distinctly challenged that there was such a system known to the trade.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: What do you say as to that, Mr. Byrne?

MR. BYRNE: It is quite clear if your Lordship refers to paragraph 8 of our statement of claim. We say "in consequence of the superiority of some of the earlier types of machines manufactured by the said firm, a special class of machine is also known amongst experts and wholesale dealers in the inner circle of the trade, and amongst such only, as machines made according to the Singer system or Singer principle." I submit that the evidence has justified that statement. Your Lordship has noticed that evidence has been given which refers to the "Family machine" and the "Medium machine"—the two machines well known. Your Lordship has the evidence in your mind, and there are plenty of other types of machine.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I do not think I ought to make any special order. The Taxing Master in taxing the costs will see that the costs which the plaintiffs get are only such as are rightly connected with the issues about which I have decided. Then what about the other case?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I would ask your Lordship that that action may stand over, and that we may mention it again.

MR. BYRNE: My friend has asked me to consent to its standing over, but I am afraid I cannot do that.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I must go on with it to-morrow.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: To some extent it depends on this action, and depends on the course we take, and we should like to have an opportunity of considering the matter.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Of course if you choose to dismiss your action well and good, but unless the defendants consent I cannot allow it to stand over.

MR. BYRNE: No, my Lord, we cannot consent.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then it must be gone on with. I suppose it is hardly worth while commencing it to-day?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: No, my Lord, I do not think it would be worth while.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then I will resume it to-morrow. Is it likely to take long?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I do not think so. It cannot take long.

Nahmaschinen Fabrik

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FRISTER AND ROSSMANN.

—V.—

The Singer Manufacturing Company.

June 22, 1893.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: My Lord, in this case the issues I shall treat as having been narrowed by your Lordship's judgment yesterday in the former case. This is an action brought by a firm of German manufacturers of sewing machines seeking to restrain the publication of a circular which the defendants have distributed very largely in the trade, particularly amongst purchasers of the plaintiffs' machines, on the ground that the language of that circular is unwarranted, and that it sets forth claims to which the defendants have no title. Further, we say it is not a *bona-fide* step on their part in order to protect their interests, but is a proceeding with a view to injure the trade of the plaintiffs. The action which your Lordship tried yesterday was commenced by the present defendants on the 15th January, 1892. Your Lordship will remember the object of that action was to restrain some retail traders in London who were vending machines manufactured by the present plaintiff company and to enjoin them from selling those machines, using as part of their trade description the word "Singer" in such a manner as would be calculated to deceive the public.

My Lord, one would have imagined that the proceedings in that action would be sufficient to determine any question as to the proper and appropriate use of the word "Singer," as describing a certain type of sewing machine. But, my Lord, before the statement of claim was delivered in that action, and within a fortnight of the issue of the writ, the defendants took the step of publishing a circular in which they reflected very strongly upon the plaintiffs in this action, who were the manufacturers of the machines which the defendants, in the last action, were engaged in selling. My Lord, the statement of claim, as I say, had not been delivered, and, in point of fact, no steps had been taken in that action other than the issuing of the writ. I rely very strongly on the circumstances under which that circular was issued, and the language which the defendants have employed, in support of the claim we make in this action.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: The ground is, I suppose, that you say it is a libel on your trade which ought to be restrained?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Then it is a mere question of libel or no libel?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I think it is a question of libel or no libel, in the sense that it is a publication calculated to injure us in our trade, and in point of fact has injured us. On page 3, paragraph 8, of the statement of claim, the circular is set out. It appeared, among other forms, in the form of an advertisement in the *Standard* newspaper. I will read the advertisement to your Lordship, it runs thus: "Caution. To all whom it may concern. Whereas certain persons have recently wrongfully used the name 'Singer' to designate sewing machines not manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and whereas proceedings have been commenced in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) to restrain certain persons from thus using the trade name 'Singer.' Notice is hereby given that all persons wrongfully using the aforesaid trade name 'Singer,' either alone or in conjunction with other words, will be held liable for so doing. (Signed) Gilbert D. Wansbrough, 39, Foster Lane, London, E.C., Solicitor for the Singer Manufacturing Company." I submit that the language of that circular states far too widely any claim which the defendants may have. It alleges that "certain persons have recently wrongfully used the name 'Singer' to designate sewing machines not manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company."

They do not say that the word "Singer" has been used in such a context as to mislead the public. They say that the use of the word "Singer" is itself wrong.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: Do they say that really?

MR. LAWSON WALTON: I submit to your Lordship that that is the meaning of it. The word "wrongfully" which is put in there is not qualifying the use of the word "Singer," but indicates to any reader that the use of the word "Singer" is wrong in any context. I think the whole circular clearly bears that construction. I submit it means that persons have applied the name of "Singer" to machines which the Singer Company have not made, and it goes on to say that an action has been commenced "to restrain certain persons from thus using the trade name 'Singer,'" that is, using the trade name to designate sewing machines not manufactured by the plaintiff company. Then it says, "Notice is hereby given that all persons wrongfully using the aforesaid trade name 'Singer,' either alone or in conjunction with other words, will be held liable for so doing." I submit that, if that is taken together, it can only mean that the defendants claim the exclusive right to the use of the trade name "Singer" as descriptive of their machines, and that this word, whether used alone or used in conjunction with any other words, is a wrongful act.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: They use the word "wrongfully."

MR. LAWSON WALTON: Yes, my Lord. They say that is a wrongful act. I submit that the latter part of the circular clearly shows that they will resent the use of the word "Singer" in any collocation of words. They say that "Notice is hereby given that all persons"—I will leave out the word "wrongfully" for a moment—"using the aforesaid

trade name 'Singer,' either alone or in conjunction with other words will be held liable for so doing." I submit that that is an intimation that they will resent the use of their trade name in any conjunction as wrongful, and that they will consider any person who so uses it as guilty of a tortious act. To make it clear that that was the intention with which it was issued, I will call your Lordship's attention to the cross-examination of Mr. Wansbrough, because your Lordship will recollect it was understood that we might appeal to any evidence in the former case bearing on the question in this action. Mr. Wansbrough stated very candidly that the Singer Manufacturing Company regarded the use of their name in conjunction with any other machines as a catch word, and that they have been engaged in stamping out the use of the name "Singer," and are now prepared to resent its use by any person in any form. On page 45 of the Second Day's Proceedings your Lordship will find Mr. Wansbrough's evidence. I cross-examined him and asked him this question: "You conducted the Loog case in the House of Lords?—A. I did. Q. Then I may take it from you, apart from the question whether they are evidence or not upon this inquiry, that this book contains an accurate statement of the exhibits before the House of Lords?—A. I believe so," and so on. Then I ask him this: "You told my friend you had desired to put a stop to the use of the name 'Singer'?—A. Well, when I found the name being used, as I thought, improperly, I consulted with my clients and wrote to the people, and explained to them that my clients thought they were offending against the law, and that at such time and place as most convenient—for many of them were people of no repute—I should commence an action against them. Q. That scarcely meets the point of my question. I want to know what was the user of the name which you thought yourself entitled to put down?—A. Well, it was infinite in its ramifications, but it was chiefly 'Improved Singer.' Q. That was the expression?—A. That was so, sometimes in conjunction with other words, and sometimes not—sometimes the word 'Singer' alone. Q. Do you object to 'Improved Singer' in conjunction with any words?—A. Yes, I do. Q. In any form?—A. Yes, any form and use of 'Improved Singer.' I have no objection to 'Singer system' or 'Singer principle' as used in the trade. I bow to the decision of Lord Selborne, although I say that is not right. Q. You give allegiance to it?—A. I do not think it was right, but still I bow to his opinion. Q. You protest?—A. Exactly, I do protest. Q. And you bow to it as little as you can?—A. I do. Mr. Justice Romer: Everybody is entitled to a different opinion. Mr. Lawson Walton: Certainly, my Lord. Q. Actuated by that spirit and view of the judgment I may take it you have objected, and do object, to the words, 'Improved Singer,' in any collocation or connection of words?—A. Yes, because I find it is calculated to deceive. Q. That is your view?—A. Yes. Q. You admit, out of deference to that judgment, that the expression 'Singer' is descriptive of a system?—A. No, I do not. Mr. Finlay: The judgment does not say that. Mr. Lawson Walton: Do you deny that there is such a thing as 'Singer System'? Mr. Justice Romer: With a certain context, I suppose? Mr. Lawson Walton: Do you deny that the word 'Singer' with an appropriate context may be descriptive of a system?—A. To the trade. Q. A section of persons?—A. Yes. Q. Will you suggest a context in which it might be appropriately used in that way?—A. No thank you. I will leave you to advise your clients on that. Q. I want to have your view.—A. I say they have no business to use it. It is used as a catch word intended to deceive the public."

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: That is his view. I suppose a man may object, even if he is not entitled legally to do so.

MR. LAWSON WALTON: He goes on to give an explanation of that view. He is asked: "Have you objected to it in every context of words in which you have ever seen it used?—I think so. Q. And that is the attitude your company instruct you to take up? A. Yes, and it is the attitude I advise them to take up. Q. And it is in support of those instructions that you have brought the whole pressure of this powerful company to bear against the small dealers up and down the country?—We must kill poachers sometimes." That certainly is candid, and it throws a very important light on the circular, because it is suggested by Mr. Wansbrough that his attitude on behalf of this company is this: that he will object to the use of the word "Singer" in any collocation of the words. Being possessed of the fact that that is the opinion and intention of the gentlemen issuing this circular, can there be any doubt of the object with which it was issued? Of course it still remains for us to satisfy your Lordship that that object was effectuated in the language of the circular. I submit to your Lordship that any person reading the language of that circular would understand that was the intention—in other words, to crush any person (for that is what it comes to) who uses the name "Singer." Their intention is, in fact, to carry out the policy that has actuated this powerful company for many years, and which will have the effect of preventing German manufacturers from using in any form, as descriptive or otherwise, the term "Singer" in connection with their goods. I should submit to your Lordship with great confidence that the only intelligible

construction of this trade caution is that, if we use the name of "Singer" to designate our machines, either alone or in conjunction with other words, they will proceed against us. The term "wrongfully" may be a term of legal qualification, which, of course, your Lordship would understand, and to which a lawyer would give effect: but it is not a term carrying on the face of it any popular meaning to any man reading it. He would not know that there lurked in that word "wrongfully" some qualification that would allow the word "Singer" to be used in a certain collocation of words. I submit that the view that would be taken by a hasty reader is that which I have suggested, and I submit that the ordinary inference would be that if any person used the trade name "Singer" alone or in conjunction with other words, his conduct would be treated as wrongful and that he would be liable for so doing. It is only in that sense that the word "wrongful" is introduced. It is used, apparently, to give emphasis to the protest or prohibition on the part of the Singer Company, and it is not used with the view of introducing any qualification as to the mode in which the word "Singer" is to be employed. I submit to your Lordship that is in excess of any right which the defendants in this action can claim, and as it is an assertion of a right which they do not possess, and is calculated to injure, and has, as I can prove, injured, the plaintiffs, it is a publication, as I submit to your Lordship, which falls within the definition of a trade libel. I have evidence which will, I think, satisfy your Lordship that these advertisements were read by a large number of customers of the plaintiffs, and that their business has, in consequence, suffered. If this document is to be upheld in its present form, and with the construction which has been put upon it by their customers—which, I submit, is the natural construction—it will be entirely destructive of the mode in which these German companies have for many years carried on their trade. The fact will not be absent from your Lordship's mind that it has been established, since the decision in Loog's case—which was an issue between these very persons—that the right of German companies to use this term, provided they use it in such a way as to describe a system as a system merely, was fully established. That right has never been assailed. The evidence is that the plaintiffs export to this country a good many thousands of machines every year, and that they are formidable competitors of the Singer Manufacturing Company. Hitherto, they have been entirely unmolested, and if the Singer Manufacturing Company wished to disturb the finding in the Loog case, or to interfere with their trade, they might easily have joined us as defendants in the former suit. But they issue this notice behind our backs, and it is

circulated among our customers. I submit to your Lordship that it is a circular calculated to injure, and has, in fact, done serious injury to the plaintiffs' trade. If your Lordship thinks this is a document capable of the construction which I attach to it, I shall ask your Lordship to hear the evidence as to the injury which the plaintiffs' trade has suffered.

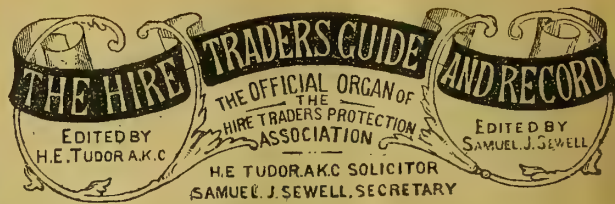
MR. FINLAY: I submit to your Lordship that this document cannot fairly be read in the sense which my friend, Mr. Lawson Walton, asks your Lordship to read it. What we object to is the wrongful use of the name "Singer" to designate sewing machines which are not manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company. We do not say that any use of the name "Singer" is unlawful, but all we say is that we object to the wrongful use of the name "Singer" to designate machines which are not manufactured by us. My friend has said that this is a claim on our part to disregard the judgment in the Loog case. I submit it is nothing of the kind. We do not say that it is unlawful for anyone to speak of the Singer System. We cautiously confine ourselves to the word "Singer," and to the use of that name wrongfully. I submit to your Lordship that that circular is accurate enough, and there is nothing in it to which any objection can properly be taken.

JUDGMENT.

MR. JUSTICE ROMER: I am bound to say I cannot hold that this advertisement is a libel on the plaintiffs. It appears to me to follow, from what I decided in the last case, that "certain persons have recently wrongfully used the name 'Singer' to designate sewing machines not manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company," and it is true that proceedings had "been commenced in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) to restrain certain persons from thus using the trade name 'Singer,' "thus" meaning "wrongfully." Then it goes on—"Notice is hereby given that all persons wrongfully using the aforesaid trade name 'Singer,' either alone or in conjunction with other words, will be held liable for so doing." It appears to me that the whole object of that caution was to point out that certain persons had been guilty of a wrongful user of the word "Singer" under the circumstances, and to the extent, mentioned. I do not think that caution can properly be read as an advertisement that every user of the name "Singer" is, of necessity, wrongful. I cannot hold that that caution is a libel, and, under the circumstances, I do not see my way to grant any injunction in favour of the plaintiffs as sought by them. It follows that the action must be dismissed with costs.



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The *Hire Traders' Guide and Record* is highly valuable to all traders. It contains special reports of cases of interest to firms doing business on the Hire System, with instructive comments on same; Articles on Hiring Law; Articles on new Acts of Parliament and Commercial Law generally—all written by Lawyers specially for Traders. It is not a Trade Journal as ordinarily understood, but deals with the legal side of commercial affairs, and is invaluable to all classes of Traders, but specially those doing a hire trade.

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STAR BABY CARRIAGES.

SEASON 1893.

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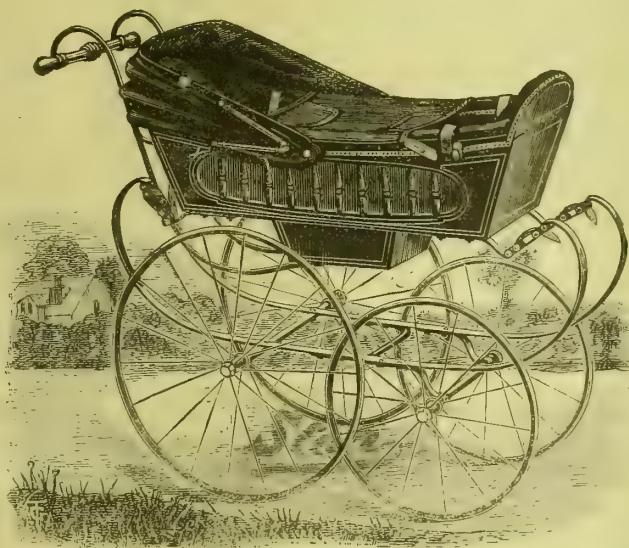
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**CHEAPEST
AND
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All Classes

All Styles

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All Prices

All Designs

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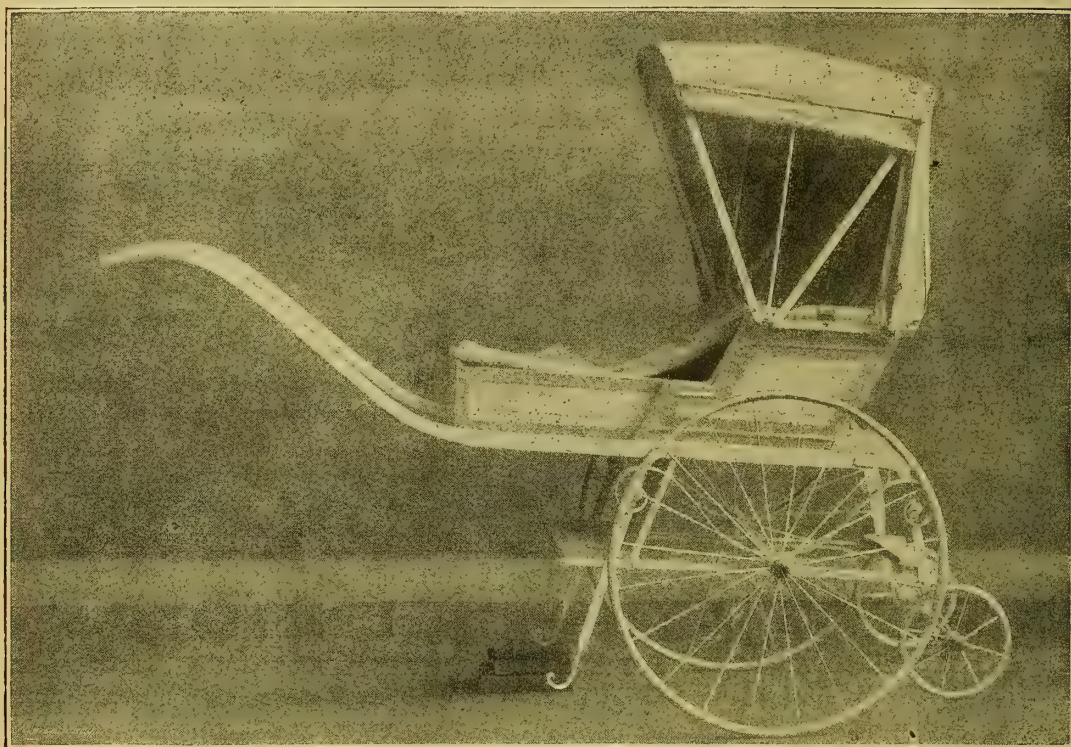
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Send for fully Illustrated Catalogue of new Season's Designs now ready. A complete and comprehensive guide to the Baby Carriage and Mail Cart Trade, which should be in every dealer's hands. Free by Post upon Application.

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STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, "STAR" WORKS, GOODINGE ROAD, YORK ROAD, LONDON, N.

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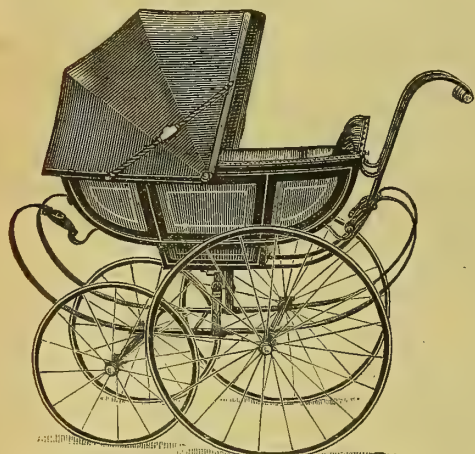


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ADVANTAGES:

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The "PROTEAN" BASSINETTE.

Registered Springs.

Convertible into a Tandem Mail Cart.

EVERY CARRIAGE GUARANTEED PERFECT.

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Bradbury & Co., Ltd., Wellington Works, Oldham, and Branches.
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Branton Two-reel Sewing Machine Co., 59, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., the Branton Two-reel machine.
Bishop's Cluster Co., 147, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., the Gloria machine and others.
Eclipse Machine Co. Oldham, Lancs., the Eclipse machine.
Jones Sewing Machine Co., Ltd., Guide Bridge, Jones' machines.
Kimball & Morten, Ltd., Bothwell Circus, Glasgow, the Lion machine and others.
Lohmann, C., 22, Jewin Street, London E.C., the Electra machine, and others.
Murdoch J. G. & Co., Ltd., 91, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., various machines.
National Sewing Machine Co., Fetter Lane, E.C., the National machine.
Patent Button-Hole Machine Co., 4, Newgate-street, London, E.C.
Plaff, G. M., 132, Wool Exchange, London, the Pfaff.
Seidel & Naumann, 23, Moor Lane, Fore Street, E.C., the high arm Naumann machines and others.
Singer Manufacturing Co., 39, Foster Lane, London, and branches.
Standard Sewing Machine Co., 94, Hatton Garden, E.C., the Standard.
Swepson & Richards, 15, St. Bride Street, London, E.C., the Domestic.
Two-reel Sewing Machine Co., Lim. Albion Street, Birmingham, Daniel Jones' Patent Two-reel machine.
Varley & Wolfenden, Keighley, Yorks., the Cyclops machine.
Vertical Feed Co., 24, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., the Vertical Feed machine.
Victoria Manufacturing Co., 78, Hanover Street, Glasgow.
White Sewing Machine Co., 48, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., the White machine.
Wheeler & Wilson Co., 21, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., the Wheeler and Wilson machine.

Webster H., 442 & 444, Harrow Road, London, W., the New Home machine
Zschwinzsch, G., 102, Fenchurch Street, E.C., Biesolt & Locke's machines

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Bell, W. and Co., 95, New Bond Street, London, W.
Grover and Wood, 62, Glengall Road, London, S.E.
Lohmann, C., address given above.
Murdoch, J. G. and Co., Ltd, (automatic, etc.) do.
Peters and Co., do, 84, Oxford Street, London, W.
Whight, G and Co., do address given above

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Biernatzki and Co 44, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.
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Harrison Knitting Machine Co., Manchester.
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Stibbe G., 25, Jamaica Street, Glasgow.

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Atlas Bedstead Co., Bilston, Staffs.

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Machines à Laver.

Acme Machine Co., Henrietta Street, Glasgow, rubber wringers.
American Wringer Co., 122, Southwark Street, London, S.E., rubber wringers.
Cherry Tree Machine Co., Cherry Tree, Lancs., washers and mangles.
Kimball & Morton, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow, rubber wringers.
Taylor & Wilson, Atlas Works, Accrington.

BICYCLES.

Eclipse Machine Co., Oldham.
Oxford Cycle Co., Worcester Place Works, Oxford.
St. George's Cycle Co., Upper Street, London, N.
Roberts H. S., Deanshanger, Stoney Stratford, Bucks.
Seidel & Naumann, 23, Moor Lane, Fore Street, E.C.
Victoria Manufacturing Co., 78, Hanover Street, Glasgow.

ANNUAL PERAMBULATOR SUPPLEMENT TO THE ABOVE.

TO OUR READERS.

Conformably to our custom, we have the pleasure of introducing for the sixth time our "Annual Perambulator Buyer's Guide." This publication, as the trade well know, is issued yearly as a supplement to our monthly periodical, *The Journal of Domestic Appliances and Sewing Machine Gazette*, which is now in its nineteenth year.

The object of this "Buyer's Guide" is to place before the whole of the retailers of children's carriages and cars, at the commencement of the season, the names of the principal manufacturers of the vehicles, with brief particulars of their specialities, and within its pages dealers will find the announcements of nearly, if not quite, all of the go-ahead firms. Every one of the manufacturers referred to publishes detailed illustrated lists, which can be had free of charge on application.

The past season was one of the worst on record for the manufacturers, and unless 1893 shows a great improvement on the past two years we fear that there will be a great change in the wholesale trade. Nearly all the manufacturers lost money over last year's trade, due to three causes: firstly, a short summer; secondly, low prices; and thirdly, failures among the retailers. They are, therefore, anxiously looking forward to the coming summer, which we sincerely hope will repair their broken fortunes.

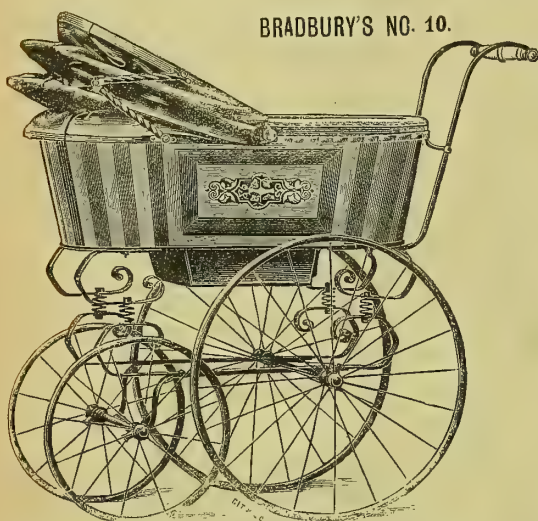
In our run round the trade we found that most of the makers were expecting orders for a better class of carriage than that which has been in general demand during the past two or three years. Retailers are beginning to realise that no carriage worthy of the name can be produced under a guinea, and that a few shillings more must be paid if even a serviceable, low-quality vehicle is required. The cutting in prices which has prevailed in the trade of late has had two regrettable results, pauperised the manufacturer, and, owing to the shoddy articles which have been supplied, brought disgrace on the retailer. This applies not only to carriages, but also to nail carts.

We are pleased, therefore, to record that an improvement is setting in, and that the stocks of carriages and cars at the various stores bear evidence of a firm intention on the part of the manufacturers to encourage a higher class trade.

One thing we specially noticed is that a return is being made to the cemented tyres. Mr. Littlewood, the Balsall Heath wheel maker, is particularly busy on this class of wheel, which he now supplies with a superior rubber. Mr. Hughes is also now supplying cemented as well as wired-on tyres.

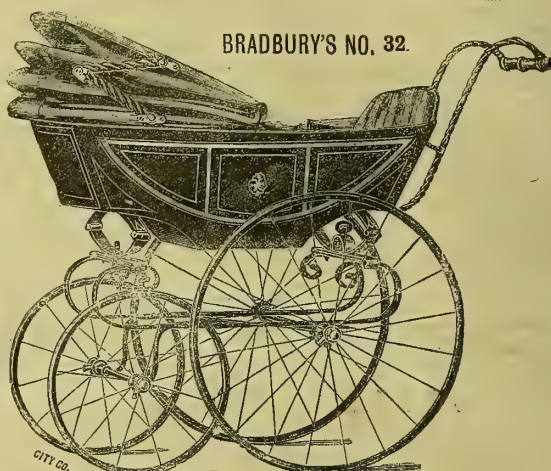
We can only add that we shall be pleased, as heretofore, to be at the service of dealers requiring any information or advice, and to wish them and the manufacturers a highly prosperous season.

Bradbury's Bassinettes



BRADBURY'S NO. 10.

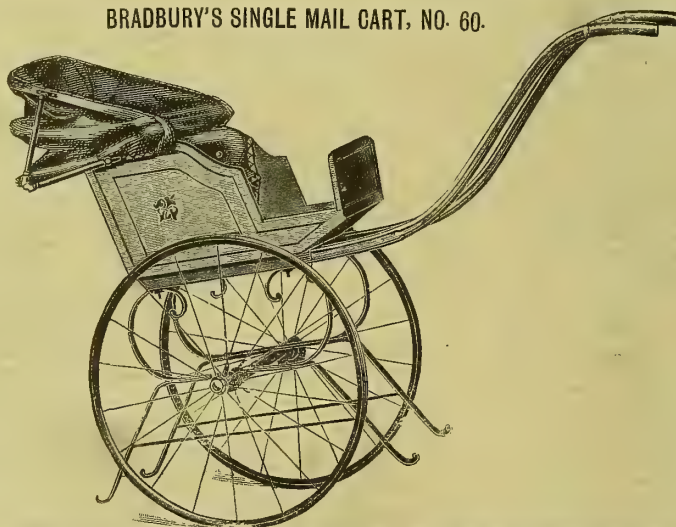
Handsome Circular body of Walnut and Canarywood, French polished, upholstered in Crockett's best leather, mounted on new registered design (No. 205,508) spiral springs, 25 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with registered pattern China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, and reversible hood, with twisted brass joints. Every article used in the manufacture of this carriage is of the highest quality, and great attention is paid to the finish.



BRADBURY'S NO. 32.

Landau body, same as the Nos. 30 and 31, but fitted on registered design (No. 205,507) Rocker springs which are fastened to C springs, and mounted on 25 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels. When the carriage is stationary a gentle rocking motion can be imparted to the body of carriage by the person in charge of same, who has only to turn a thumb-screw. When desired the body can be detached from the C springs, and can then be used as a cradle, and will rock as easily and as noiselessly as the best of cradles. There are no complications, no risks, no danger of upsetting, and the carriage runs as lightly as an ordinary bassinette. It has the same fittings, and is upholstered in the same style as the Nos. 30 and 31.

BRADBURY'S SINGLE MAIL CART, NO. 60.



Spacious body, made of well-seasoned timber, nicely painted and varnished, fitted on first-class steel springs, and mounted on rubber tyred bicycle wheels. Hood made of Crockett's best leather. Can be supplied either with or without the Hood.

Catalogues for 1893 are now ready, and will be sent post free on application to any of our Depots, or the Manufactory.

An assortment of the New Season's Bassinettes now on view at
14, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRADBURY & CO., LIM., WELLINGTON WORKS, OLDHAM

BRADBURY & CO.

This well-known firm of sewing machine and perambulator manufacturers, whose manufactory is at Oldham, and their London wholesale depot at 14, Newgate Street, E.C., have this year introduced several novelties, which were much admired at the recent Crystal



Palace Show. These novelties comprised not only new designs in bodies but new styles of springs, one of which we illustrate herewith. This carriage, as will be observed, is mounted on Bradbury's New Registered Spiral Springs, which are the result of much study on their part, and are found to give highly satisfactory results. We give a



second illustration of these springs, being Bradbury's No. 15, which has a circular wooden body of extra large size, and is a very handsome carriage.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co. have issued a new list, in which are given illustrations of carriages in all styles of wooden bodies. They make a speciality of this class of carriage, and have a complete range of machinery for their manufacture. Further, they rank among the largest buyers of hardwoods in this country.

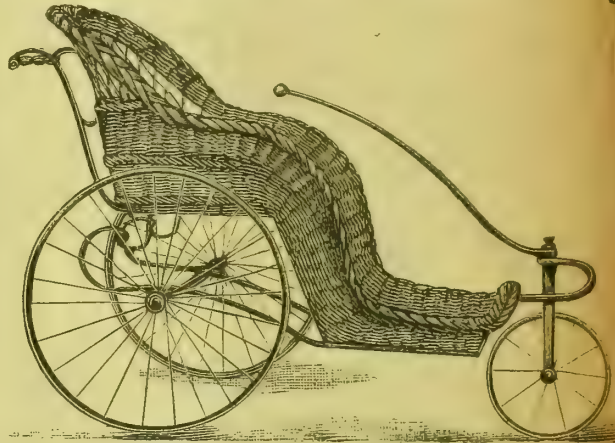


On another page will be found an illustration of Bradbury's new registered "Rocker" spring, to which we request our readers' attention; also an illustration of their new single mail cart. They make a variety of mail carts of the better class, one of the best of which we illustrate herewith; it is called No. 56, and is light, strong, and tasteful.

All this company's carriages and carts are distinguished for their handsome appearance and thorough workmanship. They do not make the lowest grades, but supply only medium and high-class carriages.

CHAS. COLEMAN & CO.

Messrs. C. Coleman & Co., Praed Street, Paddington, have this year prepared an attractive sheet, which shows at a single glance some thirty designs in bassinets, mostly with wooden bodies. They have several suspension carriages with two handles, which are built on tasteful lines, such as the "Eastbourne"—a wickerette—the "Albion," and the "Sylvan." They have also a range of C spring



carriages, such as the "Empress" and the "Victoria," the latter being one of their most luxurious bassinets.

We must not omit to mention this firm's patent combination perambulator and mail cart, which is free from complication and allows of instant conversion. They claim for it that it is the only convertible carriage in which infants can recline at full length, and for the change to be made without removing any portion of the vehicle.

Messrs. Coleman make a speciality of wicker invalid carriages, of which we give an illustration.

W. FOSTER & CO.

This firm, whose works are at 46, Barr Street, Birmingham, have gained a high reputation the past few years for the character of their perambulator fittings. On another page will be found an illustration of a few of their styles of handles and hood irons. It will also be noticed that they are now prepared to supply to the perambulator trade any article required in the manufacture of carriages or carts.

HALESOWEN PERAMBULATOR AND CARRIAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This company, whose works are at Halesowen, Birmingham, have a number of novelties for the present season, and are paying particular regard to the "Landau" herewith illustrated. We understand they



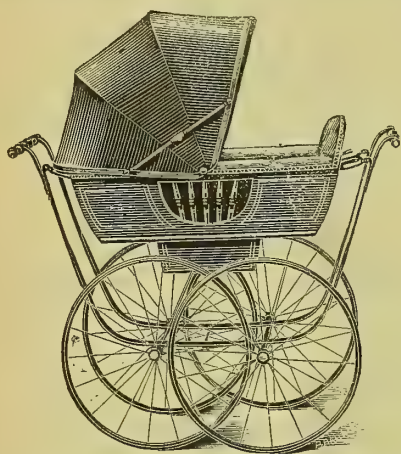
sold considerably over a thousand of these carriages last year, and are expecting to exceed this large number during the present season.

JOHN GOUGH & CO.

This firm have been established since 1843, and the extensive range of their manufactures is well known to many of our readers. At their wholesale show-rooms in Cross Street, Swin Street, Manchester, are to be found every article required by a dealer in perambulators, furniture, and musical instruments, not forgetting cycles, which is a

PARKER BROTHERS.

PERAMBULATORS & CHILDREN'S CARS.



HIGH-CLASS ARTISTIC FINISH.

SOUND MATERIALS.

Good Workmanship.

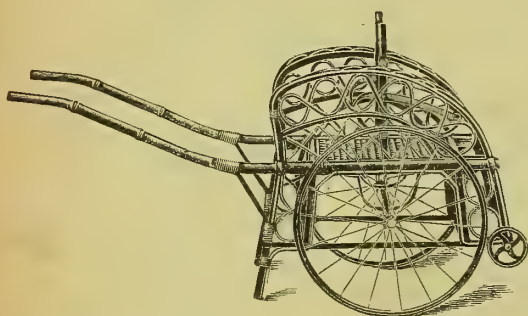
MODERATE PRICES.

SPLENDID VALUE.

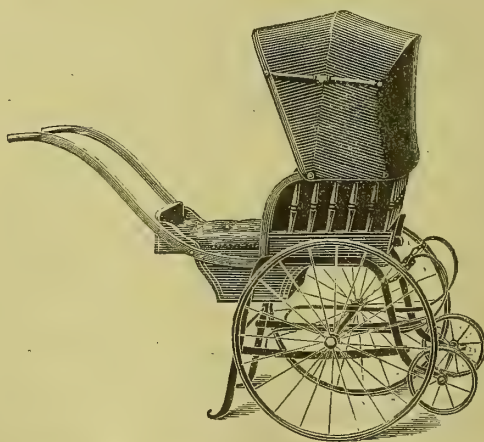


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Write for our fully Descriptive Catalogue
and Diagram Sheets for present season.



PARKER BROTHERS,

The Old-established Patentees and Manufacturers.

FACTORY AND SHOWROOMS—

104, 106, 108, & 110, CURTAIN ROAD, SHOREDITCH,
LONDON, E.C.

department only opened this year. Messrs. Gough manufacture on their own premises every style of carriage, suited for either a working or a middle-class trade. Among their novelties for the present year are several C spring and hammock carriages. In mail carts they have also several new designs, among which we might specially mention No. 138, which is a "double," the riders sitting back to back, and No. 139, which is a complete dog-cart in miniature. Both these carts should sell well.

JOHN DOVE.

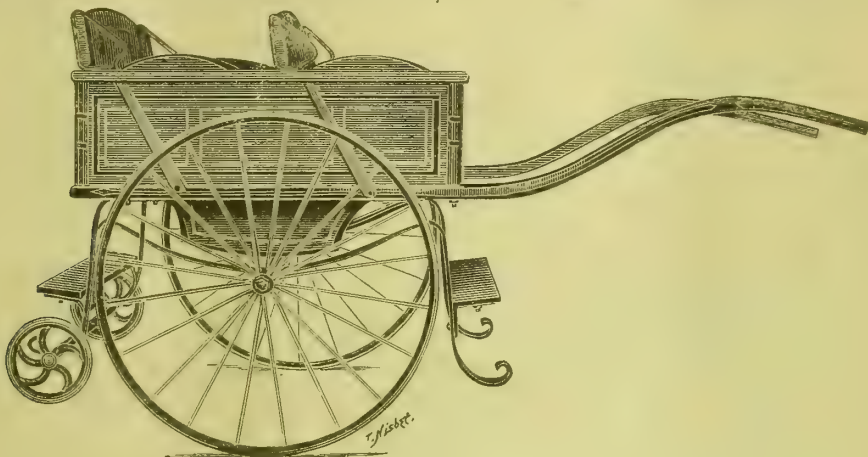
Mr. John Dove, of 31 and 33, St. Andrew's Street, and 1, St. Andrew's Square, Glasgow, has this year surpassed all his previous efforts as regards the get-up of his trade catalogue. It is one of the best we have ever examined, and is thoroughly comprehensive in its contents. Here will be found illustrations of bodies constructed of wicker, corrugated iron, and papier-mâché, in addition to those of wood. Customers are also given a choice of at least a dozen kinds of springs, ranging from bows to C's. We particularly notice several

this firm have several novelties deserving of attention. We illustrate their No. 64, which is fitted with Dove's new supports for reversing backs. These allow the back of the cart to remain at an angle, and thus give better support to the child than is usual.

Mr. Dove has now the sole right to manufacture the patent "Goldendine" carriages in Scotland. This year he is making a speciality of carriages finished in art colours, and has issued a very handsome design sheet, printed in colours and gold, illustrating these carriages.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED.

This firm's factory in Haymerle Road, Peckham, London, S.E., is perhaps best known to our readers in connection with their patent "Cyclette" suspension car. This carriage is unusually elegant and comfortable for the child, suspended as it is by spiral springs. We need not, however, go into details, as it is familiar to most of our readers.



suspension carriages, called the "Highland Coach," which have been patented. Among these we might mention No. 29, the body of which rests on spiral springs, fitted to two wood bows, with connecting handles at each end. No. 30 is similarly suspended, with the exception that the bows are of metal. No. 52 has an under-carriage constructed of a single steel tube, the handles being of wrought iron, carrying four spiral springs, on which the body rests. This method of suspension has given great satisfaction. In mail carts

Those who have not seen it should certainly apply to the patentees for their illustrated list.

J. HARROP.

This well-known maker, whose wholesale warehouse is at 55, Tibb Street, Manchester, has issued for the present year a perambulator list of 60 pages, in which all the carriages are shown in colour. In his

LLOYD & CO.,

PERAMBULATOR MAKERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FITTINGS.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

Mail Carts.

The MIKADO

The STANLEY

The JAP

The GEM

The ARABIAN

The BEATRICE

The QUEEN

Carriages

The MARIE

The ROVER

The LOUISE

The CLARENCE

The LANDAUETTE

Folding

WOODENETTE

&c., &c., &c.,



SOLE MAKERS.

"THE MARIE." (Design and Name Protected.)

The Special Features of our manufacture are:— We study the Dealer, we finish every Carriage with care, using Patent Split Bolts, Good Springs, Good Brails, and Solid Brass Fittings, and thus save our customers the annoyance of Repairs and Returned Carriages. For Easy Term Business, no better Carriage can be turned out, and they are bound to give the Purchaser satisfaction.

Parts of every description for Repairs: Wheels, Tyres, Handles.

Largest Manufacturers of Canopies in the Trade

RUGS OF EVERY SKIN AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Repairs for the Trade.

SPECIAL: This Carriage was the admiration of all Dealers at the Crystal Palace Show.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON RECEIPT OF TRADE CARD.

LLOYD & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BORO', LONDON, S.E.

Leon L'Hollier's

"GOLDENDINE"



LEON L'HOLLIER is the sole licensee of Lockett's Patent for forming the "Goldendine" surface, as above illustrated and so deservedly admired by the public. Leon L'Hollier is also the Sole owner of Dunkley's Patent for Spiral Spring Suspension, and is also the Patentee of the following Inventions for which Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent have been granted:—

LEON L'HOLLIER, NO. 19,159, A.D. 1889.

LEON L'HOLLIER, NO. 18,037, A.D. 1891.

LEON L'HOLLIER, NO. 21,768, A.D. 1891.

DUNKLEY . . . NO. 10,139, A.D. 1888. This is the renowned Dunkley Patent for Spiral Spring Suspension

LUCKETT . . . NO. 16,661, A.D. 1889. This is the "Goldendine" as illustrated above.

The beautifully formed "GOLDENDINE" Perambulators, as illustrated above, which have commanded universal admiration, may be procured by our customers and the trade only from

LEON L'HOLLIER'S

BATH PASSAGE,

And from his sub-licensees, as also the
tors, the Sole Patent Right of

Spiral Spring PERAMBULATORS.



CAUTION

To MANUFACTURERS, VENDORS, AND USERS.

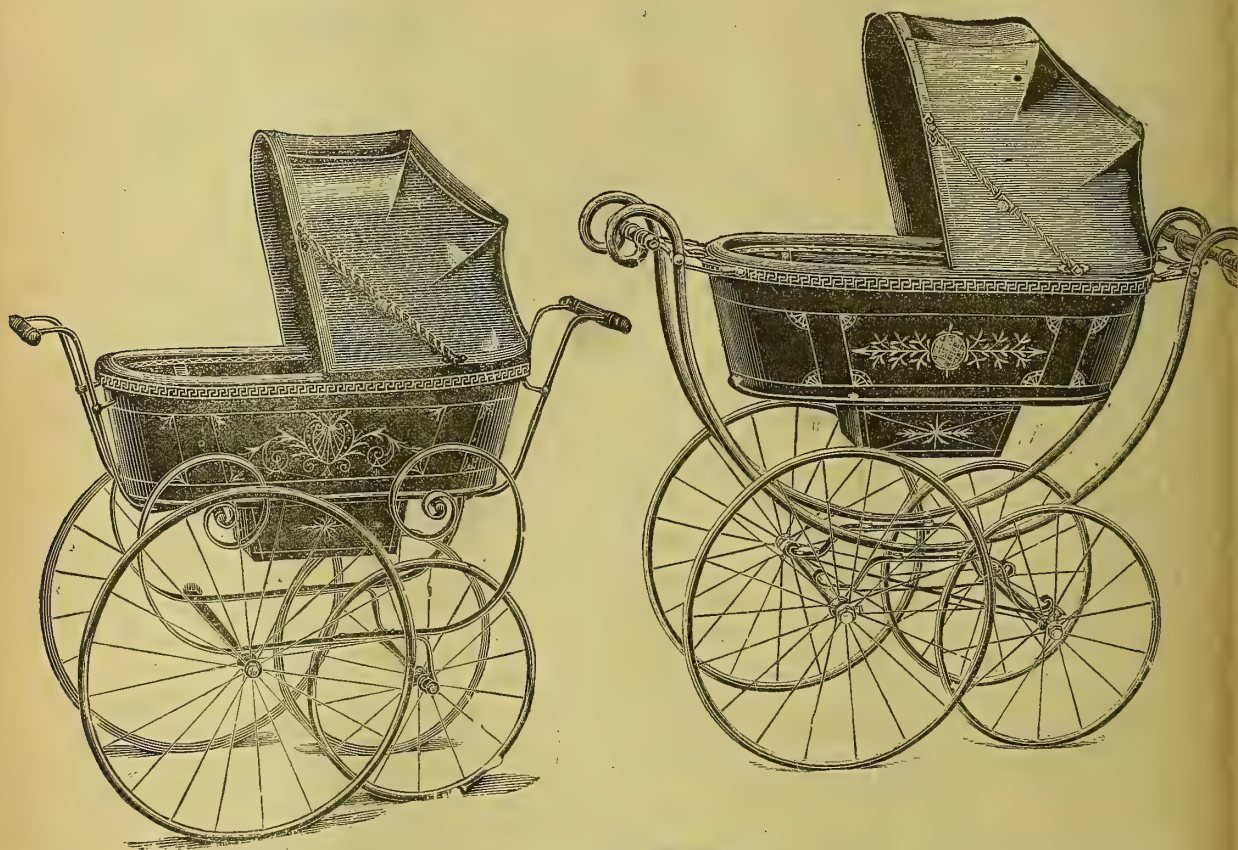
As imitations of the above have been placed in the Market, Leon L'Hollier Cautions both Manufacturers, Vendors, and Users that he will protect his Patent Rights by instituting legal proceedings against any person or persons infringing such Patent Rights. Such proceedings are now being instituted against one firm.

Our old customers are seriously warned to have nothing whatever to do with imitations of our patented articles, as we should be very sorry to see them involved in trouble and expense.

Manufacturing Works, BIRMINGHAM.

**Renowned Dunkley Spiral Spring Perambula-
which Leon L'Hollier purchased.**

JAMES LLOYD & COMPANY.



Patentees and
Manufacturers
OF
every description
OF
BASSINETTES,
MAIL CARTS,
AND
Invalid Carriages.



PATENT
Goldendine
Bodies

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Buyers will do
well by placing
Orders early.

WORKS—LOWER HURST STREET,

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

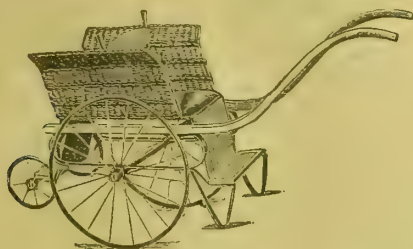
Birmingham.

introductory remarks Mr. Harrop writes as follows:—"All my carriages are expressly made under my own supervision for the hire purchase system, everybody knowing that unless superiorly made they are returned in abundance." As most of our readers are aware, this firm are extensive retailers, and therefore thoroughly understand the class of goods best suited to the instalment trade. The consequence is they do not cater for the lowest class of trade, but pay particular attention to carriages of a medium price, and make a few styles for the best trade. Among the latter, the "Windsor Park Phaeton," mounted on C springs, with straps, is greatly admired. No doubt the excellence of these carriages is due to the fact that all the bodies are made by coach body-makers, and painted by coach painters.

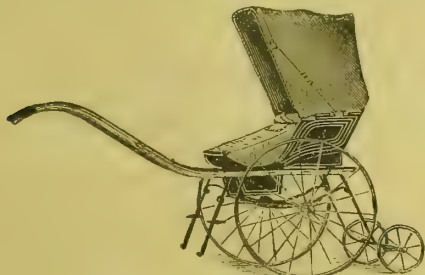
For the convenience of the London and South of England trade samples of bassinets and of the special mail carts of this firm are always to be seen at 35, Ely Place, Holborn, E.C., where Mr. Edmund E. Jenkins will always be pleased to meet buyers and supply catalogues on application.

THOMAS HARDSTAFF.

Mr. Thomas Hardstaff, whose works are at Carrington Street Bridge, Nottingham, has a wide reputation as a manufacturer of carriages and wicker goods, and generally succeeds in introducing some genuine improvements at the commencement of each season.



This year he is making a speciality of wood bodies, with square and circular ends, suspended by leather straps attached to oval steel tubing. This tubing, which is prepared specially for Mr. Hardstaff's purposes, is practically unbreakable by any ordinary means, and very elastic. Carriages Nos. 18 and 19, mounted in this way, and upholstered in fancy tan or flesh-coloured leather, are exceedingly



handsome and comfortable. Mr. Hardstaff has registered several new designs in which cane is used, these being light and artistic, and calculated to give great satisfaction. We refer particularly to Nos. 21 and 22. In mail carts this firm have several new designs, particularly No. 4 and No. 5, which we illustrate. They are giving this season special attention to upholstering and painting in fancy colours. Their illustrated design sheet can be had on application.

HUMPHRY, KEATES & CO.

In the *Sewing Machine Gazette* for January and February articles appeared on this firm's manufactures, whose works are at Scotland Street Parade, Birmingham. It is there stated that they have made special arrangements in order to cope with their increasing trade in perambulators and mail-carts, and have patented several new carts. On another page will be found an illustration of their "Ella Convertible Baby Carriage" which they call "a marvel for 1893." Another convertible car they call the "Premier Carriagette," the body of which is made in two nearly equal parts, the smaller portion sliding towards the larger, which allows of its being instantly converted from a bassinet to a single or double mail-cart.

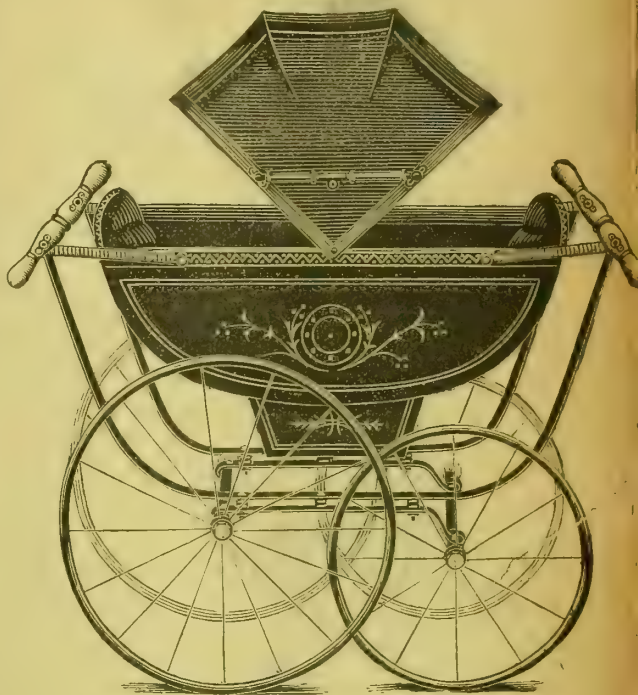
This firm, as we stated in the February number of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, are extensive manufacturers of furniture, and for painted enamel bed-room and dining-room suites, sofas, couches, and cornice poles they are deservedly popular.

They have issued a very comprehensive illustrated catalogue, to which we refer our readers for further information.

LEON L'HOLLIER.

Mr. Leon L'Hollier, Bath Passage, Birmingham, recently purchased Dunkley's patent for spiral spring suspension, which he has improved in such a manner as to make a carriage so suspended exceedingly comfortable. He applies this form of suspension to the well-known "Goldendine" body, which, he says, "makes the most perfect bassinet it is possible to imagine." The "Goldendine" carriages, as our readers well know, are to be had in endless variety; in fact,

there appears to be no limit to the combination of carving with inlaid work and pearl ornamentation which this patent allows. We have on several occasions examined the process of manufacturing these



carriages, and can assure our readers that only pure English leaf gold is used, which, of course, does not tarnish. In other parts of this journal will be found several illustrations of the "Goldendine"



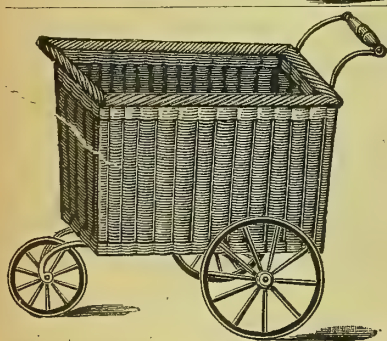
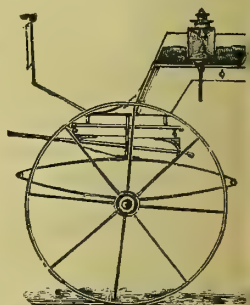
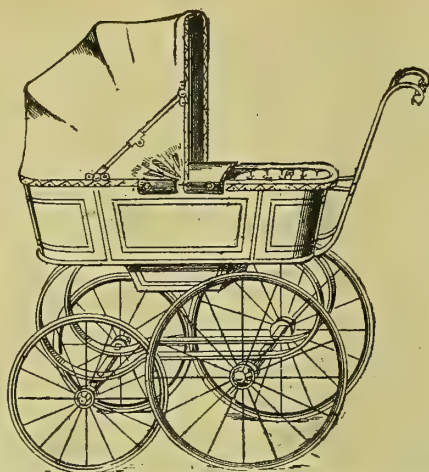
carriage, fitted with Dunkley's spiral springs, and we also give here-with two designs. It will further be observed that Mr. L'Hollier issues a caution with reference to the "Goldendine" patent.

For particulars of this maker's other carriages and mail carts we must refer our readers to his illustrated list, which can be had on application.

JAMES LLOYD & CO.

This old-established firm, whose works are in Lower Hurst Street and Skinner Lane, Birmingham, and their London offices at 8A, City Road, E.C., have issued a very complete catalogue for the present season, in which special attention is devoted to the "Goldendine" carriages, which they have just commenced to manufacture under a license from the patentee. In other styles they are this year paying particular regard to "Hummock" carriages, which they make in great variety. Among their best selling lines we unhesitatingly include the hand-carved satin-walnut carriages which require to be seen to be properly appreciated. They are made in numerous designs.

In mail carts this firm's patent combination is still to the front. We



SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEB

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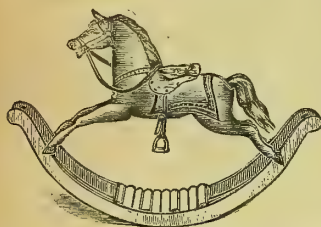
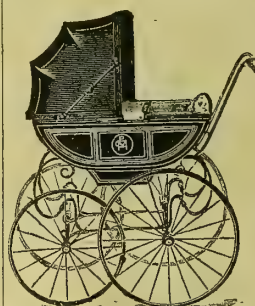
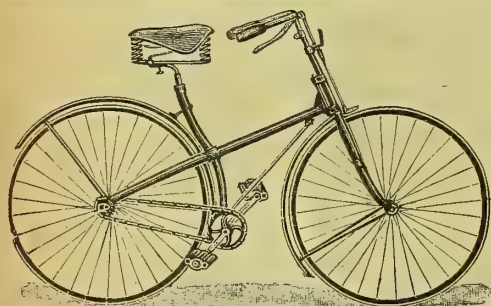
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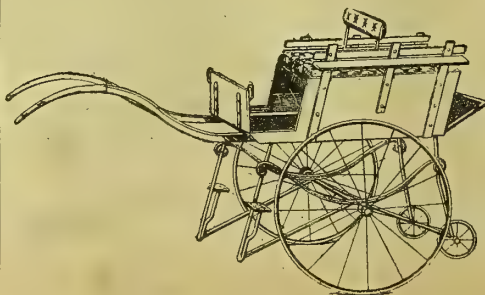
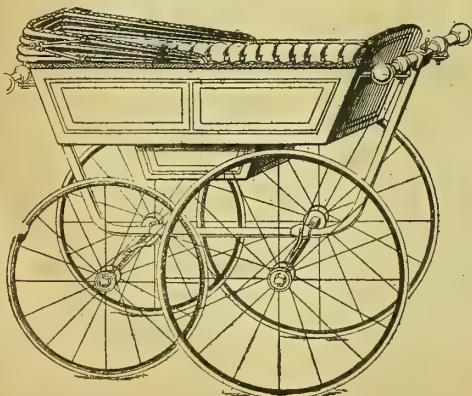
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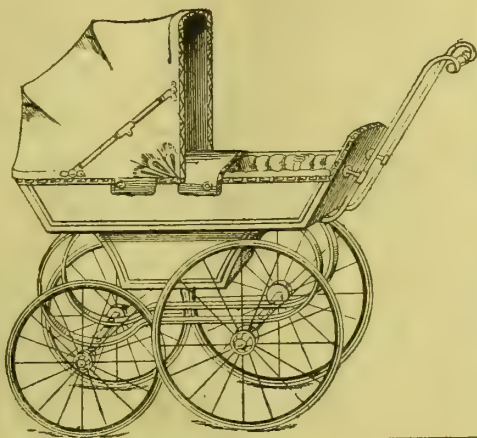
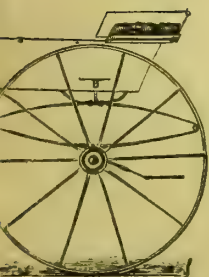
THE LARGEST MANUFACTURER
OF MAIL CARTS, BASSINETTES
FOR ALL



WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED

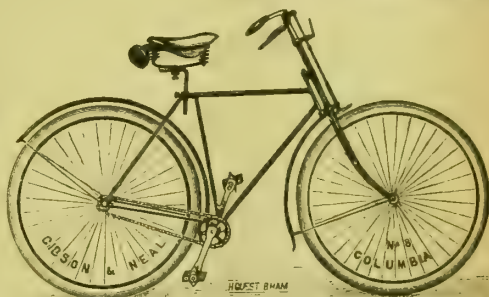
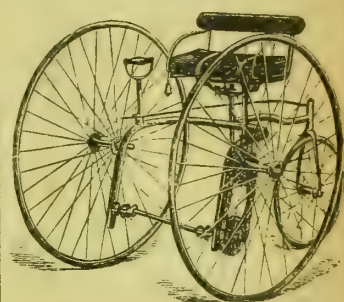
THE MIDLAND PA
MELBOURNE
EDMUND STREET





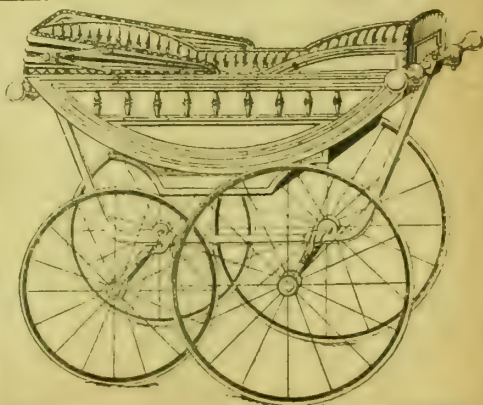
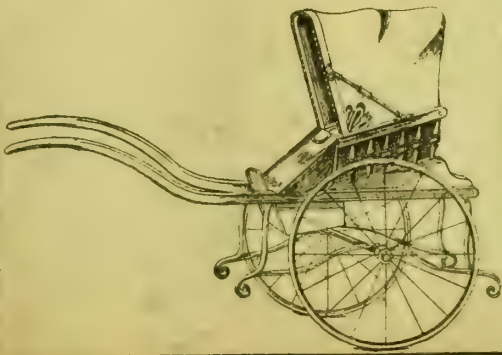
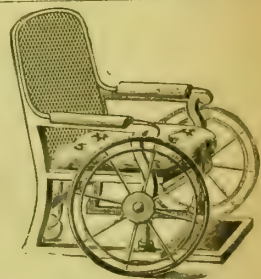
ATED "CHLYMA" CYCLES.
 "TUBULAR SUSPENSION HAMMOCKS."
 M.P.C. LANDAU BASSINETTES.

FACTURERS in the WORLD
ES, ROCKING HORSES, &c., &c.,
MARKETS.



CATALOGUE AT ONCE TO

RAMBULATOR Co.,
IE WORKS,
T, BIRMINGHAM.

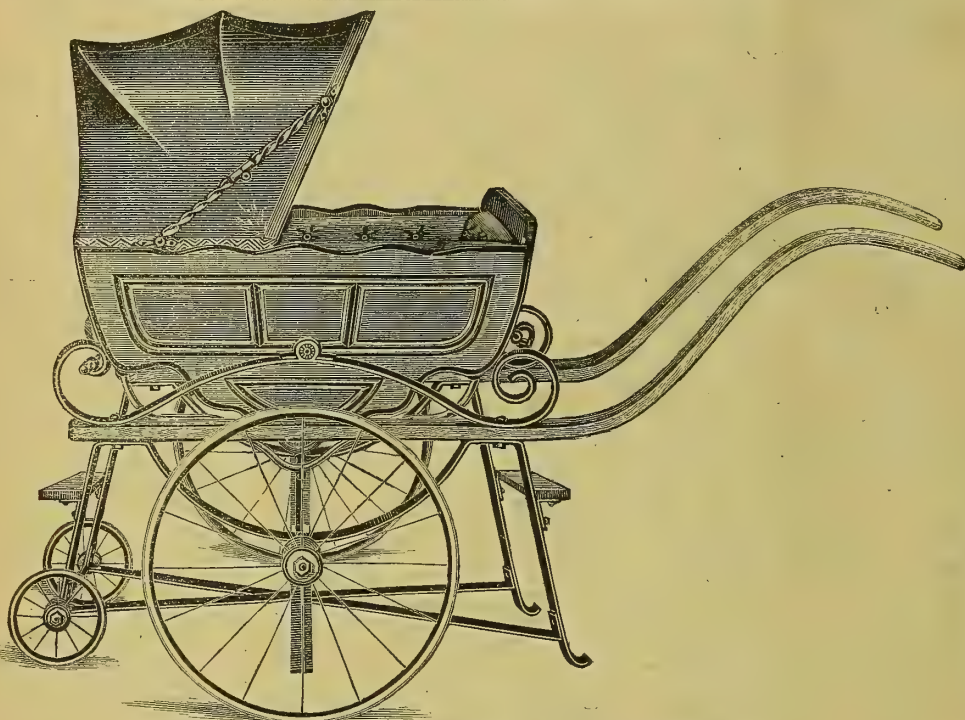


THE "ELLA" CONVERTIBLE BABY CARRIAGE.

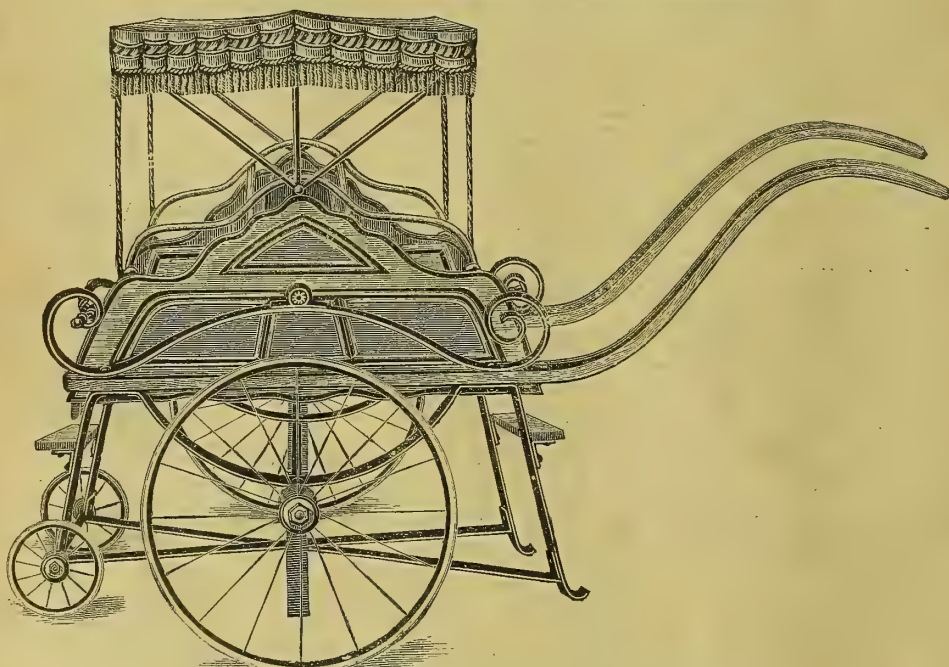
THE LATEST MARVEL.

HUMPHRY, KEATES, & CO., SCOTLAND STREET PARADE, **BIRMINGHAM.**

PATENTEES & MANUFACTURERS of Every Kind of Speciality in Children's Carriages, Mail Cars, Invalid Carriages &c., are the SOLE MANUFACTURERS for the UNITED KINGDOM of the celebrated "ELLA" COMBINED Bassinette and Mail Car. PATENT No. 14,143.



DRAWING SHOWING THE "ELLA" AS A BASSINETTE.



DRAWING SHOWING THE "ELLA" AS A MAIL CAR.

This Carriage has a great advantage over all other Carriages yet in the Market; it is a full size Carriage, BEAUTIFULLY UPHOLSTERED AND FINISHED in all respects, and can be INSTANTLY CONVERTED from a BASSINETTE into an ARTISTIC MAIL CAR; the action is SIMPLICITY ITSELF. The carriage is mounted on a centre pivot, on drawing the rod it immediately turns over, and we strongly recommend this to all buyers of Baby Carriages. Fitted with all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HUMPHRY, KEATES, & CO., Scotland Street Parade, **BIRMINGHAM.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"CHIPS" BIRMINGHAM.

THE "ELLA" CONVERTIBLE BABY CARRIAGE.
THE MARVEL FOR 1893.

THE "ELLA" CONVERTIBLE BABY CARRIAGE.
THE MARVEL FOR 1893.

need not give details, as the patent is now so well known to the trade. In bamboo mail carts Messrs. Lloyd have some extremely tasteful designs, among which we may specially mention their No. 37. Several of their carts are fitted with their patent movable foot-



board, which can be raised so as to form a bed for a child to lie down. We particularly admire their No. 34, which, in addition to being fitted with this convenience, has a body of satin-walnut wood hand carved. The illustration we give herewith does scant justice to this cart, for which we predict a large sale.

THE MIDLAND PERAMBULATOR COMPANY.

The Midland Perambulator Company, of Melbourne Works, Edmund Street, Birmingham, inform us that they are this season catering for the improved public taste, which has tired of common lines, and are making up better-class goods with much greater avidity than hitherto. Special attention has therefore been devoted to this

class of carriage, and, with a view of coping with a prospective "run" on such, they have issued an illustrated sheet of some two dozen new styles and patterns of perambulators, a large proportion of which are in light colours and various shades of brown, which they are of opinion will predominate this season in the public taste. No. 131 on the above-mentioned sheet is a very neat-looking bassinette, the body being composed of rush and wicker-work woven into new designs, which, from the illustration, we should think would be both elegant and strong. It is fitted with bicycle wheels, rubber tyred. A decided novelty is No. 1,320, which has a tubular suspension hammock, suspended on leather straps from strong wooden handles, polished, these latter being supported by a weldless-steel tubular frame, attached to the axles in a rigid manner by improved bearings. The bodies are striking in appearance, some being of walnut, others of oak, but all are prettily carved, polished, and relieved with gold ornamentation. Twenty-three inch patent rubber-tyred wheels complete a very stylish carriage. No. 1,319 also seems to be a line that will be popular this season. This firm also illustrate some special designs in mail carts for this

season. No. 214 is a patent collapsible cart, which contracts into very small compass, and should have a ready sale. We also notice among the many mail carts depicted several constructed of light bamboo, and also a speciality in the form of a dog-cart, which is named "The Special Newmarket," it is larger than the usual size, and to all appearance very substantially built.

This firm are also extensive makers of rocking horses, dolls' perambulators, and toys of a similar character, of which they have a choice assortment. In addition they are manufacturers of children's cycles. Several of their manufactures are illustrated on another page, but we suggest to our readers the advisability of their writing to the Midland Company for their complete catalogue.

LLOYD AND CO.

Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, London, S.E., have for the past two years been devoting more attention to carts than to bassinettes, with the result that they have become more widely known for the former than for the latter. Their success, however, at the recent Crystal Palace Show was so great with their "Marie" carriage, that they have, this season, determined to give more attention to bassinettes of the better class. Mr. Lloyd informs us that his experience of the common bassinette does not warrant his manufacturing the same in future, as it pays neither the dealer nor the maker.

This firm make an endless variety of cars, among which the "Mikado" occupies a prominent position. This car is made entirely of Malacca ornamented with cane, and has, perhaps, achieved greater success than any other of its class. The Convertible Car is another

Registered New Designs

Nos. 203,346 and 202,216

IN-BASSINETTES.

New Designs.

PATENT COMBINATION

MAIL CART.

New Designs.

WICKER FURNITURE,
CHAIRS, TABLES,
COUCHES, AND BASKETS

Of all descriptions.

THOMAS HARDSTAFF, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,
Carrington Street, NOTTINGHAM.
Manufactures on the Three R's System.



REASONABLE

In Price.

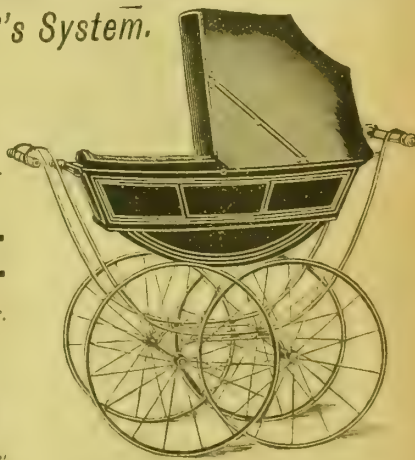
RESPECTABLE

In Appearance.

REMARKABLE

REGD
PATTERN

In Construction & Finish.



Carriages and Mail Carts from this old-established house are sure to give satisfaction. Do not fail to send for

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST, FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

THOMAS HARDSTAFF, CARRINGTON STREET BRIDGE, NOTTINGHAM.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"DIALLAGÉ, LONDON."

POSTAL ADDRESS:

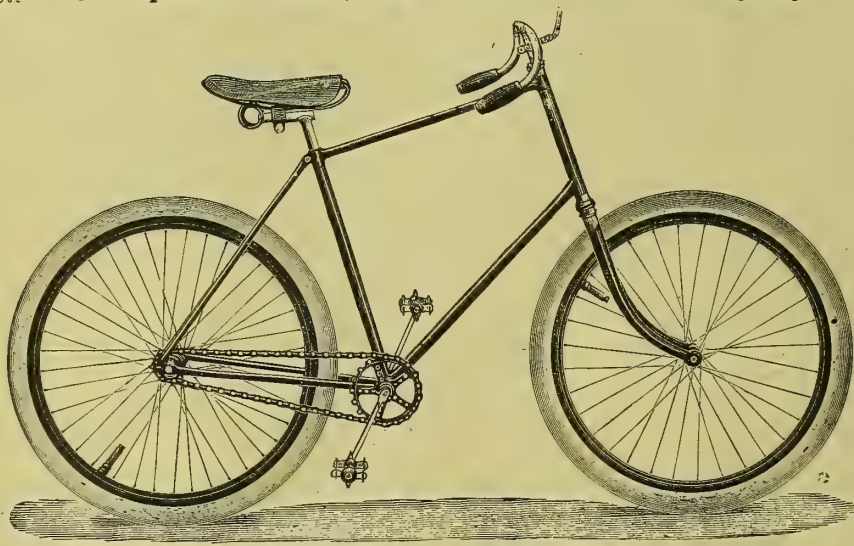
298, UPPER ST., LONDON.

ST. GEORGE'S CYCLE CO.

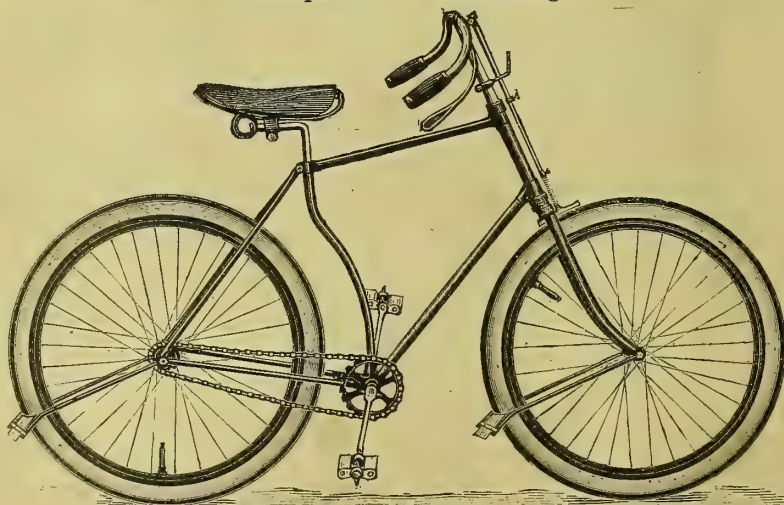
LONDON



Our Impetus Combination, Ladies' or Gents', with Detachable Top Stay.



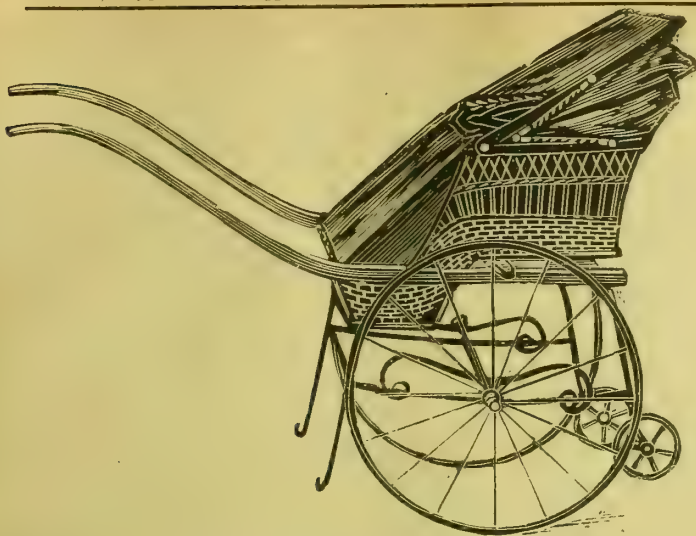
Our Impetus No. 7, Latest Design.



Our Impetus No. 6, showing our New Patent Rubber Mud Guard, which is the Cleanest, Lightest, Cheapest, Handsomest, & most effective Mud Guard in the market.
NO MACHINE IS PERFECT WITHOUT IT.

OUR NEW LIST FOR 1893 is now ready, which is the most complete in the Trade, and can be had POST FREE on application. To customers placing orders with us for season's delivery, we are supplying Retail Lists printed with their names and addresses on cover Free.

The cheapest house for all Fittings, Tyres, and Parts. Nickel-plating, Stove-enamelling, and
REPAIRS EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH FOR THE TRADE.



speciality of this firm, the body being constructed of rush and buff wicker, with ash shafts. Other cars worthy of attention are the "Gem" (single and double), the "Ideal," with a footboard which can be raised so that the child can lie down, and the "Arabian," which we illustrate. In Messrs. Lloyd's new list will be found many other illustrations of cars and bassinettes. We might add that a few months ago they opened a new department at their factory for the manufacture of rocking horses, which they are now able to supply on unusually favourable terms.

PARKER BROS.

This old-established firm, of 104 to 110, Curtain Road, London, E. C., state in their catalogue that they do not employ travellers to push the sale of their goods, which means a large saving in expenses, and this goes to their customers. They further say that they leave the quality and style of their goods to influence sales. Nor is this overdrawn, as Messrs. Parker Bros. have always ranked among the highest class manufacturers of children's carriages, and we are pleased to see that they are as wide awake as ever as regards the introduction of new styles for the present season. They fully recognise that one of the greatest causes of trouble in the perambulator trade is in the tyres of wheels, and accordingly have this year introduced in their better quality goods white rubber tyres, the wear of which they guarantee for six months.

In bassinettes they are this season devoting special attention to their two-spring suspension, shown on another page. They have also some very handsome papier-mache C-spring carriages, with steel stays instead of leather straps, which will be found illustrated elsewhere in this journal. Their landau carriages, on C springs, with leather straps, are to be had at lower prices than last season. In addition to these new bassinettes, they retain in their list all the old favourite styles.

Passing to mail-carts, Messrs. Parker have many novelties, several of which are fitted with their new patent for enabling children to lie down or sit up. We illustrate one of these carts, called the "Excelsior," which shows the patent in the former position. In explanation of



this, we might state that a board is drawn from under the seat, and the heel board hinged thereto is raised, and hooked on an iron rod across the shafts. To alter the position of the board so that the child shall sit up, all that is necessary is to push it back, and the heel board falls down. Another feature of this car is the foot-rest, which by an ingenious contrivance is adjustable to various heights, to suit any sized child. It will thus be understood that there are no loose parts to this type of carriage. This firm have also a cane-body car, with bamboo shafts, which is very light and handsome. This too is fitted with an appliance whereby the child can sit or lie. The adjustable tray turns on pivots, and fixes into position by a catch fastening it to a cross-bar on the shafts. When the child is in a sitting posture the tray turns up parallel with the front legs, and forms a protection before the child. The foregoing car is called the "Malacca," and is single. The "Double Malacca" allows of one child lying down and the other sitting up.

A further speciality is a patent method of constructing single cars, whereby the body can be turned round, the upper portion of the body

revolving, and the well foot-board sliding to either end. As during last season, Messrs. Parker Bros. are this year devoting great attention to art colours.

After their thirty years' experience of carriage manufacture, they can certainly be trusted to know what goods sell the best, and just how far to go in lowering the quality of their manufactures to suit the demand for low-priced articles.

G. R. PRICE.

This maker is now turning out, at his factory, 187 and 188, Gooch Street, Birmingham, an extensive range of carriages, mostly catering for a medium class trade. He has been making perambulators for close on a quarter of a century, and has, for years past, enjoyed an increasing trade.

This year Mr. Price is introducing a new form of suspension, which he has patented, and calls the "Eclipse." We had hoped to have been able to have illustrated and described this new invention, but the engraving for the same has not reached us. We must, therefore, suggest to our readers writing to Mr. Price for a copy of his catalogue for further details.

BENJAMIN POOLE.

Mr. Poole is now making, at his works at Bristol Street, Birmingham, a variety of mail carts, several of which he has patented. Among these we might mention the "London Pet," which can be converted into a bassinette or into five styles of mail-cart. The "Stanhope" is another speciality, it being a complete cart in miniature, made of wicker, rush, straw, and cane. A leading feature is that the dash-boards and sides are all combined in one piece.

HARRY S. ROBERTS.

Mr. Roberts, of Deanshanger, Stony Stratford, Bucks, not only supplies his "Special" safeties in the ordinary way to the trade, but is open to appoint agents in all towns where not represented, who will take orders for cycles on his account. His principle of business is very simple. He supplies illustrated price-lists for show purposes, and when an order is obtained the agent has only to fill up certain documents which will be sent him, whereupon, if the order is accepted, full commission is immediately paid. Thus an agent can do a hire trade without any risk of bad debts.

ST. GEORGE'S CYCLE COMPANY.

This firm have made rapid progress the past year or two as manufacturers of all kinds of cycle accessories. At their warehouse in Upper Street, Islington, London, N., is to be found a stock of almost every article required in the manufacture or repair of a cycle. We recommend all country buyers to obtain a copy of their catalogue, which is one of the best ever issued in the cycle trade, and is thoroughly comprehensive.

Not only do they deal in accessories, but they are also manufacturers of complete machines, which are sold under the name of "Impetus." Their machines are thoroughly serviceable, and are offered on unusually moderate terms. On another page will be found illustrations of this machine, and also of their new patent mud-guard.

SIMMONS & CO.

This firm, whose factory is at 3 to 7, Tanner Street, London, S.E., have several new features for the present season. Firstly, they are making their bodies wider and deeper than heretofore, and in the

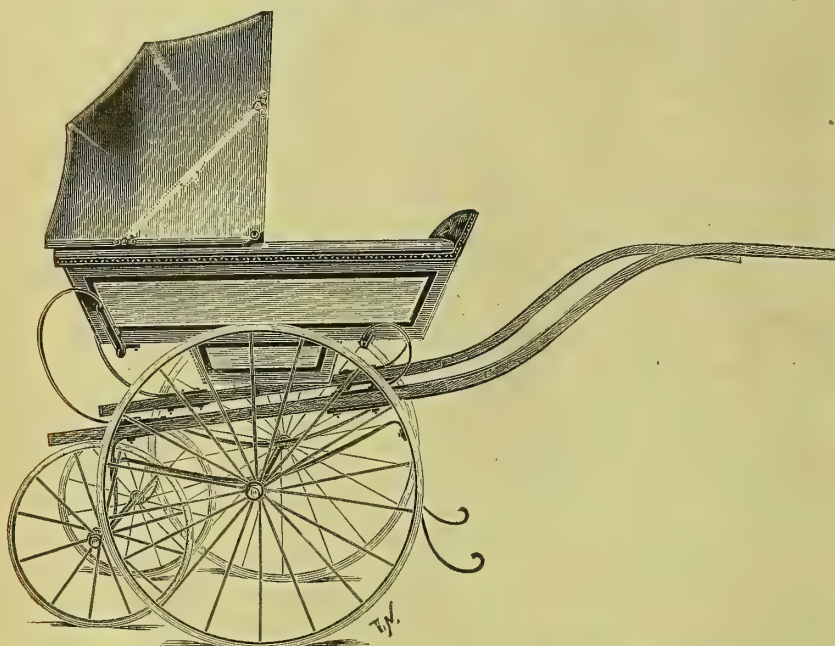


second place, devoting extra attention to the production of carriages upholstered and painted in art colours. They are this year mounting

(Continued on page 21.)

JOHN DOVE,

31 & 33, St. Andrew Street, & 1, St. Andrew Square,
GLASGOW.



MANUFACTURER OF
PERAMBULATORS,
INVALID CARRIAGES,
MAIL CARTS,
BASKETS,
WICKER FURNITURE,
TRAVELLERS'
SAMPLE CASES,
AND
BASKET-WORK OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN FANCY BASKET WORK.
PRICE LISTS, WITH OVER 70 ILLUSTRATIONS, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Factory: 42, ST. ANDREW SQUARE,

Missing Carriage ^{THE} IS FOUND IN **THE MARVEL.**

Made in three Classes

CLASS A. Papier-maché body, well painted and upholstered, with piped border, &c., wood hammock handles, wheels, 20 in. x 20 in.

PRICE 24/- EACH.

Or 22/6 each for an order of six.

CASH WITH ORDER.

SEE THE

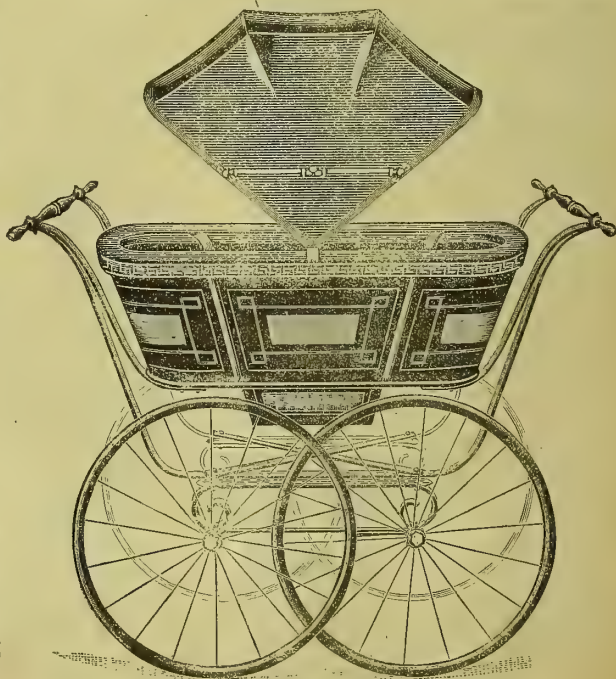
KNOCK-OUT

CARTETTE,

Circular wicker body, bent shafts,
21 in. wheels,

8/- each, or 7/6 each per dozen order.

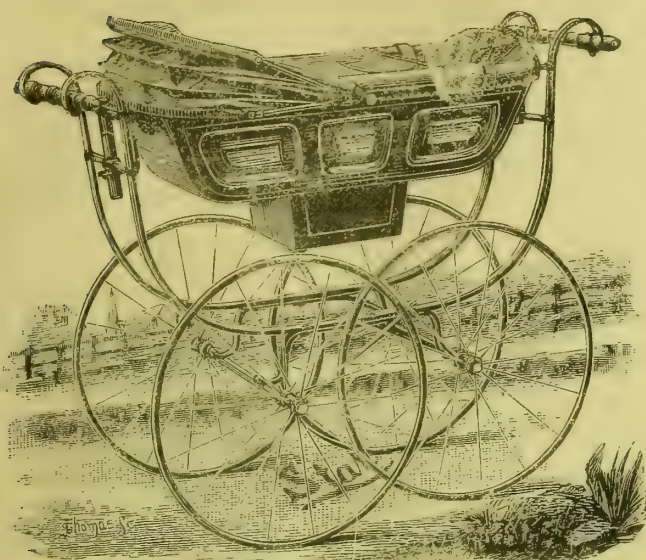
FULL ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST on Application.



G. H. WELLS & CO., PHOENIX WORKS, BISHOP ST., BIRMINGHAM

(ESTABLISHED 1862)

THE STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



The trade of the Star Manufacturing Company, whose extensive works are in Gooding Road, London, N., in spite of the short summer in 1892, exceeded that of the previous year to no small extent. During the past few months they have been preparing for a still further increase by enlarging their premises and laying down additional plant.

Like other manufacturers, the Star Company find that the public now demand a better and higher-priced article than in 1890 and 1891, and even during last year. Their catalogue, therefore, includes numerous medium-quality carriages, in preference to illustrations of the very cheap styles. This new catalogue, by the way, is one of the most comprehensive and artistic issued this season, and should be in the hands of every dealer.

Passing to details, the Star Company are this year depending mostly on their past years' experiences to guide them as to what will sell the best during the current season. They found that their Patent Cradle Carriage, which is shown in Fig. 1, gave much satisfaction, but was open to a few improvements. They have accordingly slightly altered it, and now give it front rank in their new list. This carriage is peculiar in that by merely touching the fork which locks the body the carriage is instantly converted into a cradle or swing cot. It is at once light and elegant.

Another speciality of the Star Company is their indestructible steel carriage, of which many thousands have been sold. It is made of rolled steel, artistically finished, and is remarkably light. The hammock carriage made by this company, and their handsome scroll spring bassinette, are shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

The Star Company find that carriages with wooden bodies are in greater demand than formerly; consequently they have designs in this class sufficiently varied to suit all tastes and pockets.

Their mail carts embody all the favourite styles, no matter whether they be of wood, wicker, or bamboo. Many of these are fitted with means for a child to lie full length if so desired.

We must not omit to mention the "Starosta" decorative panels, which are very beautiful, nor the numerous art colour specialities of the Star Company. For details, however, we must refer our readers to the makers' catalogue, which can be had, free of charge, on application. Here, too, will be found illustrations of carriages fitted with the "Star" patent cushion spring, the Star self-steering laundry trucks, invalid carriages, &c., &c.

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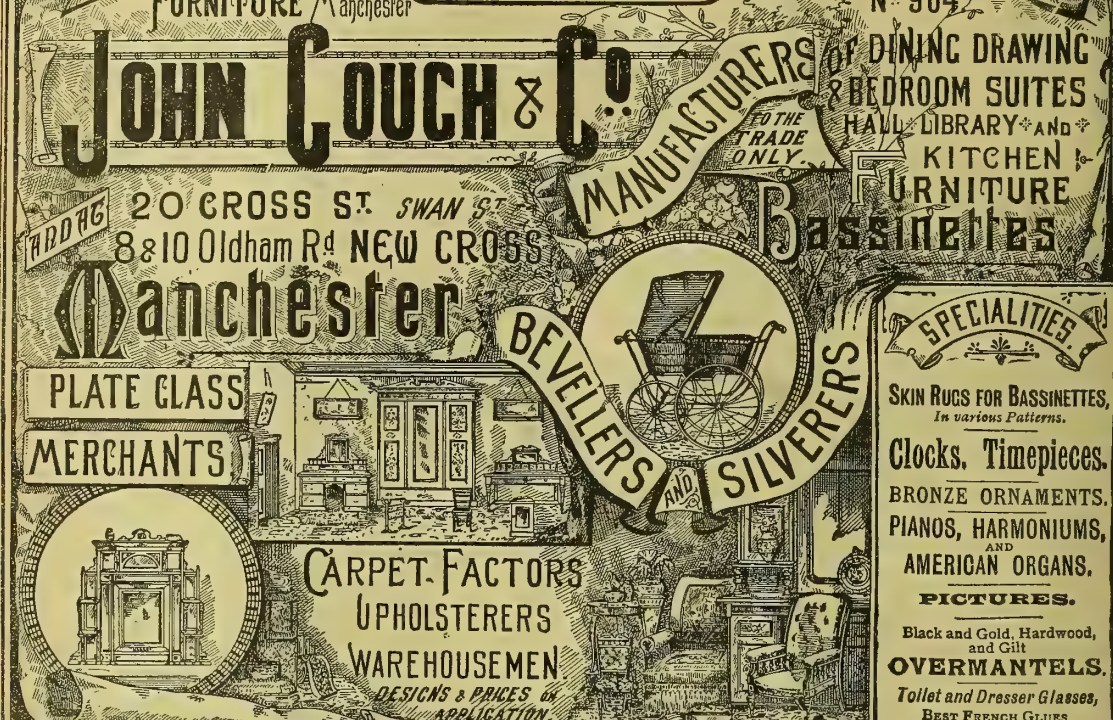
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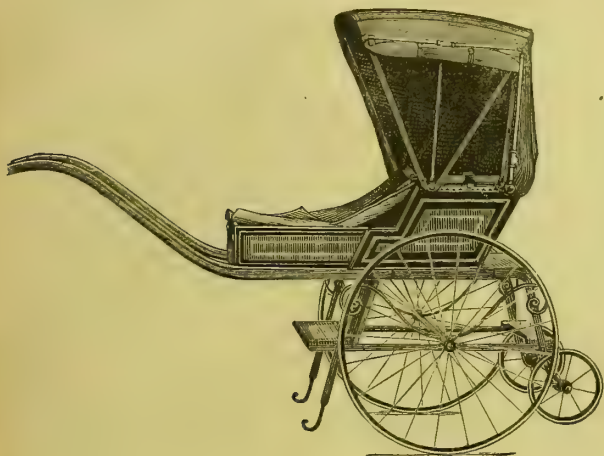
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their carriages on a variety of springs to suit every taste, all of which springs are illustrated in their new catalogue.

Messrs. Simmons have so many styles that we can only afford space to refer to two of their latest novelties. Firstly, there is the "Simmons Gig," which, when exhibited at the Crystal Palace Show, attracted a deal of attention. A very advantageous and uncommon feature of this carriage is the collapsible waterproof hood, which, when extended, has a smooth surface like that of a hansom cab. The sides of the hood are made somewhat after the style of curtains; that is to say, they can be left drawn or rolled up at pleasure. The hinges, too, are of special design. The makers claim special hygienic advantages for the hood, which are of the greatest benefit to children. The seat of the gig is



made convertible into a pram, by the insertion of a drawer under the seat, in which the extension, which is of wood, fits, and can be readily pulled out. On this being done, and the sides of the end being put up, the insertion of a cushion renders it a very comfortable bed for young children. This new car is elegantly finished, and should stand very high in the market as a first-class article as regards style, finish, and utility. Our other illustration is that of the "Protean" bassinette, which is convertible into a tandem mail-cart, and is intended to run on four wheels, thus obviating the necessity of keeping the vehicle always poised, as is the case with ordinary mail-carts. The "Protean" is fitted with Simmons' registered "Equipoise" springs, and looks very neat and durable.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The above, whose works are at 78 to 82, Hanover Street, Glasgow, have several special lines in cycles, which are fully explained in their new list, which can be had on application.

G. H. WELLS & CO.

This old-established firm, which date back to 1862, show no decline in activity. On the contrary, they are shortly removing to larger premises in Bishop Street, Birmingham, in addition to which Mr. Wells, senr., the founder of the business, is again associated with his son, and his experience, second to none in the trade, should be of great advantage at the Phoenix Works.

One of the special lines of this firm is shown on another page, it being a papier-maché body hung in the hammock fashion.

The illustration herewith shows a handsome combination of wicker and rush with fancy wood panel carved and gilt. Other specialities

made by this firm are carriages with solid walnut bodies with maple panels, French polished; also "carriagettes" with solid walnut bodies.

Messrs. G. H. Wells & Co. illustrate in their new catalogue a variety of mail carts, which they call "cartettes," with wood, wicker,



and bamboo bodies. For years past they have specially catered for an instalment trade. Their catalogue should therefore be in the hands of all retailers on easy payment terms.

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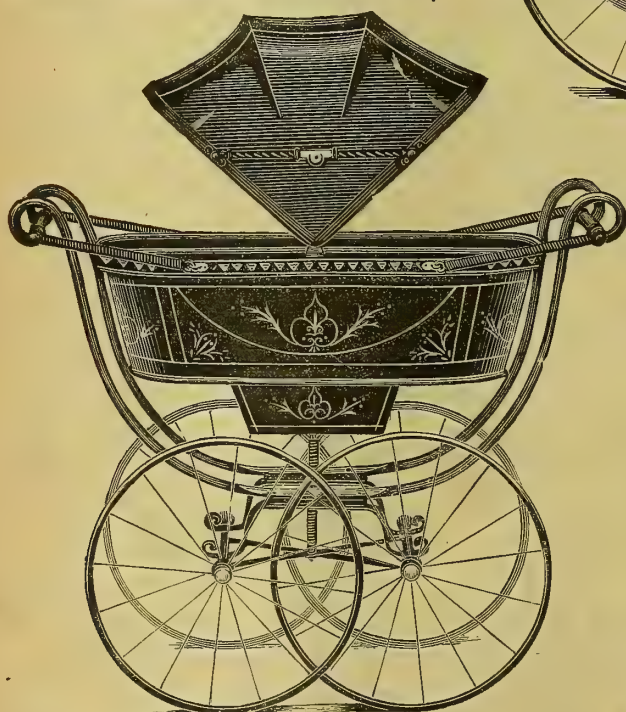
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